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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 207.—The Hon'ble Mr. I. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., combined privileges leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year, four months and twenty-nine days from the 15th May 1912, under articles 218, 220 and 221 (K) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 208.—Major Frederick Fane Elton, F.R.S., privileges leave for one month from or after the 26th May 1913 under article 218 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 209.—Captain Cecil Lewis, Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, combined leave or private affairs out of India for eight months (the first 50 days to count as privilege leave) with effect from the 21st March 1913, under paragraph 227, Arms Regulations, India, Volume II.

This month's Public Department Notifications No. 148 published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th March 1913.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 210.—Mr. H. B. Kerkwood, I.C.S., has been granted a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commenced, April 24, 1913.

No. 211.—Mr. Walter Francis, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Land and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. I. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

Commenced, April 25, 1913.

No. 212.—Mr. Henry Reginald Fane, I.C.S., to be Special Settlement Officer, Madras, without prejudice to his appointment as Special Settlement Officer, Tenasserim and Rangoon, and Special Assistant to the Collector of these districts and of Madras.

No. 213.—Mr. George Townsend King, I.C.S., to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Madras, without prejudice to his appointment as Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Tenasserim and Rangoon, and Special Assistant to the Collector of these districts and of Madras.

SERVICES REPLACED.

Obituary, April 25, 1913.

No. 314.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lewis Moore, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

No. 315.—The services of Captain Owen Alfred Swinland Baskin, R.N., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

MAJOR VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 316.—Lieutenant Richard Hastings Ward, leave out of India for six months from 1st May 1913 or date of departure.

TRANSFER.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

MAJOR VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 317.—Captain Wilfred Fraser Smith, Supernumerary List, is transferred to the Active list, dated the 1st of April 1913, to be Supernumerary to Establishment.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

No. 318.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1901), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned ministers to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. Leonard Clement Pearce of the South India United Church, residing at Kumbhal in the district of Namakkal.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

Edward Buchanan of the Scotland Mission, residing at Kollupall in the taluk of Kollupall in the district of Chittoor.

The Rev. Cuy Dean of the following Station Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Peralpet in the district of Vengalpet.

The Rev. Ole Jensen of the following Station Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Peralpet in the taluk of Peralpet in the district of Vengalpet.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

No. 319.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned ministers on the dates specified against their names are hereby revoked:—

The Rev. Robert Young Coney of the United Baptist Mission of the Maritime Province of Canada, Vengalpet district—4th March 1917.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

The Rev. Lewis Louder of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Coimbatore district—1st November 1911.

The Rev. William S. Tolson of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Vengalpet district—1st August 1913.

Mr. James Henry Adair of the Kollupall Mission, Coimbatore district—9th October 1912.

No. 320.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1901), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned ministers to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Edward Buchanan of the Kollupall Mission, residing at Kollupall in the taluk of Kollupall in the district of Chittoor.

The Rev. Cuy Dean of the following Station Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Peralpet in the district of Vengalpet.

The Rev. Ole Jensen of the following Station Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Peralpet in the taluk of Peralpet in the district of Vengalpet.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Obituary, April 23, 1913.

No. 321.—Under the provisions of section 25 of the Municipal Instruments Act, 1901 (Act XXV of 1901), the Governor in Council hereby declares that Tuesday, the 3rd June 1913, will be a public holiday in celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor of India.

Collected on: Apr 28, 2012

20. 313.—The following notification of the Government of India was published on—

ALMT INFORMATION

Winnipeg, the 4th April 1918.

PLANTING DATE

No. 180.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

¹⁰ *London Gazette*,¹⁰ dated 1110 March 1915, page 2014.

Enrico Ciferri,
March 12, 1918

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the . . . Indian Medical Service and . . . Department:

Letter Medical Summary

Notes to the Manuscript Column:

Dated, 30th January 1918.

Thomas Howard Perkins, M.D.

Captures to the Medicine

Dated 27th December 1912.

Edward Werners, Bremen

Early Issues, 1831

Dated 7th January 2018.

JAMES JACKSON KOLB, M.D.

Charles Alfred Russell

TOLMATHSON, COWAN

APPENDICES, REFERENCES AND REMARKS

South Eastern Railway: Fife branch, 1850s.

No. 391.—Captain Charles Breckinridge is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 12th February 1893.

¹ See Potteluck, *The Malaya and Southern Mahratta Railway System*.

No. 223.—Lieutenant-Colonel Deane's Sons Johnson, v. c., Paperenutary List, surgeon has permission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.
Dated the 24th January 1925.

Delivered to the State of New York

VOLUNTARY GROUPS

Alemseged, Tadesse and Belachew

Subject: Polymerization Reaction.

No. 231.--Lieutenant James Ockerson Barn to be Captain, vice C. H. Brock, promoted. Dated the 1st December 1912.

Isaiah Herry Reed; Yang has to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1903.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT

Quilley et al., April 23, 1913.

29. SITS.—M H Br. Maruth Gopinath Nair Avargal Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police Chingleput district, during the absence of Mr. K. L. Salunke on leave.

INVESTMENT OF POWERS.

Delivered: April 28, 2013.

Sec. 218.—Under section 102 of the Native Lands Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 148 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor is directed as pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Native Lands Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M. H. Wy. Varapappathi Kaveri Ananthakrishna Ripar Awarajal, Deputy Collector in the district of Coimbatore.

Delaware, April 23, 1918.

54. 331.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1885, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 27 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to bail offenders under section 492.—
Fauzunda Mahmood Ghouse Sahib, Districtary Sub-Magistrate, Amritsar, in the District of Amritsar.

M.R. Sp. Akhlyaddi Babayev, Deputy Tashkhat and Sak-Magistrats, Yankhalla, in the district of Anzhero.

of Anasophis: _____ 40

NOTIFICATIONS

Collected April 22, 1918.

No. 255.—In answer of the queries conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to shew, with effect from 1st May 1918, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appointed and to declare, with effect from the said date, the places named in column 3 to be police-stations including within their local limits the villages named in column 4 of the schedule:—

Paper 80-0016

[illegible]

No. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1938, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st May 1948, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station specified in column 4:—

2000

Description.				
Station to which it is sent.	Station to which it is sent.	Name of village.	Circle to which it is sent.	Station to which it is sent.
Tanjore Dist.	Tanjore Dist.	Andalali Ampuravalli	Pondicherry Dist.	Guruvayur Dist.

No 293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1938, the Government in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st May 1953, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended, and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the least sum of the police stations specified in column 4.

48. www.irs.gov

[illegible]

St. 384.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of subsection (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1936, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that with effect from 19th May 1942 the police stations named in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall be abolished and the villages noted in column 1 thereof and at present lying within the limits of the said police stations shall form part of the local area included in the police stations noted in column 2 :—

图 1-1-1 的组成如下:

[illegible]

Ns. 185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct with effect from 15th May 1912 the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the place named in column 3 to be a police station localising within its local area the villages noted in column 4 of the schedule :—

References

[illegible]

No. 288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that with effect from 12th May 1913 the villages noted in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto shall be transferred from the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 to the local area attached to the police stations noted in column 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

[illegible]

No. 287.—Under the provisional section 8 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government is desired to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1915, the undersigned shall maintain the course which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Channarayana, and the district of Kaniyapuram, and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of "the new sub-district of Kaniyapuram" in the South Malabar District. The limits of the course shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

From Chittampalam Sub-District.

CALCUTY TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	238	Andora	20	100	Panakkot.
2	88	Ambram.	21	90	Pappan.
3	144	Cherana.	22	102	Pallipona.
4	140	Cherana.	23	104	Pelona.
5	325	Chinnamthayil.	24	104	Pannattakara.
6	168	Kozhassu.	25	140	Pattan.
7	141	Kopona.	26	116	Pavva.
8	329	Kudayalath.	27	82	Payyalalamani.
9	147	Karungumama.	28	154	Purili.
10	118	Karungumama.	29	111	Purupolam.
11	145	Katave.	30	85	Puthukotha.
12	89	Kilakkutha.	31	142	Pavva.
13	119	Kalavattal.	32	180	Pattappathi.
14	116	Katavemall.	33	101	Pattan.
15	128	Kozhithi.	34	99	Perukka.
16	115	Kozhithi.	35	117	Talapparamma.
17	107	Kottai.	36	182	Vellamara.
18	148	Mulapattan.	37	129	Vellamara.
19	115	Munipattan.	38	145	Veppan.

From Tenkasi Sub-District.

CALCUTY TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	103	Arilora.	6	92	Mittanjeri.
2	104	Kethi.	7	102	Nattavud.
3	101	Kethi.	8	100	Pattappathi.
4	100	Kethi.	9	105	Pattappathi.
5	81	Mattara.	10	107	Talapparamma.

No. 588.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1913, the following 15 domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Adichthi and the undermentioned 14 domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Chittampalam in the district of South Malabar be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kottayam. The limits of the domains shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

From Adichthi Sub-District.

FORMATIVE TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	349	Kochikottam.	6	357	Arilora.
2	346	Kochikottam.	7	358	Vattathil.
3	351	Kochikottam.	8	359	Talapparamma.
4	352	Vattathil.	9	360	Pattappathi.
5	354	Talapparamma.	10	361	Pattappathi.
6	355	Kottayam.	11	362	Kottayam.
7	353	Pattappathi.	12	363	Kottayam.
8	356	Kottayam.			

From Chittampalam Sub-District.

FORMATIVE TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	360	Kottayam.	6	475	Chittampalam.
2	367	Kottayam.	7	476	Pattappathi.
3	364	Kottayam.	8	477	Talapparamma.
4	365	Kottayam.	9	478	Talapparamma.
5	366	Kottayam.	10	479	Talapparamma.
6	370	Talapparamma.	11	480	Talapparamma.
7	374	Kottayam.	12	481	Talapparamma.
			13	482	Talapparamma.
			14	483	Talapparamma.

No. 288.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1913, the undermentioned three *domes* which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tiruvannamalai, the undermentioned three *domes* which now form part of the registration sub-district of Thanur and the undermentioned two *domes* which now form part of the registration sub-district of Perak be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Porappanagudi in the South Malabar District. The limits of the *domes* shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

KNOWN TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

From Tiruvannamalai Sub-District.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of <i>domes</i> .
1	50	Manniyar.
2	47	Tamippalam.
3	42	Velmakala.

From Thanur Sub-District.

1	20	Meizara
2	81	Porappanagudi.
3	53	Ullasara.

From Perak Sub-District.

1	10	Ariyallur.
2	41	Kotakkal.

No. 289.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1913, the *domes* hereinafter named in column 3 which now form part of the registration sub-district mentioned against them in column 4 be transferred to and constitute parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 5 in the District of South Malabar. The limits of the *domes* shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of <i>domes</i> .	Sub-districts to which the <i>domes</i> are now assigned.	Sub-districts to which they are transferred.
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TALENT TABLE.

GOVERNMENT.

1	103	Alur.	Changanassery.	Changanassery.
2	51	Changanassery.	Do.	Do.
3	131	Kappal.	Do.	Do.
4	104	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
5	71	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
6	82	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
7	78	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
8	107	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
9	108	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
10	75	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
11	76	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
12	77	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
13	79	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
14	80	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
15	81	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
16	82	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
17	83	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
18	84	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
19	85	Kannur.	Do.	Do.
20	86	Kannur.	Do.	Do.

GOVERNMENT, April 24, 1913.

No. 290.—Under the provisions of section 15 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as amended by Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a fine according to the following scale shall be levied on every head of cattle which may be found and impounded within the limits of the Kottayam division of the Kottayam taluk in the District of Malabar:—

Elephant.	50 Rs. 7.
Camel or buffalo.	1 0 0
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, mule, filly, male, mare, gelding, or foal.	0 5 0
Cow, bull or pig.	0 5 0
Don, ewe, sheep, goat, or kid.	0 2 0

Colombian, April 25, 1913.

No. 290.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Indian Tolls Act, 1891 (VIII of 1901), the Governor is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st October 1913, a toll-gate be opened at Palpani in the scheduled districts in Garo, and that tolls be levied at the said gate at the following rates:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage (vehicle with springs)	2	0	0
Do. two-wheeled carriage (vehicle with springs)	0	4	0
Do. cart or hackney drawn by bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	0	4	0
Do. cart or hackney drawn by bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if not laden	0	0	0
Bullocks or buffaloes per head if laden	0	0	6
Do. do. if not laden	0	0	3
On every elephant if laden	0	4	0
Do. if not laden	0	4	0
On every camel if laden	0	4	0
Do. if not laden	0	2	0
On every horse if laden or ridden	0	1	6
Do. if unladen or led	0	0	6
On every mule or ass if laden or ridden	0	0	9
Do. do. if unladen or led	0	0	6
On every ass if laden or ridden	0	0	6
Do. if unladen or led	0	0	3
On every palanquin, doli, palna or banja	0	4	0

N.B.—Animals drawing any vehicle for which tolls are levied are not to be also charged with toll.

No. 293.—Whereas in Federal Department Notification No. 725, dated 1st November 1910, published at page 1790 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 8th November 1910 the Governor in Council was pleased, under section 144, sub-section 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to direct that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, dated the 6th October 1910, prohibiting the construction by the Dharmacharan of the Balucharamanar temple, Narayana Nalk Street, Palpani, Madras, on the site of one of two houses acquired by them, close to the mosque in the said street, of a masonry or any other building to be used or intended to be used for purposes of Hindu religious worship, or as a Bhajana Kshetra, should remain in force until further orders, and whereas such prohibition still remains in force accordingly.

And whereas it now appears that the said Dharmacharan have improved and altered a house or building which has been permitted to the temple and which stands on Narayana Nalk Street, which stands close between it and the mosque heretofore referred to, and have constructed a large doorway into it from the said Narayana Nalk Street with the object of keeping in it properties and paraphernalia belonging to the temple aforesaid, and that, if this use or the use in any way connected with the temple or the accessories of the dwelling house which at present stands between the house aforesaid and the open ground immediately to the east of the temple itself is permitted, there is reason to believe that a breach of the peace would be caused between the Hindus and the Mahomedans worshipping in the neighbouring mosque, which the prohibition already in force was intended to prevent, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 144, sub-section (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to direct that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated the 5th March 1913, prohibiting the said Dharmacharan of the Balucharamanar temple from making use of the said dwelling house or houses, or of the sites on which they stand, for any purpose or purposes connected with the said temple or its accessories whether as a masonry or Bhajana Kshetra or as a storehouse for articles used in or in connection with the said temple or for any other purpose other than as a dwelling house or as a store of income from real and then only if such dwelling house or house or site be used for purposes which will not lead to an apprehension of a breach of the peace as aforesaid and further prohibiting the said Dharmacharan from any attempt to extend in the direction of the said mosque the temple or the land used in connection with it, shall remain in force until further orders.

Colombian, April 26, 1913.

No. 294.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 254, the 25th March 1913.

No. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1921, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1902 (XV of 1902), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following order amendment shall be made in the rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1937-I A, dated the 12th May 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 4 the words "or otherwise" shall be omitted.

State, the 2nd April 1913.

No. 488-L.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1905, and by sections 19 and 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Revenue Commission Council is pleased to direct that in the jurisdiction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department:—

- No. 4855-I A, dated the 14th September 1909,
No. 2375-I A, dated the 12th July 1909,
No. 7035-I B, dated the 22nd September 1912, and
No. 2444-L.R., dated the 26th December 1912,

which provide respectively, for the service and execution of summonses and decrees of Courts in Native States by Courts in British India and by Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council and for the execution of decrees of Courts in British India by Courts in Native States, will reference to the Court of Small Causes of Yash in the Sarawati State shall be omitted.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, April 24, 1913.

No. 57.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., is admitted as a Junior Chaplain to the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 2nd April 1913.

Calcutta, April 25, 1913.

No. 54.—Mr. Arthur Bruce Forbes, L.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trivendrum, vice Mr. E. A. Graham, L.C.S., who has left the station.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

No. 55.—Mr. John William Mathias to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Manipal.

No. 56.—Mr. Louis Kniskern O'Donoghue to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Baroda.

No. 57.—Mr. Robert Pittman Gill to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guntur.

No. 53.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Melville Houghton, M.A., B.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, April 24, 1913.

The Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with Indian Finance and Currency has announced a desire to receive the views of non-official gentlemen in India who may wish to give evidence before the Commission. Non-official gentlemen in the Madras Presidency desiring to give evidence before the Commission are requested to communicate with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras at the earliest possible date. It should be clearly understood that no person can be given that any further witness will be heard by the Commission and no statement be made at present as to the date when those whose evidence will be required will be called on.

2. The following are the terms of reference:—

To enquire into the history and management of the general balances of the Government of India, the sale in London of Government Bills and securities, the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in possession of, or representative of, the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the issues, deposits and employment of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Systems, and whether the existing practice in these matters is satisfactory to the interests of India, and to report as to the suitability of the financial organisation and procedure of the India Office and to make recommendations.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Government, April 23, 1913.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN OFFICER.

Dated, the 23 April 1913.

No. 761-F.R.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has within the limits lying within the States of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Baroda, Chota, Vela, Lathi, Jetpur, Baria, and Kutch Pitha which have been assigned for the purpose of the Bhavnagar Railway, the Bhavnagar section of the Gondal-Parbhur Railway and the Junagadh Railway, respectively, the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of the said railways—

And whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive jurisdiction of every land over all the other lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and other buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1909, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1905 (XX of 1905), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), in so far as the same may be applicable and subject to any amendments to which these Acts are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that in the Indian Railways Act, 1905, as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government and Authorities mentioned in the third column of the said schedule in respect to the railway lands specified in the corresponding entries in the first and second columns, and references to the Magistrate of the district as referring to the officer answering within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1900.

II. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16, 47, 81, 85, 125 and 144, read with section 148, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1905, as so applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. The use of locomotive engines or other motive power and rolling stock to be known or proposed thereby is restricted on all the said railways.

2. The General Rules for working open lines of railway administered by the Government which were published in the notification of the Railway Board, No. 123, dated the 26 September 1905, shall apply to each of the said railways as are used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that the Rules shall further be subject to—

(a) in the case of any such railway not administered by the Government, which has partly in British India or is comprised in a railway system having some portion in British India, to any modifications in force for the time being on the said part or portion in British India; and

(b) in the case of the Bhavnagar, Gondal-Parbhur, Junagadh, Jetpur-Baria, Baria, and Kutch Pitha Railways, to any modifications in force for the time being on the Bhavnagar Railway, unless otherwise directed.

3. The General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic, which were published in the notification of the Railway Board, No. 114, dated the 26 July 1905, shall apply to each portion of the said railways as are for the time being under construction or are intended for construction, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

4. The Rules regarding nature of, supplies into, and returns of locomotives, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Railway), No. 31, dated the 7th March 1905, and No. 303, dated the 27th August 1905, shall apply to all the said railways, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

5. To the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified the following powers and functions which are vested in the Governor General in Council under the Indian Railways Act, 1905, as applied, are hereby delegated to the Local Governments aforesaid: the power and functions so delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time think fit:—

(1) Section 7, 8 and 11.—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions shall be subject any expenditure in exercise of the general powers of sections of the Local Government concerned.

(2) Section 12.—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council, but only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.

(3) Section 13, clause (c), (b), (d) and (e), and section 15.—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council.

(4) Section 16.—The power of determining the remuneration languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be regulated.

(5) Section 48.—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

[illegible]

	Railway	Route.	Local Government.
Kaduna and South-western Railway system.	<i>Norfolk Branch.</i>		
	North-Western Signal Station	Zaria (Kaduna)	The Government of Kaduna.
		Maruwa	
		Maruwa	
Kaduna and South-western Railway system.	<i>Myers Station (Myers Station Extension).</i>		
	Myers Station	Myers	The Resident at Myers.
	<i>Bagli Railway.</i>		
	Bagli	Bagli (Bagli)	The Government of Kaduna.
	Bagli	Bagli	
	<i>Myers Railway.</i>		
	Myers	Myers	The Government of Kaduna.
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
	Myers	Myers	
Kaduna and South-western Railway system.	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
Kaduna and South-western Railway system.	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
Kaduna and South-western Railway system.	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	
	<i>Wadai Branch Railway.</i>		
	Wadai	Wadai	The Resident at Wadai.
	Wadai	Wadai	

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Gattemand, April 21, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the North weir of Hellepoote multi tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ambar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ambar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, irrigated or unirrigated, with extent or proposed boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nilew Ament, Hellepoote taluk, Hellepoote village.			
Beam, dry, S. No. 216.	Bhannaswar Beamryga.	North, S. No. 214, unirrigated dry; east, S. Nos. 215 and 217, irrigated and unirrigated; west, S. No. 212, unirrigated dry; east, S. No. 213, beam dry of Bhannaswar Beamryga.	1.45

L. M. WYNCH,
As. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER.

Gattemand, April 25, 1913.

In pursuance of the Notification published in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd April 1913, Mr. Harlow Alfred Taylor O'Callaghan Lewis, temporary Engineer, with, on his relief in the Public water-works, be attached, to the San Antonio, to the office of the Surveying Engineer in Government, Madras, and thence transferred to the VI Circle for the charge of the Public drainage works.

NOTIFICATION.

Gattemand, April 27, 1913.

Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in the district of Tanjore for a water-gauge less than Mayaswami in Tanjore and from Tanjore to Tirunelveli, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to ascertain with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1904, and under the provisions of section 25 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorizes Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the North Indian Railway, his staff and witnesses to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 8, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.61 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing police lines; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Description of land, acre or dry, line or survey to which it belongs	Name of owner or assignor	Description of the land acquired to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
<i>Bojone district, Ghosseinah, No. 81, Bojonegung sub-j.</i>			
22.25, cultivated, and ..	Kedahar, Suman's Kedahar Appan.	North, Land Tard Sanghar composed, east, field of JED SAMUDRA, BUREN KUMAR and SANGAR LAKSHAN, south, field, SAMUDRA's field, west, Kama Appan's field.	22.25 40
Do ..	Budi Saraguna ..	North, Land Tard Sanghar composed, east, Land Tard and .., south, field of SANGAR KUMAR, west, field of KEDAHAR APPAN.	10
Do ..	SANGAR Suman ..	North, field of field Suman's, east, Land Tard and .., south, field of SANGAR KUMAR, west, field of KEDAHAR APPAN.	20
Do ..	SANGAR Keshaban ..	North, Suman's Suman's field, east, Land Tard and .., south, field, Suman's field, west, field of KEDAHAR APPAN.	20
Total ..			100

W. D. MIDDLEWORTH,
District Secretary for Birmingham, E. C. D.

Delaware, April 27, 1913.

Under article 4, Act 1 of 1986, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6.40 acres, be the same a public road or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Yumbuh tarmac and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer Raypotho directs, as empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and deemed to take order for the appropriation of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Paperbols, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

[illegible]

Ottawa, Ont., April 29, 1913.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1894, the Secretary the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 100 of an acre, to be more or less, is a wooded land, for all purposes, to wit: for Kinship (disturbance); and, and sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Division Office, Visagnum, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

References

Number of land use district, and its purpose, with entry in permit to build	Name of owner or occupant	Description of the land required to be taken up	Noted on lot
<i>Chingoye dam, Chingoye lake, III, Murchison village</i>			
Dist. No. 104-0	Chingoye dam and Chingoye lake	North, No. 104-0, and, No. 104-1, south, No. 104-2, west, No. 104-3, and, No. 104-4, south, No. 104-5, west, No. 104-6, and, No. 104-7, south, No. 104-8, west, No. 104-9, and, No. 104-10, south, No. 104-11, west, No. 104-12, and, No. 104-13, south, No. 104-14, west, No. 104-15, and, No. 104-16, south, No. 104-17, west, No. 104-18, and, No. 104-19, south, No. 104-20, west, No. 104-21, and, No. 104-22, south, No. 104-23, west, No. 104-24, and, No. 104-25, south, No. 104-26, west, No. 104-27, and, No. 104-28, south, No. 104-29, west, No. 104-30, and, No. 104-31, south, No. 104-32, west, No. 104-33, and, No. 104-34, south, No. 104-35, west, No. 104-36, and, No. 104-37, south, No. 104-38, west, No. 104-39, and, No. 104-40, south, No. 104-41, west, No. 104-42, and, No. 104-43, south, No. 104-44, west, No. 104-45, and, No. 104-46, south, No. 104-47, west, No. 104-48, and, No. 104-49, south, No. 104-50, west, No. 104-51, and, No. 104-52, south, No. 104-53, west, No. 104-54, and, No. 104-55, south, No. 104-56, west, No. 104-57, and, No. 104-58, south, No. 104-59, west, No. 104-60, and, No. 104-61, south, No. 104-62, west, No. 104-63, and, No. 104-64, south, No. 104-65, west, No. 104-66, and, No. 104-67, south, No. 104-68, west, No. 104-69, and, No. 104-70, south, No. 104-71, west, No. 104-72, and, No. 104-73, south, No. 104-74, west, No. 104-75, and, No. 104-76, south, No. 104-77, west, No. 104-78, and, No. 104-79, south, No. 104-80, west, No. 104-81, and, No. 104-82, south, No. 104-83, west, No. 104-84, and, No. 104-85, south, No. 104-86, west, No. 104-87, and, No. 104-88, south, No. 104-89, west, No. 104-90, and, No. 104-91, south, No. 104-92, west, No. 104-93, and, No. 104-94, south, No. 104-95, west, No. 104-96, and, No. 104-97, south, No. 104-98, west, No. 104-99, and, No. 104-100, south, No. 104-101, west, No. 104-102, and, No. 104-103, south, No. 104-104, west, No. 104-105, and, No. 104-106, south, No. 104-107, west, No. 104-108, and, No. 104-109, south, No. 104-110, west, No. 104-111, and, No. 104-112, south, No. 104-113, west, No. 104-114, and, No. 104-115, south, No. 104-116, west, No. 104-117, and, No. 104-118, south, No. 104-119, west, No. 104-120, and, No. 104-121, south, No. 104-122, west, No. 104-123, and, No. 104-124, south, No. 104-125, west, No. 104-126, and, No. 104-127, south, No. 104-128, west, No. 104-129, and, No. 104-130, south, No. 104-131, west, No. 104-132, and, No. 104-133, south, No. 104-134, west, No. 104-135, and, No. 104-136, south, No. 104-137, west, No. 104-138, and, No. 104-139, south, No. 104-140, west, No. 104-141, and, No. 104-142, south, No. 104-143, west, No. 104-144, and, No. 104-145, south, No. 104-146, west, No. 104-147, and, No. 104-148, south, No. 104-149, west, No. 104-150, and, No. 104-151, south, No. 104-152, west, No. 104-153, and, No. 104-154, south, No. 104-155, west, No. 104-156, and, No. 104-157, south, No. 104-158, west, No. 104-159, and, No. 104-160, south, No. 104-161, west, No. 104-162, and, No. 104-163, south, No. 104-164, west, No. 104-165, and, No. 104-166, south, No. 104-167, west, No. 104-168, and, No. 104-169, south, No. 104-170, west, No. 104-171, and, No. 104-172, south, No. 104-173, west, No. 104-174, and, No. 104-175, south, No. 104-176, west, No. 104-177, and, No. 104-178, south, No. 104-179, west, No. 104-180, and, No. 104-181, south, No. 104-182, west, No. 104-183, and, No. 104-184, south, No. 104-185, west, No. 104-186, and, No. 104-187, south, No. 104-188, west, No. 104-189, and, No. 104-190, south, No. 104-191, west, No. 104-192, and, No. 104-193, south, No. 104-194, west, No. 104-195, and, No. 104-196, south, No. 104-197, west, No. 104-198, and, No. 104-199, south, No. 104-200, west, No. 104-201, and, No. 104-202, south, No. 104-203, west, No. 104-204, and, No. 104-205, south, No. 104-206, west, No. 104-207, and, No. 104-208, south, No. 104-209, west, No. 104-210, and, No. 104-211, south, No. 104-212, west, No. 104-213, and, No. 104-214, south, No. 104-215, west, No. 104-216, and, No. 104-217, south, No. 104-218, west, No. 104-219, and, No. 104-220, south, No. 104-221, west, No. 104-222, and, No. 104-223, south, No. 104-224, west, No. 104-225, and, No. 104-226, south, No. 104-227, west, No. 104-228, and, No. 104-229, south, No. 104-230, west, No. 104-231, and, No. 104-232, south, No. 104-233, west, No. 104-234, and, No. 104-235, south, No. 104-236, west, No. 104-237, and, No. 104-238, south, No. 104-239, west, No. 104-240, and, No. 104-241, south, No. 104-242, west, No. 104-243, and, No. 104-244, south, No. 104-245, west, No. 104-246, and, No. 104-247, south, No. 104-248, west, No. 104-249, and, No. 104-250, south, No. 104-251, west, No. 104-252, and, No. 104-253, south, No. 104-254, west, No. 104-255, and, No. 104-256, south, No. 104-257, west, No. 104-258, and, No. 104-259, south, No. 104-260, west, No. 104-261, and, No. 104-262, south, No. 104-263, west, No. 104-264, and, No. 104-265, south, No. 104-266, west, No. 104-267, and, No. 104-268, south, No. 104-269, west, No. 104-270, and, No. 104-271, south, No. 104-272, west, No. 104-273, and, No. 104-274, south, No. 104-275, west, No. 104-276, and, No. 104-277, south, No. 104-278, west, No. 104-279, and, No. 104-280, south, No. 104-281, west, No. 104-282, and, No. 104-283, south, No. 104-284, west, No. 104-285, and, No. 104-286, south, No. 104-287, west, No. 104-288, and, No. 104-289, south, No. 104-290, west, No. 104-291, and, No. 104-292, south, No. 104-293, west, No. 104-294, and, No. 104-295, south, No. 104-296, west, No. 104-297, and, No. 104-298, south, No. 104-299, west, No. 104-300, and, No. 104-301, south, No. 104-30	

F. R. MOSMAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., (Proprietor, Bristol)

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 22nd and 28th April 1972 is published for general information:—

[illegible]

N.B.—A copy or copy of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Printing House.

A. G. CASTEN,
As. Chief Engineer



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1913.

[Price, 1 s. 6 p.]

Part II.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Onward, April 20, 1913.

No. 432.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib Yakkal Doss Ayyangar to be a member of the Coimbatore District Board.

No. 433.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon. David Dowson, Esq., to be a member of the Madras District Board.

No. 434.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Tangarathu Somanasami Aiyangar to be a member of the Ramnad Taluk Board in the Ramnad district.

No. 435.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Ry. Divan Subbarao S. Rao V. Somanasami Chettyar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 436.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Kottaswami Aiyar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 437.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Kappaswami Kottayya to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tenali.

No. 438.—Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R. Ry. Arunachala Chettyar Arunachala Chettyar Aiyangar has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No. 439.—Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R. Ry. Thangapadi Pattayya Chettyar, M.R. Ry. Ganga Kishore Chettyar and M.R. Ry. Thangapadi Jagannathan Chettyar have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the municipality of Quater.

No. 440.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R. Ry. Arumasa Lakshmana Srinivasan Aiyangar as chairman of the municipality of Coimbatore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 441.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. Ry. Parasakthi Kandaswami Aiyangar has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Madhav District Board by the Palghat Taluk Board.

No. 441.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Guntalan Yashwanth Tulu Goudharan Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vengalpetan Taluk Board by the Vengalpetan Taluk Board.

No. 442.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Gummalla Venkum Reddy of Eggenpalle, Chittoor taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Chittoor.

No. 443.—Under section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. M. Vaidyan. Shashi Aravind and M.R. Ry. Koyyil Sabba Rao Aravind have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Puttur in the district of South Canara.

No. 444.—Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Kaindar Vasudevan Suman Sadas Aravind has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chendur in the district of South Canara.

No. 445.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. Kankarum Venkatarao Aravind to be a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

No. 446.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 167 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. Kankarum Venkum Suman Sadas Aravind to be a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 447.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in confirmation of all previous notifications on the subject so far as it relates to the local board of Chittoor, the Government in Council is pleased to declare that the portions of the Gazette of India (in the enclosed schedule) shall be taken as shown therein for the purposes of the said Act from 1st June 1905, with effect from which date the existing Taluk Board of Chittoor will be dissolved:—

Local Board
Taluk.

As amended.

Chittoor.

.. The revenue taluk of Chittoor and the deputy talukdar's division of Kadali, as constituted in notifications Nos. 302 and 303, Revenue, dated the 29th September 1912, published on pages 981 to 982 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 14th September 1912.

Berhampur.

.. The revenue taluk of Berhampur as referred in notification No. 292, Revenue, dated the 29th September 1912, published on pages 981 to 982 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 14th September 1912; and the deputy talukdar's divisions of Rangpur and Inchoorpur.

No. 448.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in pursuance of the notification No. 292 published on pages 713 to 714 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 29th September 1912, so far as it relates to the Chittoor district, the Government in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st June 1905, the constituent members to be appointed for the taluk boards specified and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall be as shown below:—

District.	Name of taluk board.	Maximum strength.	Number of members to be elected.
Chittoor	Berhampur	10	5
	Chittoor	10	5
	Chittoor	10	5
	Chittoor	10	5

No. 449.—Under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in pursuance of notification No. 292 of pages 713 to 714 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 29th September 1912, the Government in Council directs the publication of the following draft of alterations rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the said Act for the purpose of alteration of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th April 1913, any objections to suggestions that may be made in respect of these alterations by any person interested will be considered on or after the 15th June 1913.

[illegible]

No. 481.—Under sub-series 1 of section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the undesignated lands covering 26½ acres in the following field numbers in the village of Combe, out of the total extent of 40½ acres of land specified in subsection No. 1253, published at page 245 and 246 of Part I.A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th November 1912, as required for the military improvement of Combe level line—

ACRES.				
F. No. 210 with temporary building	..	..	..	2½
F. No. 202-A with building	..	..	..	1½
F. No. 207, 195-A portion	..	..	..	4½
F. No. 214 with building	..	..	..	2½
F. No. 218 with building	..	..	..	2
				16½

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 482.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 912 of an acre, to be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a channel running through L.F. section No. 207 (it is the Rameswaram Talukpanchayat ward 3 and, under sections 3 and 5, the revenue department officer, Thangapattinam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, with or dry, with or possible, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Thangapattinam district, Aradipatti taluk, Kothayyapattinam village.</i>			
Private; from, dry, E. No. 1.	Botha Thangapattinam ..	North, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam; east, measuring portion of the land; south, road side channel; west, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam.	ACRES. — 000
Residential, private, dry, E. No. 2.	Botha Thangapattinam, owner; Kothayyapattinam, occupier. Do.	North, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam; east, measuring portion of the land; south, plot No. 7, west, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam.	— 000
Do.	Do.	North, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam; east, measuring portion of the land; south, plot No. 8, west, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam.	— 000
Do.	Do.	North, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam; east, measuring portion of the land; south, plot No. 9, west, private; land of Kappu Thangapattinam.	— 000
Total			— 000

No. 483.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 of an acre, to be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 5, the revenue department officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the site is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, with or dry, with or possible, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Kothayyapattinam village.</i>			
Dry, E. No. 100 C ..	Botha Thangapattinam, owner; Kothayyapattinam, occupier.	North and east, E. No. 100 C; south, E. No. 101, west, E. No. 102 C.	ACRES. — 00

[illegible]

No. 487.—Under notice 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1911, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a model school houses at Changanj; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Bhandarkar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take and file the approval of the local land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue department officer, Muzkpoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat effects, self-esteem threat effects on self-esteem, self-esteem threat effects on self-esteem, self-esteem threat effects on self-esteem*

Description of land used in crop, pasture or otherwise, with any other prominent features.	Extent of sown or occupied.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Notes as to future use.
<i>Karnal District, District taluk, Gurdaspur village.</i>			
Village- <i>the same</i> - <i>the same</i>	Plot No. 1, Not known	North, Patta, below; east, site of Darya Bagh, south, Subkhan Bazar, S. K. Ramnagar's area, west, road	18
Do.	Plot No. 2, Darya Bagh of Karnal.	North, Patta, below; east, village- <i>the same</i> , south, S. K. Ramnagar, west, plot No. 1.	8
Do.	Plot No. 3, Mohan Lal of Gurdaspur.	North, plot No. 1, east, plot No. 4; south, village- the same, west, road.	4
Do.	Plot No. 4, Gurdaspur, Darya Bagh of Gurdaspur, Darya Bagh, Gurdaspur.	North, plot No. 1, east, plot No. 4; south, village- <i>the same</i> , west, plot No. 1.	8
Do.	Plot No. 5, Gurdaspur, Darya Bagh.	North, plot No. 1 and 2; east, plot No. 4; south, plot No. 1, west, plot No. 1.	8
Do.	Plot No. 6, Not known	North, plot No. 2; east, village- <i>the same</i> ; south, plot No. 4; west, plot No. 1.	2
Do.	Plot No. 7, Gurdaspur, Darya Bagh.	North, plot No. 1, east, plot No. 2, south and west, village- <i>the same</i> .	2
Do.	Plot No. 8, Not known	North, plot No. 4; east and south, village- <i>the same</i> ; west, plot No. 1.	2
		Total ..	60

No. 505.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8825 of an acre, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing rubbish of the Haggerton municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Haggerton, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Haggerton, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tangy district, Numbur taluk, St. 110, Panchayat village.			
Item, S. No. 207.	of Sureshchoudhury, Trilokya Shikhar (of the Haggerton Municipality), Kankarban, with, Panchsaran, Arjun, S. A. S. Panchsaran of Chakraborty and S. Ashwini Chakraborty.	West end and, S. No. 207; north, east, S. No. 208; west, S. No. 209.	8825 1/100

No. 506.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 97 of an acre, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a land bank school building at Tyapali; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Dhaka division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Dhaka, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Karnal district, Dhaka taluk, Tyapali village.			
Part of village site, No. 140-1 & 140-2, 140-3, 140-4, 140-5, 140-6, 140-7, 140-8, 140-9, 140-10, 140-11, 140-12, 140-13, 140-14, 140-15, 140-16, 140-17, 140-18, 140-19, 140-20, 140-21, 140-22, 140-23, 140-24, 140-25, 140-26, 140-27, 140-28, 140-29, 140-30, 140-31, 140-32, 140-33, 140-34, 140-35, 140-36, 140-37, 140-38, 140-39, 140-40, 140-41, 140-42, 140-43, 140-44, 140-45, 140-46, 140-47, 140-48, 140-49, 140-50, 140-51, 140-52, 140-53, 140-54, 140-55, 140-56, 140-57, 140-58, 140-59, 140-60, 140-61, 140-62, 140-63, 140-64, 140-65, 140-66, 140-67, 140-68, 140-69, 140-70, 140-71, 140-72, 140-73, 140-74, 140-75, 140-76, 140-77, 140-78, 140-79, 140-80, 140-81, 140-82, 140-83, 140-84, 140-85, 140-86, 140-87, 140-88, 140-89, 140-90, 140-91, 140-92, 140-93, 140-94, 140-95, 140-96, 140-97, 140-98, 140-99, 140-100, 140-101, 140-102, 140-103, 140-104, 140-105, 140-106, 140-107, 140-108, 140-109, 140-110, 140-111, 140-112, 140-113, 140-114, 140-115, 140-116, 140-117, 140-118, 140-119, 140-120, 140-121, 140-122, 140-123, 140-124, 140-125, 140-126, 140-127, 140-128, 140-129, 140-130, 140-131, 140-132, 140-133, 140-134, 140-135, 140-136, 140-137, 140-138, 140-139, 140-140, 140-141, 140-142, 140-143, 140-144, 140-145, 140-146, 140-147, 140-148, 140-149, 140-150, 140-151, 140-152, 140-153, 140-154, 140-155, 140-156, 140-157, 140-158, 140-159, 140-160, 140-161, 140-162, 140-163, 140-164, 140-165, 140-166, 140-167, 140-168, 140-169, 140-170, 140-171, 140-172, 140-173, 140-174, 140-175, 140-176, 140-177, 140-178, 140-179, 140-180, 140-181, 140-182, 140-183, 140-184, 140-185, 140-186, 140-187, 140-188, 140-189, 140-190, 140-191, 140-192, 140-193, 140-194, 140-195, 140-196, 140-197, 140-198, 140-199, 140-200, 140-201, 140-202, 140-203, 140-204, 140-205, 140-206, 140-207, 140-208, 140-209, 140-210, 140-211, 140-212, 140-213, 140-214, 140-215, 140-216, 140-217, 140-218, 140-219, 140-220, 140-221, 140-222, 140-223, 140-224, 140-225, 140-226, 140-227, 140-228, 140-229, 140-230, 140-231, 140-232, 140-233, 140-234, 140-235, 140-236, 140-237, 140-238, 140-239, 140-240, 140-241, 140-242, 140-243, 140-244, 140-245, 140-246, 140-247, 140-248, 140-249, 140-250, 140-251, 140-252, 140-253, 140-254, 140-255, 140-256, 140-257, 140-258, 140-259, 140-260, 140-261, 140-262, 140-263, 140-264, 140-265, 140-266, 140-267, 140-268, 140-269, 140-270, 140-271, 140-272, 140-273, 140-274, 140-275, 140-276, 140-277, 140-278, 140-279, 140-280, 140-281, 140-282, 140-283, 140-284, 140-285, 140-286, 140-287, 140-288, 140-289, 140-290, 140-291, 140-292, 140-293, 140-294, 140-295, 140-296, 140-297, 140-298, 140-299, 140-300, 140-301, 140-302, 140-303, 140-304, 140-305, 140-306, 140-307, 140-308, 140-309, 140-310, 140-311, 140-312, 140-313, 140-314, 140-315, 140-316, 140-317, 140-318, 140-319, 140-320, 140-321, 140-322, 140-323, 140-324, 140-325, 140-326, 140-327, 140-328, 140-329, 140-330, 140-331, 140-332, 140-333, 140-334, 140-335, 140-336, 140-337, 140-338, 140-339, 140-340, 140-341, 140-342, 140-343, 140-344, 140-345, 140-346, 140-347, 140-348, 140-349, 140-350, 140-351, 140-352, 140-353, 140-354, 140-355, 140-356, 140-357, 140-358, 140-359, 140-360, 140-361, 140-362, 140-363, 140-364, 140-365, 140-366, 140-367, 140-368, 140-369, 140-370, 140-371, 140-372, 140-373, 140-374, 140-375, 140-376, 140-377, 140-378, 140-379, 140-380, 140-381, 140-382, 140-383, 140-384, 140-385, 140-386, 140-387, 140-388, 140-389, 140-390, 140-391, 140-392, 140-393, 140-394, 140-395, 140-396, 140-397, 140-398, 140-399, 140-400, 140-401, 140-402, 140-403, 140-404, 140-405, 140-406, 140-407, 140-408, 140-409, 140-410, 140-411, 140-412, 140-413, 140-414, 140-415, 140-416, 140-417, 140-418, 140-419, 140-420, 140-421, 140-422, 140-423, 140-424, 140-425, 140-426, 140-427, 140-428, 140-429, 140-430, 140-431, 140-432, 140-433, 140-434, 140-435, 140-436, 140-437, 140-438, 140-439, 140-440, 140-441, 140-442, 140-443, 140-444, 140-445, 140-446, 140-447, 140-448, 140-449, 140-450, 140-451, 140-452, 140-453, 140-454, 140-455, 140-456, 140-457, 140-458, 140-459, 140-460, 140-461, 140-462, 140-463, 140-464, 140-465, 140-466, 140-467, 140-468, 140-469, 140-470, 140-471, 140-472, 140-473, 140-474, 140-475, 140-476, 140-477, 140-478, 140-479, 140-480, 140-481, 140-482, 140-483, 140-484, 140-485, 140-486, 140-487, 140-488, 140-489, 140-490, 140-491, 140-492, 140-493, 140-494, 140-495, 140-496, 140-497, 140-498, 140-499, 140-500, 140-501, 140-502, 140-503, 140-504, 140-505, 140-506, 140-507, 140-508, 140-509, 140-510, 140-511, 140-512, 140-513, 140-514, 140-515, 140-516, 140-517, 140-518, 140-519, 140-520, 140-521, 140-522, 140-523, 140-524, 140-525, 140-526, 140-527, 140-528, 140-529, 140-530, 140-531, 140-532, 140-533, 140-534, 140-535, 140-536, 140-537, 140-538, 140-539, 140-540, 140-541, 140-542, 140-543, 140-544, 140-545, 140-546, 140-547, 140-548, 140-549, 140-550, 140-551, 140-552, 140-553, 140-554, 140-555, 140-556, 140-557, 140-558, 140-559, 140-560, 140-561, 140-562, 140-563, 140-564, 140-565, 140-566, 140-567, 140-568, 140-569, 140-570, 140-571, 140-572, 140-573, 140-574, 140-575, 140-576, 140-577, 140-578, 140-579, 140-580, 140-581, 140-582, 140-583, 140-584, 140-585, 140-586, 140-587, 140-588, 140-589, 140-590, 140-591, 140-592, 140-593, 140-594, 140-595, 140-596, 140-597, 140-598, 140-599, 140-600, 140-601, 140-602, 140-603, 140-604, 140-605, 140-606, 140-607, 140-608, 140-609, 140-610, 140-611, 140-612, 140-613, 140-614, 140-615, 140-616, 140-617, 140-618, 140-619, 140-620, 140-621, 140-622, 140-623, 140-624, 140-625, 140-626, 140-627, 140-628, 140-629, 140-630, 140-631, 140-632, 140-633, 140-634, 140-635, 140-636, 140-637, 140-638, 140-639, 140-640, 140-641, 140-642, 140-643, 140-644, 140-645, 140-646, 140-647, 140-648, 140-649, 140-650, 140-651, 140-652, 140-653, 140-654, 140-655, 140-656, 140-657, 140-658, 140-659, 140-660, 140-661, 140-662, 140-663, 140-664, 140-665, 140-666, 140-667, 140-668, 140-669, 140-670, 140-671, 140-672, 140-673, 140-674, 140-675, 140-676, 140-677, 140-678, 140-679, 140-680, 140-681, 140-682, 140-683, 140-684, 140-685, 140-686, 140-687, 140-688, 140-689, 140-690, 140-691, 140-692, 140-693, 140-694, 140-695, 140-696, 140-697, 140-698, 140-699, 140-700, 140-701, 140-702, 140-703, 140-704, 140-705, 140-706, 140-707, 140-708, 140-709, 140-710, 140-711, 140-712, 140-713, 140-714, 140-715, 140-716, 140-717, 140-718, 140-719, 140-720, 140-721, 140-722, 140-723, 140-724, 140-725, 140-726, 140-727, 140-728, 140-729, 140-730, 140-731, 140-732, 140-733, 140-734, 140-735, 140-736, 140-737, 140-738, 140-739, 140-740, 140-741, 140-742, 140-743, 140-744, 140-745, 140-746, 140-747, 140-748, 140-749, 140-750, 140-751, 140-752, 140-753, 140-754, 140-755, 140-756, 140-757, 140-758, 140-759, 140-760, 140-761, 140-762, 140-763, 140-764, 140-765, 140-766, 140-767, 140-768, 140-769, 140-770, 140-771, 140-772, 140-773, 140-774, 140-775, 140-776, 140-777, 140-778, 140-779, 140-780, 140-781, 140-782, 140-783, 140-784, 140-785, 140-786, 140-787, 140-788, 140-789, 140-790, 140-791, 140-792, 140-793, 140-794, 140-795, 140-796, 140-797, 140-798, 140-799, 140-800, 140-801, 140-802, 140-803, 140-804, 140-805, 140-806, 140-807, 140-808, 140-809, 140-810, 140-811, 140-812, 140-813, 140-814, 140-815, 140-816, 140-817, 140-818, 140-819, 140-820, 140-821, 140-822, 140-823, 140-824, 140-825, 140-826, 140-827, 140-828, 140-829, 140-830, 140-831, 140-832, 140-833, 140-834, 140-835, 140-836, 140-837, 140-838, 140-839, 140-840, 140-841, 140-842, 140-843, 140-844, 140-845, 140-846, 140-847, 140-848, 140-849, 140-850, 140-851, 140-852, 140-853, 140-854, 140-855, 140-856, 140-857, 140-858, 140-859, 140-860, 140-861, 140-862, 140-863, 140-864, 140-865, 140-866, 140-867, 140-868, 140-869, 140-870, 140-871, 140-872, 140-873, 140-874, 140-875, 140-876, 140-877, 140-878, 140-879, 140-880, 140-881, 140-882, 140-883, 140-884, 140-885, 140-886, 140-887, 140-888, 140-889, 140-890, 140-891, 140-892, 140-893, 140-894, 140-895, 140-896, 140-897, 140-898, 140-899, 140-900, 140-901, 140-902, 140-903, 140-904, 140-905, 140-906, 140-907, 140-908, 140-909, 140-910, 140-911, 140-912, 140-913, 140-914, 140-915, 140-916, 140-917, 140-918, 140-919, 140-920, 140-921, 140-922, 140-923, 140-924, 140-925, 140-926, 140-927, 140-928, 140-929, 140-930, 140-931, 140-932, 140-933, 140-934, 140-935, 140-936, 140-937, 140-938, 140-939, 140-940, 140-941, 140-942, 140-943, 140-944, 140-945, 140-946, 140-947, 140-948, 140-949, 140-950, 140-951, 140-952, 140-953, 140-954, 140-955, 140-956, 140-957, 140-958, 140-959, 140-960, 140-961, 140-962, 140-963, 140-964, 140-965, 140-966, 140-967, 140-968, 140-969, 140-970, 140-971, 140-972, 140-973, 140-974, 140-975, 140-976, 140-977, 140-978, 140-979, 140-980, 140-981, 140-982, 140-983, 140-984, 140-985, 140-986, 140-987, 140-988, 140-989, 140-990, 140-991, 140-992, 140-993, 140-994, 140-995, 140-996, 140-997, 140-998, 140-999, 140-1000, 140-1001, 140-1002, 140-1003, 140-1004, 140-1005, 140-1006, 140-1007, 140-1008, 140-1009, 140-1010, 140-1011, 140-1012, 140-1013, 140-1014, 140-1015, 140-1016, 140-1017, 140-1018, 140-1019, 140-1020, 140-1021, 140-1022, 140-1023, 140-1024, 140-1025, 140-1026, 140-1027, 140-1028, 140-1029, 140-1030, 140-1031, 140-1032, 140-1033, 140-1034, 140-1035, 140-1036, 140-1037, 140-1038, 140-1039, 140-1040, 140-1041, 140-1042, 140-1043, 140-1044, 140-1045, 140-1046, 140-1047, 140-1048, 140-1049, 140-1050, 140-1051, 140-1052, 140-1053, 140-1054, 140-1055, 140-1056, 140-1057, 140-1058, 140-1059, 140-1060, 140-1061, 140-1062, 140-1063, 140-1064, 140-1065, 140-1066, 140-1067, 140-1068, 140-1069, 140-1070, 140-1071, 140-1072, 140-1073, 140-1074, 140-1075, 140-1076, 140-1077, 140-1078, 140-1079, 140-1080, 140-1081, 140-1082, 140-1083, 140-1084, 140-1085, 140-1086, 140-1087, 140-1088, 140-1089, 140-1090, 140-1091, 140-1092, 140-1093, 140-1094, 140-1095, 140-1096, 140-1097, 140-1098, 140-1099, 140-1100, 140-1101, 140-1102, 140-1103, 140-1104, 140-1105, 140-1106, 140-1107, 140-1108, 140-1109, 140-1110, 140-1111, 140-1112, 140-1113, 140-1114, 140-1115, 140-1116, 140-1117, 140-1118, 140-1119, 140-1120, 140-1121, 140-1122, 140-1123, 140-1124, 140-1125, 140-1126, 140-1127, 140-1128, 140-1129, 140-1130, 140-1131, 140-1132, 140-1133, 140-1134, 140-1135, 140-1136, 140-1137, 140-1138, 140-1139, 140-1140, 140-1141, 140-1142, 140-1143, 140-1144, 140-1145, 140-1146, 140-1147, 140-1148, 140-1149, 140-1150, 140-1151, 140-1152, 140-1153, 140-1154, 140-1155, 140-1156, 140-1157, 140-1158, 140-1159, 140-1160, 140-1161, 140-1162, 140-1163, 140-1164, 140-1165, 140-1166, 140-1167, 140-1168, 140-1169, 140-1170, 140-1171, 140-1172, 140-1173, 140-1174, 140-1175, 140-1176, 140-1177, 140-1178, 140-1179, 140-1180, 140-1181, 140-1182, 140-1183, 140-1184, 140-1185, 140-1186, 140-1187, 140-1188, 140-1189, 140-1190, 140-1191, 140-1192, 140-1193, 140-1194, 140-1195, 140-1196, 140-1197, 140-1198, 140-1199, 140-1200, 140-1201, 140-1202, 140-1203, 140-1204, 140-1205, 140-1206, 140-1207, 140-1208, 140-1209, 140-1210, 140-1211, 140-1212, 140-1213, 140-1214, 140-1215, 140-1216, 140-1217, 140-1218, 140-1219, 140-1220, 140-1221, 140-1222, 140-1223, 140-1224, 140-1225, 140-1226, 140-1227, 140-1228, 140-1229, 140-1230, 140-1231, 140-1232, 140-1233, 140-1234, 140-1235, 140-1236, 140-1237, 14			

List-Quarrels the Indian Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Incorporated 1867/70.		Presidency or Province.	Isolated location.	
	Estimates and States, and Terms of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Isolated and States, and Terms of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore.	The whole province. 1. Southern Division— (a) District— Sond. (b) Towns and ports— Bangor, Kannur, Khorat, Khorat, Khorat, Khorat, Khorat, Khorat, (c) State and Agency— Bora Kantha Agency. 2. Central Division— (a) District— Almudra, East Almudra, Panna, Sona, (b) Town— Panna.		V. The Pan- jab—cont.	(a) Districts—cont. Pannapora, Gujarat, Gujarat, Khor	

How Details the Modern Family—most

XII.—Division of the Indian Provinces—contd.			
Provinces or Princely States.	Isolated locations.	Provinces or Princely States.	Isolated locations.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces —contd.	(6) Districts—cont. Hardoi, Jalaun, Jyotpur, Mainpuri, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Noida Tal. Pilibhit, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Unnao.	VIII. The United Provinces —cont.	(7) Towns—cont. Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur.
	(8) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Noida.	IX. Hyderabad and States.	Districts— Aurangabad, Bijapur, Malkajgiri, Mirat, Nalgonda, Secunderabad, Tandur, Warangal.
		X. Central Provinces.	(9) Districts— Amli, Bhind, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Narmada.
			(10) Towns— Bhind, Bhind, Nagpur.
		XI. Central India.	Burhanpur State, Nagpur State.
		XII. Delhi.	Delhi City, Delhi Rural area.
		XIII. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

References

South Indian Species.				
Mangalore.	Singaperum.	South India, Serampore.	Portuguese.	Yellow Coast.
Calcutta.	Triplicha.	Colombia.	Triplicha.	Kampuchea.
Pozoz.	Malakini.	Nagasaki.	Yellow Fur.	
		Perakul.		
Malacca and Southern Islands Serampore.				
Outpath.	Jalapat.	Colony.	Lakot.	Hamp.
Kappa.	Kethapath.	Kemur.	Kappa.	Gulapure.
Malacca.	Malacca.	Vithalapur.	Sommar.	

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 432-P, dated 23rd May 1900.

Collected April 24, 1938

No. 124-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak at places at Varajai in the Kadlag taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the aforesaid portions of the Bellary district, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infested with plague, are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Mahala* *Nithavaravasa* of *Ch. Festival*;

In answer to the queries submitted to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor is content prohibit the attendance at the said festival from the 26 to the 28th May 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said zone.

All requests according to the said festival is confirmation, of this notification will be turned back.

No. 155-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Alvar Thimpane in the Travancore State of the Tinianor district, it appears from the infected portions of the Sultan and Comptroller districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague, are permitted to mark that place on the coast of the Mysore State.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1947, the Governor (in Council) prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 6th May to 10th June 1952, (inclusive) of persons from the said camp.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this prohibition, will be
punished by law.

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 37.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1913

[Price, 3 annas]

Part I.—Educational Department.

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Statistics.

Statistics of Schools registered in the Madras Presidency during the first quarter of 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

M. R. By. Bhavavathi Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kuvil Rang, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in the Director's notification in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th January 1913.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th April 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months from the date of his return to M. R. By. Y. Venkataswamy, Assistant of Elementary Schools, Sathiyar, and Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mandapam, Rang, and to appoint M. R. By. T. Sureshadasa, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Uthar, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Rang in the preliminary class during the period of the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th April 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROCLAMATIONS.

In partial modification of the Director's notifications in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1908, 27th October 1911, 26th August 1912 and 19th February 1913, the following provisions of Sub-Assistant of Girls' Schools are ordered:—

(1) Miss E. Hunter, from class III, sub. pro tem., to class II, permanent, from 1st March 1908.
(2) Miss M. F. Prager, to class III, permanent, with retrospective effect from the date of her sub. pro tem. appointment in that class and to class II, sitting, from 1st March 1911, viz. Miss E. Hunter on leave.

(3) Miss M. F. Prager to class II, permanent, from 19th February 1913, viz. Miss E. Hunter retired and without prejudice to her sub. pro tem. appointment in class I.

(4) M. R. By. T. Vasudeva Pandita, from class III to class II, sitting, from 1st August 1913, viz. Miss E. Hunter on leave, and sub. pro tem. from 19th February 1913, viz. Miss M. F. Prager promoted.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th April 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Date with date.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination.	Number of questions to be answered.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(B) FOR THIRTEENMONTH CANDIDATES OF ALL SUBJECTS AND FOR TWOYEAR CANDIDATES IN MACHINE CONSTRUCTION (INTERMEDIATE), STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE (ELEMENTARY) AND PUMP'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE).

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 18th April	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	10	Office of Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly.	Mr. K. F. Dwyer (A).
Tuesday, 19th April and Wednesday, 20th April	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	40	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st May	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	40	Do.	Do.
Friday, 22nd May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 23rd May	Bridge Works.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 24th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 25th May	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 26th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 27th May	Mechanical Construction.	Do.	7 a.m. to 10	4	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 28th May	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Do.	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 29th May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 30th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	99	Do.	Do.
Monday, 31st May	Surveying and Levelling.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	21	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 1st June	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	101	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 2nd June	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	4	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 3rd June	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	10	Do.	Do.
Friday, 4th June	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	12	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 5th June	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	114	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 6th June	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	114	Do.	Do.
Monday, 7th June	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 8th June	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.

(C) FOR THIRTEENMONTH CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 18th April	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	2	Office of Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly.	Mr. K. F. Dwyer (A).
Tuesday, 19th April	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 20th April	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	4	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.

(D) FOR TWOYEAR CANDIDATES.

Vellore District S.

Monday, 18th April	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	2	Office of Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly.	Mr. M. Isaac (A).
Tuesday, 19th April	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	8	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 20th April	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st May	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Office of Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly.	Do.
Friday, 22nd May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 23rd May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 24th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 25th May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 26th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 27th May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 28th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 29th May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 30th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 31st May	Do.	Elementary	7 a.m. to 10	1	Do.	Do.

(A) Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Trichinopoly.

(B) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly.

(C) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly.

Days with index	Exposure	Grade of radiation dose	Year of assessment of dose to be taken	Place of administration	Remarks
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CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(U) FOR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

44. Karpman, S.

1911.	Thursday	Classroom	T & M	8	Art. (Industrial School, Home)	Dr. M. Argentine
Monday	Friday	Classroom	T & M	8	Do	Dr. M. Argentine
Monday	Friday	Classroom	T & M	8	Do	Dr. M. Argentine

(9) FOR HAMILTONIAN COORDINATES IN MAJORANA CONSTRUCTION (INTERMEDIATE), AND FOR MINOR COORDINATES.

A. M. M.

Day, apol.	Mo.	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	3-30 a.m.	2	General Survey of Roads, Streets	at R. F. R. Total Average (%).	Adm.
Monday, apol.	20th	Do.	Advanced.	3-35 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, apol.	21st	Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Intermediate	3-40 a.m.	13	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Advanced.	3-45 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, apol.	22nd	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7-21 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	7-27 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, Int. Map.		Surveying and leveling.	Do.	7-31 a.m.	19	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday, Int. Map.		Do.	Advanced.	7-31 a.m.	17	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday, apol.	23rd	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	7-31 a.m.	6	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	7-31 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Advanced.	7-35 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday, Int. Map.		Bridge Work	Intermediate	7-31 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Structural	Elementary	7-31 a.m.	19	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Building Construction.	Intermediate	7-31 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Plumber's Work	Elementary	7-31 a.m.	4	Engineering	Do.	Do.
Monday, apol.	24th	Do.	Intermediate	7-31 a.m.	8	General Survey of Roads, Streets	Do.	Do.
		Construction	Advanced	7-31 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.

(12) *FOR OVERLAP, KUCHARSKY AND TARTAGOR CARDINALS* (BASED IN MATHEMATIC CONSTRUCTION (INTERMEDIATE), STRAIN AND NEW STRAIN GROUPS (ELEMENTARY) AND FIFTH'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE)).

All Times are

	Fooding, Hygiene and Outdrillings.	Instructional part.	Time	4	Christian Service, Com- munion, and appeal to the Official, and other.	3) K. P. V. Lehn. and other. Average (2)
Monday, 16 May						
	Memorandum	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Hygiene and Hygienic work.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 16 May						
	Handwork and Hand- writing.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Handwriting and Hand- writing.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 17 May						
	Handwriting and Hand- writing.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Handwriting and Hand- writing.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Handwriting and Hand- writing.	Phonography	2 P. M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

[c] Experimentum, Act. Ind. (Ind. B-3) Ind. N. 1000000.

(c) District Board Assistant Engineer, Tumkur.

(14) Assistant Engineer, Police Station, Mysore.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Mark of successful merit of candidates.	Applicable to candidates of previous years.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(14) For MATHEMATICS, DRAWING, GEOMETRY, MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION—cont.

At Roode—cont.

1898						
Thursday, 12th	Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing.	Scientific.	4 a.m. ..	8	Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and Surveyor, Public Works, Roode.	Mr. E. H. Dyer, O.C.
	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do
Wednesday, 19th	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	8.15 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do
	Do.	Do.	9 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do
Thursday, 26th	Construction.	Do.	9.15 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do
	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do
	Mechanics.	Do.	11 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do
	Mechanical Construction.	Elementary.	12 a.m. ..	4	Government Engineer, Roode.	Do
Friday, 26th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do
	Do.	Do.	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do
Saturday, 27th	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do
Monday, 10th May	Practical Work.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

(1) For CANDIDATES AND TECHNICIALLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingopoly.

[Already notified.]

(2) For BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.

(1) For KANNARA AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) For KANNARA, TAMIL, MADRAS AND TECHNICALLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingopoly.

Friday, 2nd May	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	10	Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and Surveyor, Public Works, Trichingopoly.	Mr. U. O. S. Srinivasan (C)
Saturday, 3rd May	Do. ..	Do.	11 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY, PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(1) For BANGALORE, TAMIL, MADRAS, CHENNAI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) For KANNARA CANDIDATES.

At Trichingopoly.

[Already notified.]

HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(3) For MADRAS AND TECHNICALLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingopoly.

[Already notified.]

(1) Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Public Works, Roode.
 (2) Technical Drawing Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Madras.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—cont.

- (4) For COGNADA CANDIDATES,
At Cognada.
[Already notified.]

- (5) For KANAKHARAPUR CANDIDATES,
At Kanakharpur.
[Already notified.]

IV.—BIOLOGY.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY

- (1) For VELLUR, HANGLOR AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,
At Madras.
[Already notified.]

- (2) For RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,
At Rajahmundry.
[Already notified.]

- (3) For MASUDA CANDIDATES,
At Trichingopoly.
[Already notified.]

- (4) For ANJALIPURAM CANDIDATES,
At Anjalipuram.
[Already notified.]

- (5) For MARUDATAM, THIRUPA AND GUNTUR CANDIDATES,
At Guntur.
[Already notified.]

- (6) For RAJAPUR CANDIDATES,
At Rajapala.
[Already notified.]

- (7) For CHENNAI CANDIDATES,
At Chennai.
[Already notified.]

- (8) For KANAKHARAPUR CANDIDATES,
At Kanakharpur.
[Already notified.]

- (9) For PUDUCHERRY CANDIDATES,
At Pondicherry.
[Already notified.]

BOTANY.

- (1) For RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,
At Rajahmundry.
[Already notified.]

- (2) For CHENNAI, KANAKHARAPUR, TANTORE AND THIRUPUR CANDIDATES,
At Trichingopoly.
[Already notified.]

- (3) For VELLUR AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,
At Madras.
[Already notified.]

- (4) For ANJALIPURAM CANDIDATES,
At Anjalipuram.
[Already notified.]

IV.—BIOLOGY—cont.

BOTANY—cont.

- (6) FOR CYNOPSIS AND VIMBURNUM CANDIDATES,
At Pimpri.
[Already notified.]
- (8) FOR PEDUNCULUS CANDIDATES,
At Pimpri.
[Already notified.]
- (7) FOR SAPATIA CANDIDATES,
At Bapat.
[Already notified.]
- (9) FOR MANGIFERA, BIGNONIA AND CUSCUTTA CANDIDATES,
At Guntur.
[Already notified.]
- (8) FOR CUSCUTTA CANDIDATES,
At Guntur.
[Already notified.]
- (10) FOR SAMBODENDRA CANDIDATES,
At Sambodendra.
[Already notified.]

V.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

- (3) FOR MANGIFERA CANDIDATES,
At Pimpri.
[Already notified.]
- (5) FOR THERIA AND MAHAR CANDIDATES,
At Guntur (near Bapat, Mangifera district).
[Already notified.]
- (6) FOR SAMBODENDRA CANDIDATES,
At Sambodendra.
[Already notified.]
- (8) FOR VIMBURNUM CANDIDATES,
At Pimpri.
[Already notified.]
- (6) FOR SAMBODENDRA CANDIDATES,
At Sambodendra.
[Already notified.]
- (4) FOR PEDUNCULUS CANDIDATES,
At Pimpri.
[Already notified.]
- (7) FOR CUSCUTTA CANDIDATES,
At Guntur.
[Already notified.]
- (9) FOR MANGIFERA, BIGNONIA AND CUSCUTTA CANDIDATES,
At Guntur.
[Already notified.]
- (6) FOR SAPATIA CANDIDATES,
At Bapat.
[Already notified.]

Applicants from students desirous of taking any of the College courses for a stated time must also be submitted before the 15th June.

The prescribed fee should be paid within a week after notice of selection has been received, into the nearest Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College, Port" and the treasury receipt sent immediately to the office. The Principal will in no case receive the fee.

No inquiries from the applicants will be attended to.

Application forms and papers received from candidates who are not selected will be returned to them.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.

Principal, Medical College

Madras, 28th April 1913.

MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS.

The class of Minor Sanitary Engineering for Assistant Surgeons will assemble at the Medical College immediately after the results of the University Medical examinations are published and will last till 30th June 1913.

Medical personnel (I.M. & S. or M.R.) not in the service of Government will be admitted as private candidates on payment of Rs. 15 into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Minor Sanitary Engineering Class, Port" and transmission of the treasury receipt to the Principal with an application for admission into the class.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.

Principal, Medical College

Madras, 21st April 1913

ADMISSION TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificate or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificate as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 1st July 1913. The course extends over two years.

Applicants for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualification, conduct, transfer of learning and recommendation certificates must be attached to the application. Trusted forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-penny postage stamp.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.

Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 9th April 1913.

ERRATUM

In the list of candidates who passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificate published on page 4, Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th March 1913—

For "No. 1414, K. Parthasarathy Madak" read "No. 1414, K. Parthasarathy Madak."

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 25th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913-1914

Circle.	Rule Dates.	
	Centre of examination.	Time of examination
First Circle	Madras	Fourth week of April 1913.
	Madras	Second week of July 1913.
	Madras	First week of August 1913.
	Madras	Third week of August 1913.
	Madras	Fourth week of October 1913.
Second Circle	Madras	Third week of December 1913.
	Madras	Fourth week of January 1914.
	Madras	Third week of February 1914.
	Madras	Fourth week of February 1914.
	Madras	Second week of March 1914.

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate by due notice by the Inspector of the Circle.

5. Applicants for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from the office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 22nd April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1912-1913.

Female Circles.		
Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Southern Circle	Coochabad	May 1913.
	Coimbatore	June 1913.
	Trichyopoly	August 1913.
	Madurai	September 1913.
	Pudukottah	October 1913.
	Tanjavoor	October 1913.
	Chennai	November 1913.
	Madurai	December 1913.
	Madurai	February 1914.

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms may be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspectress of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 29th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1912-1913.

Male Circles.		
Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
North Circle	Tanjavoor	Third week of July 1913.
	Kumbakonam	Fourth week of July 1913.
	Marudam	First week of August 1913.
	Mannargudi	First week of September 1913.
	Tiruvallur	Second week of September 1913.
	Pudukottah	Third week of September 1913.
	Villupattur	Second week of October 1913.
	Tanjavoor	Second week of February 1914.
	Trichyopoly	Fourth week of February 1914.
	Madurai	Second week of March 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, North Circle, Tanjavoor, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms may be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 29th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1912-1913.

Female Circles.		
Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Central Circle	Madurai	Fourth week of April 1913.
	Tanjavoor	Second week of July 1913.
	Madurai	Third week of July 1913.
	Tanjavoor	First week of August 1913.
	Madurai	Second week of September 1913.
	Chennai	Third week of September 1913.
	Madurai	First week of October 1913.
	Madurai	Fourth week of October 1913.
	Madurai	Third week of December 1913.
	Coimbatore	Second week of March 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms may be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspectress of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 29th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913-1914.

Finals Centre.

Circle	Centre of examination	Time of examination.
Northern Circle	Tampereen	Fourth week of April 1913.
	Tampereen (especially for Males)	Fourth week of May 1913.
	Bellary	Second week of June 1913.
	Kanniyar	Fourth week of June 1913.
	Baybendrooy	Second week of August 1913.
	Comanda	Fourth week of August 1913.
	Manalayan	Third week of October 1913.
	Quetta	First week of November 1913.
Southern Circle	Quetta	Third week of November 1913.
	Barkham	Second week of March 1914.

The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectors of the Circle.

Applicants for admission to the examination must be admitted to the Inspectors of their Schools. Northern Circle, Wabur, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from the office as well as from the office of the Inspectors of the Circle.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 18th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND IN THE ART OF TEACHING, 1913.

List of teachers who have passed the examination in School management and in the Art of Teaching held in February 1913 under article 80 (2) of the rules of regulations for European Schools.

Teacher	Name of candidate.	Male or female.	School in which employed or school in which not teaching.	General educational qualification.	Whether licensed to instruct.	Centre of examination.	Grade.	Passed or else.
1	Helen Clark ..	Female.	Evangelical Central School, Bangalore.	First 4 Arts	Trained ..	Madras ..	High ..	Passed
2	John Mary Magdon (Miss)	Do.	Good Shepherd Convent, Bangalore.	Intermediate, 1911.	Do.	Bangalore	Do ..	Do.
3	Betty ..	Do.	School Mount Carmel, Mysore.	College of Bangalore, 1911.	Obtained ..	Madras ..	Middle ..	First
4	Kathleen Mary ..	Do.	R. P. S. School, Bangalore.	High School, 1911.	Do ..	Bellary ..	Do ..	Passed
5	Anna ..	Do.	Evangelical Central School, Bangalore.	Do.	Trained ..	Madras ..	Do ..	Do.
6	Michael Robinson ..	Do.	Good Shepherd Convent, Bangalore.	Do.	Do ..	Bangalore	Do ..	Do.
7	Stella Eliza ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Trained.
8	Edna Paula ..	Do.	Do.	Intermediate, 1910.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
9	Kathleen Smith ..	Do.	Do.	High School, 1910.	Do ..	Do.	Principal ..	Passed.
10	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
11	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
12	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
13	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
14	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
15	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
16	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
17	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
18	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
19	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
20	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
21	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
22	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
23	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
24	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
25	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
26	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
27	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
28	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
29	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
30	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
31	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
32	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
33	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
34	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
35	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
36	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
37	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
38	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
39	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
40	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
41	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
42	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
43	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
44	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
45	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
46	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
47	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
48	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
49	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
50	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
51	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
52	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
53	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
54	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
55	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
56	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
57	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
58	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
59	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
60	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
61	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
62	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
63	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
64	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
65	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
66	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
67	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
68	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
69	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
70	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
71	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
72	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
73	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
74	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
75	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
76	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
77	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
78	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
79	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
80	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
81	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
82	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
83	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
84	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
85	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
86	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
87	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
88	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
89	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
90	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
91	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
92	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
93	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
94	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
95	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
96	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
97	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
98	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
99	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
100	Elizabeth Mary ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.

The other candidates failed to pass the examination.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 18th April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

THE STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, COIMBATORE, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT KNOWN.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices (public and private) in which the undersigned individuals whose descriptions roll is given below, are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.

No.	Name of an alumnus.	Home and occupation, if any of the parent or guardian.	Place or town or village.	Age at the time of admission.	Year and month of leaving.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Students last leaving (before 1914).	Remarks.
1.	Sankaranathan	Thandavan	Colachelam	1911	1912	Primary ..	Government School, Kollam, Cochin.	22 5 5	
2.	G. V. Subramanyam Aiyar ..	Gangadhar Aiyar	Do	24	1912	Lower Secondary ..	Government School, Kollam, Cochin.	41 12 8	
3.	M. P. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Do	28	1912	Secondary ..	St. John's Anglican School, Coimbatore.	46 12 8	
4.	P. Subramanyam	Subramanyam Aiyar, landholder ..	Do	30	1912	Primary ..	Do	48 12 8	
5.	Shankar	Shankar, landholder ..	Do	23	1912	Lower Secondary ..	Do	50 12 8	
6.	M. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Do	19	1912	Do	Do	52 12 8	
7.	A. M. S. Subramanyam ..	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Do	18	1912	Primary ..	Do	53 12 8	
8.	T. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Do	20	1912	Lower Secondary ..	Do	54 12 8	
9.	A. Subramanyam	A. S. Subramanyam Aiyar ..	Beur, Palakkad taluk ..	30	1912	Secondary ..	S. M. Aiyar School, Kollam, Cochin.	55 12 8	
10.	V. Subramanyam	V. Subramanyam Aiyar, landholder ..	Mayanur	37	1912	Upper Secondary ..	Do	56 12 8	
11.	Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Mayanur	18	1912	Primary ..	Do	57 12 8	
12.	G. Subramanyam	G. Subramanyam, landholder ..	Mayanur	25	1912	Primary ..	Do	58 12 8	
13.	M. V. Subramanyam Aiyar ..	Subramanyam Aiyar, landholder ..	Coimbatore	17	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	59 12 8	
14.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	18	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	60 12 8	
15.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	19	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	61 12 8	
16.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	20	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	62 12 8	
17.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	21	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	63 12 8	
18.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	22	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	64 12 8	
19.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	23	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	65 12 8	
20.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	24	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	66 12 8	
21.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	25	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	67 12 8	
22.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	26	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	68 12 8	
23.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	27	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	69 12 8	
24.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	28	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	70 12 8	
25.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	29	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	71 12 8	
26.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	30	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	72 12 8	
27.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	31	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	73 12 8	
28.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	32	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	74 12 8	
29.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	33	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	75 12 8	
30.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	34	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	76 12 8	
31.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	35	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	77 12 8	
32.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	36	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	78 12 8	
33.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	37	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	79 12 8	
34.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	38	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	80 12 8	
35.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	39	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	81 12 8	
36.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	40	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	82 12 8	
37.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	41	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	83 12 8	
38.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	42	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	84 12 8	
39.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	43	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	85 12 8	
40.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	44	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	86 12 8	
41.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	45	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	87 12 8	
42.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	46	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	88 12 8	
43.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	47	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	89 12 8	
44.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	48	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	90 12 8	
45.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	49	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	91 12 8	
46.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	50	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	92 12 8	
47.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	51	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	93 12 8	
48.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	52	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	94 12 8	
49.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	53	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	95 12 8	
50.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	54	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	96 12 8	
51.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	55	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	97 12 8	
52.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	56	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	98 12 8	
53.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	57	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	99 12 8	
54.	P. S. Subramanyam	Subramanyam, landholder ..	Coimbatore	58	1912	Primary ..	St. John's School, Coimbatore.	100 12 8	

1913. April 1913.

R. O. KERRAW.
Inspector of Schools, P. & M. Circle

April 19, 1913

POST OFFICE, COIMBATORE.

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EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1490 N., dated 17th August 1914, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Serem, Welis, Madras, on the 16th and 17th May 1915 commencing at 9 a.m.

3. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 1st May 1915, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th October 1914, pages 146 to 149, and must be supported by the accompanying references referred to in that rule, and these for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 22.

4. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 1st May 1915, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be strictly entered in the application together with other documents.

5. Each application should be sent down to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Railway Engineer in Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,

Chennai, Madras.

Sufficiently stamped covers will be supplied.

6. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be seriously punished. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th October 1914, pages 146 to 149.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Secretary Engineer in Government,
Chennai, Madras, 11th April 1915.

W. HUTTON,
Secretary Engineer in Government
and, President, Board of Examiners.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all vacancies for the Madras Forest College for the 1915-1916 year have now been filled.

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
22nd April 1915.

F. C. L. COWLEY BROWN,
Principal.

VACANCIES.

Wanted immediately trained assistants for the sub-station permanent vacancies in the Government Girls' School, Annamalai, Madras.

Headmistress on Rs. 18 per mensem.

First Assistant on Rs. 12 per mensem.

3. The applicants should furnish information as to full name, caste, age on 1st January 1915, present employment, the general and professional qualifications of the candidate and should also be accompanied by copies of certificates of education and character.

Applicants should hold themselves in readiness to join at once as orders are received.

Office of the Sub-station Inspectors of Schools.

Government Girls' School, Palamcottah.

11th April 1915.

M. N. SETHIAIA,
Asst. Sub-station Inspector of Schools,
Government Girls' School.

Wanted two professors, one for Sanskrit and the other for Arabic in the Oriental College, Lahore. For these Professors the University requires Graduates in Sanskrit (and Arabic) who possess a knowledge of the language not inferior to a Graduate (or Master's Part) on the one hand, and who as the other hand have received a sound training in Western Methods. In addition to the instruction of advanced classes the Professors will be expected to do Research Work and to assist Research students. If candidates with requisite qualifications are available the appointments will be for five temporary appointments for one year of candidates not possessing all the qualifications desired on a full-time basis in the University, Punjab University, Lahore, before the 1st May 1915.

Senate Hall, Lahore.

9th April 1915.

A. G. WOODNER,
Registrar, Punjab University.

WAGES for the Refectory School at Chingleput a European Bursar at Rs. 45 per month plus to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. He will be provided with free quarters.

Qualifications required.—A man of limited European advantage under 45 years of age, active, strong, sober, conversant with the latest modern drill and a football player.

Applications for the appointment with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1913.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
26th April 1913.

D. S. O'KEEFE, Capt., I.M.S.,
As Superintendent.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for an appointment as Assistant in the Teachers' College Model School on Rs. 45 per mensem.

Applicants should be competent to impart instruction in Type-writing in addition to the commercial subjects such as Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Commercial Practice, etc., under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme. They should also be thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism of type writing machines.

Applications, which should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th May 1913, should contain the following information:—

- (1) Name; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Date of birth; (4) General Educational qualifications; (5) Commercial and vocational work the Applicant has done or is doing; (6) Present occupation; (7) Whether any experience as a teacher, and if so what and where; (8) Copies of testimonials; (9) French address.

Teachers' College, Telukpet,
15th April 1913.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

Applications are invited from trained graduates for the post of Temporary Commercial Instructor in the Government Madras High School, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. The Instructor will be required to teach the following subjects:—

- (1) shorthand and Typewriting;
- (2) Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic;
- (3) Commercial Practice and Geography.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 15th May 1913, stating age and qualifications. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be sent.

Government Madras High School, Madras,
17th April 1913.

C. W. MOSE,
Inspector.

Applications are invited from trained secondary grade men or from persons holding Secondary School Leaving Certificate willing to undertake training at the next opportunity and to serve the Board for at least two years for the post of Fourth Assistant Master, Board Intermediate Secondary School, Arni, on a salary of Rs. 15-1-20 (annual increment). Applications should be accompanied with copies of certificates and testimonials and should contain the following particulars:—Name, age, caste, general or professional qualifications and present employment, if any.

2. Applications should reach this office not later than the 15th May 1913.

Vidyan Taluk Board's Office,
18th April 1913.

V. N. A. TOMLINSON,
President.

WAGES are granted to Science and non-graduate in Mathematics for the Board Secondary School at Kandasanda in Rayachoti district. Such post have undergone training in teaching or must be Licentiate in teaching. Urges production will be preferred. The pay of the post is fixed from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May 1913.

Kandasanda, 19th April 1913.

K. NAGESWARA NAIDU,
President, Taluk Board, Rayachoti.

WAGES for the First Assistant's place in the Marjolep Madra Girls' school, Kuvood, a trained female teacher of the Higher Elementary Grade, whose vernacular is Telugu, qualified to teach English for the school and mathematics. The post is a permanent one and carries with it a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications should be submitted to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Coiled District Girls' School, Bellary, so as to reach him not later than the 25th May 1913.

Municipal Office, Kuvood,
25th April 1913.

S. T. KARASIMHA NAIDU,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1913.

[Price, 12 m. 6 p.]

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Madras Presidency during the months of JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH (or the First Quarter of) 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, including statement of the book where the same is descriptive of its nature, its value, and place of publication, date of issue, and price when sold, the name of the publisher, and the name of the person or persons from whom the book is obtainable, the price at which it is sold.	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies	Number of copies	Inspector of books, published or intended to be published, and the date of registration.
BOOKS (646).					
ENGLISH—BIOGRAPHY.					
1	Dewan G. Rangachudra. A sketch of his life and career. pp. 59. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. [10th September 1912.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras.	2,000	45	—
2	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. A sketch of his life and career. pp. 27. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. [17th December 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,500	57	—
3	Kashinath Tripathi Talyag. A sketch of his life and career. pp. 48. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. [10th September 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000	54	—
4	Kevita Das Pal. A sketch of his life and career. pp. 44. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. [17th December 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000	55	—
5	Naik (Vasank N.) Kashinath Tripathi Talyag. The rose and the thorn. pp. 1, 119 and 1 plate. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. [7th September 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	2,000	51	—
6	Nathan, M. S. Sri Sri Vinayakanda: a sketch. pp. 4, 15, 47 and 1 plate. Published by the author: Trichinopoly. 1912 [26th February 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. K. Sankaralingam, Alwar, 11, 13rd Vile, Trichinopoly.	1,000	100	M. S. Nathan, Trichinopoly. 17th March 1913.

Serial number	Author and title. Special list (including also title of the book where the author is known, a number of parts, publisher and place of publication, date when the title was the subject of the notice in this issue, the price in rupees and cents, and the date of publication, and any other particulars.)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.	Number of illustrations.	Proprietor of copyright, or name and residence, or name and residence of the author, or name and residence of the publisher.
BOOKS—good.					
ENGLISH—BIOGRAPHY—contd.					
7	Rajawalla Mahomed Sayam. A sketch of his life and career. pp. 62. Published by G. A. Nair & Co. Madras. [25th September 1912.] 10 th . 14 th edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Nair & Co. Madras.	1,000	40	....
8	Seidri, P. An. Anglo-Indian Post. John Leyden. pp. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Published by Ruggabotham & Co. Madras. 1910. [12th December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	Ruggabotham & Co. Madras.	300	120	....
9	Taru Devi. A sketch of her life and an appreciation of her works. pp. 62. Published by G. A. Nair & Co. Madras. [19th December 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Nair & Co. Madras.	1,000	20	....
10	Vachappa, P. Life of Dr. San Yit Sen: the first President of the Chinese Republic (with a brief character sketch of Yuan Shi Kai). pp. 1, 1, 4, 150 and 4 plates. Published by the author. Madras. 1912. [19th October 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8.	G. O. Lakshminarayana Rao, Gaudin Press, Madras.	600	87	....
ENGLISH—DRAMA.					
1	Scott, H. G. The Handberg; a married couple in two Acts. pp. 1, 38. Published by the author. Trincomalee. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Not sold.	Jayan & Co., Dindigul Press, Trincomalee.	50	600	....
2	Vrathadrasa Kati, J. Oritanigraha. A Hindu drama. pp. 1, 72 and 1 plate. Published by the author: Kattuvallur (Madurai district). 1912. [10th December 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Scopes & Co., Coimbatore.	400	200	F. Vrathadrasa Kati, Kattuvallur, 10th January 1913.
ENGLISH—FICTION.					
1	Combrun de a, Mahirajab. Edited by E. Valerand. pp. 1, 2, 4, 42. Published by the editor: Madras. [7th December 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Yen & Co., Madras.	1,000	300	....
2	India Pabli. Edited by P. V. Ramaswami Siva. pp. 1, 38. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 10 th . 7th edition. Not sold.	H. H. Kishore, Superintendent, S.P.O.K. Press, Madras.	5,000	800	....
ENGLISH—HISTORY.					
1	Kalyanaswami Aiyar, K. Historical sketch of the region, songs and traditions. pp. 12. Published by the author: Kambakonam. 1912. [10th March 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Natarajam, Aiyar, S. V. V. Press, Kambakonam.	100	1,000	....
2	Srinivas Aiyangar, P. T. History of the Indian People. Life and Ancestry. Life in the age of the Marinas. pp. 4, 100, 2. Published by Srinivas Venkateswari & Co. Madras. 1912. [7th December 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Srinivas Venkateswari & Co. Madras.	1,200	100	....
ENGLISH—LAW.					
1	(The) All India Digest. Section II (Civil) 1-11-1911. Vol. 1. Srinivas Venkateswari. One vol. at the Law Press, Coimbatore. pp. 4, 100. Published by T. A. Vallabha Rao and T. S. Kalyanaswami Rao. Madras. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3.	T. S. Kalyanaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	3,000	300	....
[Vol. 2 entered in entry No. 110, at page 532 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					

No.	Author and title, brief subject, and date of the issue of the book where the price is known, number of pages, publisher's or engraver's name, and date of publication.	Publisher and place of publication.	In paper or cloth.	No. of pages.	Price.	Remarks.
	BOOKS—contd.					
	ENGLISH—LAW—contd.					
11	(The) Lawyer's Reference (Circular) Section 58 Bombay High Court Reports, Part 25, pp. 104, 1912 (1912 February 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	T. S. Krishnamoorti, Secy, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,000	192	....
12	Section 57: The Punjab Record, Part 2 (Circular), pp. 100, 1912. (1912 December 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 225, at page 202 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	Do.	1,000	230	....
13	Part 3, pp. 98, 1912. (1912 January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	Do.	1,000	232	....
14	Part 4, pp. 115, 1912. (2nd February 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	Do.	1,000	270	....
15	Calcutta (Circular) Parts 57 and 58, pp. 200, 1912 (1912 December 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-12. [Previous part noticed in entry No. 121, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	Do.	1,000	257	....
16	Parts 69 and 70, pp. 200, 1912. (1912 January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-12.	Do.	1,000	260	....
17	Parts 71 and 72, pp. 200, 1912. (1912 February 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-12.	Do.	1,000	270	....
18	Parts 73 and 74, pp. 200, 1912. (1912 February 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-12.	Do.	1,000	272	....
19	Law of Evidence: appendices, etc. Edited by T. S. Krishnamoorti, pp. 58. Published by the editor: Bombay (17th January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price (not known).	G. C. Krishnamoorti, Secy, Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	282	....
20	(The) Law of Municipal Corporations in British India. Vol. 1. Edited by P. Deshmukh, A. V. Deshmukh, pp. 1, 724, 1912. Published by the editor: Madras (1912 January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 22-8 for the 2 volumes.	Do.	1,000	545	P. Deshmukh, A. V. Deshmukh, High Court, Vol. 1, 724, 1912. Price, Rs. 22-8 for the 2 volumes.	
21	Vol. 2, pp. 1, 724, 1912. (1912 January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 22-8 for the 2 volumes.	Do.	1,000	561	....
22	(The) Law Reports of British India. Vol. 2. Allahabad, North-West Provinces High Court Reports, Vols. IV to VII (1912-1913). Edited by M. S. Krishnamoorti and M. V. Krishnamoorti, pp. 24, 604, 1912. Published by the Law Reports Office: Madras (1912 December 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7. [Volume 1 noticed in entry No. 68, at page 202 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	Do.	1,000	739	....
23	Harnambeeji Shinde, T. R. A commentary on the Indian Registration Act (Act XVI of 1908), pp. 2, 1, 5, 462, 1912. Published by D. S. Marjha & Co.: Bombay. (1912 December 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4.	D. S. Marjha & Co., Rajghat, Bombay.	1,100	16	T. R. Harnambeeji Shinde, Official Secretary and Editor, South India Press, Bombay 4th January 1913.	

No.	Title and other particulars of the work, including the name of the author, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, and price.	Price and value of printing.	Number of copies.	Estimated number.	Remarks.
BOOKS—cont.					
ENGLISH—LAW—cont.					
24	(The) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (with the circulars thereon). Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion office, Trichinopoly. pp. 16, 246, 28. Published by T. A. Vallabhai Rao and T. S. Krishnaswami Rao. Madras. 1933. (18th December 1932.) 8°. Revised edition. Price, Rs. 2-3.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,500	330	...
25	Rules and Orders issued for the guidance of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency. Edited by G. Ganesalingam Aiyar. pp. 1, 6, 211, 74. Published by the Law Agents Office. Madras. 1932. (26th November 1932.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	G. G. Ganesalingam Aiyar, Madras.	750	180	...
26	Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeal therefrom. Edited with marginal notes, etc., by S. K. Chinn. pp. 3, 4, 263, 24. Published by S. V. & Co. Madras. 1933. (24th March 1933.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-6.	S. K. Krishnaswami, 1st Parthi Press, Madras.	500	240	...
27	Srinivas, Aiyar, G. The Leading Cases on Hindu Law. Part I. Minority and Guardianship. PT. 1, 4, 16. Published by the author. Mysore. Madras. 1933. (18th December 1932.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	G. G. Ganesalingam Aiyar, Ganesalingam Press, Madras.	1,000	255	...
[Foot 2 entered in entry No. 103, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1932.]					
28	(The) Subject Index for the Lawyer's Reference (Civil) (C.L.R. and Reg. L.R.) Continued at the Lawyer's Companion office, Trichinopoly. pp. 127. Published by T. A. Vallabhai Rao and T. S. Krishnaswami Rao. Madras. 1933. (18th February 1933.) 8°. 1st edition. Free to registered subscribers.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,500	371	...
ENGLISH—MEDICINE.					
1	Osby, K. V. Cholera: its history, treatment and prevention. pp. 1, 35. Published by the author. Calcutta. 1933. (17th December 1932.) 16°. 1st edition. Free.	M. K. Agasthian, Alagar, Madras Printing House, Calcutta.	5,000	460	...
2	Lopez, V. J. Notes on Sanitation for Regimental Sanitary Committee and other N.C.O.s and men. pp. 3, 6, 97. Published by Higginbotham & Co. Madras. 1933. (12th December 1932.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	1,000	120	...
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	(The) Andhra Movement. pp. 32 and 1 map. Published by J. Ganesalingam, Guntur. 1933. (10th January 1933.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	J. Ganesalingam, Radha Press, Guntur.	1,000	427	...
2	Arundale G. B. The way of action. pp. 1, 35. Published by the Manager, Theosophical Publishing House. Adyar, Madras. 1933. (16th December 1932.) 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	S. K. Srinivas, Srinivas, Theosophical, Theosophical Press, Adyar, Madras.	5,000	49	The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. 25th January 1933.
3	Bell (Cap. E. C. E.) Table 'D' Training Book for Annual General Meeting, Indian troops. 1933. pp. 17. Published by the author. Trichinopoly. 1933. (10th October 1932.) 16°. 1st edition. Free for Regimantal use.	J. Arundale, D'Silva Press, Trichinopoly.	200	645	...
4	(A) Bill for the Protection of Women and Girls: text of the Bill etc. Edited by N. Rajagopal. pp. 41. Published by the Hindu Social Reform Association. Madras. (10th December 1932.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.	G. Ganesalingam, Madras & Co., Commercial Press, Trichinopoly, Madras.	500	431	...

No.	Author and Title, Subject and brief description of the work, when the work is new, and when it is a reprint, the name of the publisher, the place, and the price.	Number of copies.	Number of subscribers.	Remarks.
1	BOOKS—contd.			
2	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			
3	Reynolds, F. T. The Helping Hand in India and Ceylon. pp. 32. Published by the author: Mysore, Madras. [19th January 1913.] 2 nd edition. Price, 1 anna. [1st edition printed in Bangalore.]	5,000	499	.....
4	Doughlas (Mrs. Catherine F.) Domestic Economy. pp. 4. 22. Published by Higginbotham & Co.: Madras. 1912. [25th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	1,000	128	Mrs. Catherine F. Doughlas, Kilmahack Farm, Chislehurst, Kent, England. 2nd February 1913.
5	(The) Indian Nation Builders. Part I. pp. 4, 400 and 37 plates. Published by Gurney & Co.: Madras. 1912. February 1913. 1 st edition. Price, Rs. 1. [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 35, at page 197 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	1,000	693	.....
6	Marlow (Oscar. Smith). The Secret of Achievement. pp. 1. 1, 500 and 1 plate. Published by T. Kalyanaswami Aiyar & Co.: Madras. 1913. [15th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	2,000	155	.....
7	..... He can who thinks he can; and other papers on success in life. pp. 1. 100 and 1 plate. 1913. [25th February 1913.] 1 st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	2,000	418	.....
8	Moore (Wendell, R.) Cuba and its present rulers. pp. 2. Published by the author: Madras. [25th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, nil.	150	127	.....
9	Modallor, A. S. The Making of Madras and other meditations. pp. 22. Published by the author: Madras. [25th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, 2 annas.	250	325	.....
10	Rajaguru, K. T. A correspondence course of lessons in Psychology and Yoga. pp. 27. Published by the author: Kishorendra (Tirumali) District. 1913. [15th February 1913.] 1 st edition. Revised and enlarged. Price, Rs. 2. [1st edition not received for registration.]	300	683	K. T. Rajaguru, Kishorendra District, Kishorendra.
11	Ramaswami Sastri, K. S. Made for Young India: an inaugural address. pp. 1. 22. Published by A. Mahalingam Aiyar: Tanjore. [25th February 1913.] 1 st edition. Price, nil.	100	613	.....
12	(Rajya) Raja, K. Madras, A Tourist's Guide. pp. 1, 2, 11, 165 and 20 plates. Published by Higginbotham & Co.: Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8.	1,000	150	.....
13	Saichalan Devi styled Saraswati Aiyar: Life-sketch, with her letters and speeches. Edited by E. Sastri Sarma. pp. 1. 28. Published by the author: Madras. [19th January 1913.] 1 st edition. Price, 2 annas.	1,000	678	.....
14	Society for Nature-cure in Bangalore: with the President (a) speech of V. P. Madhava Rao. Edited by G. P. Krishna Rao. pp. 52. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, 1 anna. [1st edition printed in Bangalore.]	1,000	621	.....

Author and title, brief edition (including change of title, when necessary to show the nature of the change) and date of publication, price, and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Number of subscribers.	Price of copy.
BOOKS—contd.			
ENGLISH—BRIDGSON—contd.			
5. Brent (Anna). <i>The Spirit of Man and the Spiritual Life.</i> pp. 28. 1913. [20th January 1913.] 4 th edition. Price, 1 anna. [<i>Adyar Pamphlets: No. 15.</i>]	A. K. Srinivasan, Secy., Superintendent, Adyar, Madras.	5,000	215
6. ———. <i>Man's Life in this and other worlds.</i> pp. 1, 100. 1913. [15th December 1912.] 8 th reprint. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	5,000	337
7. ———. <i>Aspects of the Christ.</i> pp. 24. December 1912. [14th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	5,000	50
[<i>Adyar pamphlets: No. 22.</i>]			
8. ———. <i>The Brotherhood of Religions.</i> pp. 32. February 1913. [15th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [<i>Adyar pamphlets: No. 24.</i>]	Do.	5,000	629
9. ———. <i>Some discourses of the Jesus Lib.</i> pp. 14. March 1913. [12th March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [<i>Adyar pamphlets: No. 25.</i>]	Do.	2,800	906
10. Brent (Anna) and Leadbeater, C. W. Mess: Whence, How and What? A Record of Christopog Investigation. pp. 8, 1, 80, 18. Published by the Messengers, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1913. [21st December 1912.] 8th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5.	Do.	1,000	922
11. Chand (Jesse, T.). <i>The story of a Delhi convert.</i> pp. 3, 1, 3, 18. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913. [20th January 1913.] 18 th 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	H. E. Rickard, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,000	906
12. Essentials of Hindism. pp. 1, 1, 41. Published by G. A. Muller & Co., Madras. [11th October 1912.] 18th 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	A. Nairn & Co., Madras.	3,000	43
13. Gardner (Rev. W. R. W.). <i>The Doctrine of Man.</i> pp. 44. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913. [16th February 1913.] 18 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	H. E. Rickard, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,300	885
14. Geddes, Christ's Life. pp. 67. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913. [10th January 1913.] 18th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	3,800	894
15. The Indian Asiatic Bungalow: an experiment. Edited by C. M. Venkatesan Pillai. pp. 1, 1, 23. Published by Natesan & Co., Vepery, Madras. [16th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Ven & Co., Madras.	300	921
16. Jirajadas, G. In the name of. pp. 3, 3, 34. Published by the Messengers, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1913. [6th December 1912.] 27th 1st edition. Price, 13 annas.	A. K. Srinivasan, Secy., Superintendent, Adyar, Madras.	5,000	44
17. Leadbeater, C. W. The Hidden side of Things. Vol. 1. pp. 1, 4, 480. Published by the Messengers, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1913. [21st December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 for the two volumes.	Do.	5,000	322
18. ———. Vol. 2. pp. 4, 363, 35. 1913. [20th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 for the two volumes.	Do.	5,000	324

No.	Author's name, full subject including the title of the book and the date of publication, name of the publisher and price of publication. If the book is published by the author, the name of the publisher must be given. If the book is published by the author, the name of the publisher must be given. If the book is published by the author, the name of the publisher must be given.	Title and subject of the book.	Number of pages.	Price.	Remarks.
BOOKS—cont.					
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.					
17	Lewy, P. T. N. "Ege ege ege ege." pp. 2. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [4th December 1912.] 1st edition. Free.	Scientific Vernacular & Co., Madras.	50	450	....
18	— "All are one from one who is one" pp. 2, 18. 1912. [1st January 1913.] 1st edition. Free.	Do.	100	400	....
19	Madhava Rao, V. P. Extracts from the last word address delivered at the opening of the South Indian Period at Tiruvadi in 1912 December 1912. pp. 12. Published by the author: Tiruvadi. [1st January 1913.] 1st edition. Not sold.	S. Sankaran, Rao, Manager, Tiruvadi Press, Tiruvadi.	100	250	....
20	Marquis (Lodge). Victory or Defeat: a temperance story. pp. 1, 11. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1912. [17th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	H. H. Michael, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	2,000	300	....
21	Medhurst (C. Spurgeon). The Rebirth of China. pp. 28. Published by the Manager, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1912. [1st February 1913.] 1st edition. Not sold.	A. K. Krishna Rao, Superintendent, Theosophical Press, Adyar, Madras.	300	410	....
22	Shree (Colonel H. S.). The Spirit of Zoroastrianism. pp. 48. Published by the Manager, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1912. [1st January 1913.] 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	2,000	300	....
23	Powell (Captain A. E.). The Work of a Lodge of the Theosophical Society. pp. 2, 48. Published by the Manager, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	2,000	81	The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, 1st January 1913.
24	Saif (Ray, Casson). Outline of Islam. pp. 1, 1, 81. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	H. H. Michael, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	175	....
25	— The Life of Muhammad. pp. 2, 4, 24. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5.	Do.	2,000	750	....
26	Srinivasulu, V. A hand for one God. pp. 4, 18. Published by the author: Tiruvadi. 1912. [1st December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, nil.	H. Vengayil Reddy, Publisher, Nilayam Press, Tiruvadi.	250	100	....
27	St. Antony's Bread with prayers and devotions in honor of St. Antony of Padua. Edited by Rev. W. F. O'Leary. pp. 1, 57. Published by J. M. Sauer: Hongkong. 1912. [1st February 1913.] 1st edition. Price, 6 pils.	J. M. Sauer, Colonial Press, Hongkong.	10,000	812	....
28	(The) Story of St. Paul. pp. 1, 41. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	H. H. Michael, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	600	....
[Previous editions not needed for registration.]					
29	Srinivasulu, The Theosophical Academy: some important decisions in a nutshell. pp. 48. Published by the author: Palamcottah. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 1st edition. Not for sale.	H. A. Maragatham Pillai, Manager, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	1,000	710	Srinivasulu, Palamcottah, 1st March 1913.

	Author's name, title, kind and year indicating the age of the book where the year indicates its position among previous editions and year of publication. Give price in the case of paper books as well as the number of the issue which shows that the Catalogue has been revised. Give the name of the publisher, place, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Author's initials	Proprietor of copyright, if that work is under copyright, state or country of ownership of copyright.
	BOOKS—contd.				
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE—contd.				
70	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. V. Intermediate Examination, 1912 A complete digest of all the new-fangled English Tests. pp. 188. Published by Sadhana Press - Calcutta. 1912. [3rd March 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	N. Anon, Gutter- berg Press, Calcutta; M. K. Appelhof Agar, Bombay Printing Presses, Calcutta	1,000	703	....
71	Vijayalakshmi Aiyar, B. and Padmaswartha Aiyangar, S. Notes on the English-made Tests. pp. 108. Published by C. Subbaraya Chetti & Co.: Madras. 1912. [2nd January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. N. Lakshminarayana Bose, Guvattur Press, Madras.	1,000	705	....
	ENGLISH—LAW				
1	(The) Apprentices' Examination Papers (Civil and Criminal). 1901-1912 pp. 34, 38. Published by S. Yae & Co.: Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	S. Krishnaswami Rao, Panna Press, Madras.	400	120	....
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS				
1	Frazer (J. Nelson). Method and manners in the class-room pp. 1, 46. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Bombay 1912 [20th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas [Short Manuals for Indian Teachers]	W. Marshall, Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, Bombay	2,500	432	....
2	Krishnaswami, P. S. Minor-Sunday Engineering. pp. 6, 150, 2 Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [20th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 15.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Publishing House, Madras	500	558	P. S. Krishnaswami, 18-Finappa, Mysore, Madras. 10th February 1913.
3	Manners for boys pp. 2, 1, 18. Published by J. M. Somers: Bangalore. 1912. [21st January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	J. M. Somers, Collins Press Bangalore.	1,000	978	Dona, Collins, Bangalore, 10th January 1913.
4	Vijayaraghavachari, T. S. Commercial Geography, Part I. pp. 1, 180. Published by the author: Typography. 1912. [2nd February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	B. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Managala, Sri Krishna Prakashan Press, Tadipatri.	1,000	480	T. S. Vijayaraghavachari, Andhra Pradesh, The High School, East Godavari District, Narayanpet, 10th February 1913.
	ENGLISH—PHILOSOPHY.				
1	College Lectures in Logic. pp. 1, 178. Published by Kant and Myers: Madras. [20th February 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	P. Vella Coll, Kant Press, Madras.	1,000	510	....
2	Lectures in Logic. Part II Induction pp. 128. Published by K. D. Mahalingam: Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	K. D. Mahalingam, Warrior Press, Madras.	500	508	....
	[Part I noticed in entry No. 5, at page 222 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]				
3	Śrinivasāchārī, P. N. Logia. A synopsis. pp. 48. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [17th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	M. N. Appalchand Agar, Bombay Printing House, Calcutta.	500	536	....

Book number	Author and title. Self-publishers to fill in the name of the book when it is printed by the author, and the place and date of publication. When the book is published by a publisher, the name of the publisher, the place and date of publication, and the price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.	Number of illustrations.	Particulars of sale, such as the name of the publisher, the place and date of publication, and the price.
BOOKS—cont.					
ENGLISH—POETRY.					
1	Postical Selections. 1st Form. Municipal High School, Mayavaram. pp. 1, 14. Published by K. Siva Aiyar, Mayavaram. 1912. [17th December 1912.] 12°. 1st edition.	T. S. Nathan & Co., Tamil, Tiruchirappalli, Madras.	200	254	.....
Price, Rs 1-6.					
2	Selections from English Poetry prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras. 1914. Pp. 4, 3, 94. Published by the Registrar, Madras University, Madras. 1913. [12th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition.	H. H. Subramaniam, Superintendent, R.O.C. Press, Madras.	11,000	303	.....
Price, 5 annas.					
3	Selections from English Poetry. Edited with introduction by K. S. Subramaniam. pp. 2, 40. Published by G. S. Subramaniam & Co., Madras. 1913. [14th March 1913.] 12°. 1st edition.	G. S. Subramaniam, Nizampet & Co., Commercial, Press, Trichy, Madras.	1,500	303	.....
Price, 5 annas.					
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.					
1	Gopal Das Jyotsamurthy, L. Two-handed hammer examples in Sanskrit. Square Root, Ratio, Proportion and Similarities. pp. 24. Published by the author, Jyotsamurthy, 1913. [2nd January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition.	Jyotsamurthy & Co., Madras.	3,000	451	.....
Price, 5 annas.					
2	H. S. Gopal. Mathematical Graphs. A revised edition of Linear Graphs. pp. 5, 44. Published by the author, Jyotsamurthy (Pondicherry). 1913. [15th February 1913.] 16°. 1st edition.	Do	2,000	734	.....
Price, 4 annas.					
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.					
1	P. S. Siva Aiyar, P. N. The list of exercises in Chemistry. pp. 1. Published by the author, Madras. [30th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition.	S. S. Siva Aiyar, Aiyar, Manager, Tamil Sahasra Press, Madras.	100	402	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
TAMIL—ART.					
1	Eleman (G. D.) <i>Eleman's exercises and exercises</i> . (Harmonious Sanskrit exercises). A harmonious self-instruction. Book 1. pp. 1, 2, 116. Published by the author, Vajrapati, Madras. 1912. [14th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Vajrapati & Co., No. 1, Kapalika, Madras.	1,500	100	.....
Price, Rs 2.					
2	Eleman (G. D.) <i>Eleman's exercises and exercises</i> . (Harmonious Sanskrit exercises). A guide-book to Sanskrit. pp. 1, 2, 116. 4 plates and 1 chart. Published by the author, Madras. [2nd December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	P. V. V. V. V., Kapalika, Madras.	500	100	.....
Price, Rs. 4.					
TAMIL—BIOGRAPHY.					
1	K. S. Siva Aiyar, C. S. <i>K. S. Siva Aiyar's exercises</i> . (Indic Sanskrit). An exercise, in prose, of the lives of various famous persons translated from the 'Stories of India' in English. Part I. pp. 1, 123. Published by the author, Trichy, Madras. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition.	G. S. Siva Aiyar, Nizampet & Co., Commercial, Press, Trichy, Madras.	1,500	770	.....
Price, 5 annas.					
[Continued under Series: No. 3.]					
2	K. S. Siva Aiyar, C. S. <i>K. S. Siva Aiyar's exercises</i> . (Indic Sanskrit). An exercise, in prose, of the lives of various famous persons translated from the 'Stories of India' in English. Part II. pp. 1, 123. Published by the author, Trichy, Madras. [10th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition.	P. V. V. V., Kapalika, Madras.	1,500	457	.....
Price, 1 anna.					

Serial number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523
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Serial number.	Author and title, brief synopsis including the name of the book where the same is known, number of pages, price, date and place of publication, and the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Copies of copies.	Remarks.
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—DRAMA—contd.					
8	Sāmi Nāṭan V. S. Jāyā arāṇṇam. [Tiruv Nāṭan A. Jāyā arāṇṇam, in verse, describing the scenes in which King Harmandira had to sell away his wife and son on account of] 22. 8. Published by the author: Tuticorin. 1912. [2nd March 1912.] 2 nd . 1st edition.	K. Nandappa Gaudin, Sundaranga Press, Tiruchchappi.	1,000	781	....
	Price, 1 anna.				
9	Śrī Vairāṇ. aṇṇam [Uṇṇam]. A drama, in the popular style being an adaptation of "The Man of Maru" pp. 107. Published by the General Nappan Company, Nylagere, Madras. [22nd November 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	H. C. Lakshminathan Rao Gaudin Press, Madras.	1,000	287	....
	Price, 4 annas.				
10	Tayāṇṇam Nāṭan V. S. Jāyā arāṇṇam. aṇṇam. [Tayāṇṇam Nāṭan V. S. Jāyā arāṇṇam. A drama in songs and prose, embodying the story of the scenes of the married life of the Pandava by Bhakṣarāṇṇam, a son of Arjuna.] pp. 126. Published by C. Manojan Nāṭan: Chalai, Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 2 nd . 1st edition.	A. Manojan Nāṭan, Chalai, Madras.	1,000	818	C. Manojan Nāṭan, 54, Sakai Pijal Street, Chalai, Madras. 12th March 1912.
	Price, 8 annas.				
11	Venkatarama Aiyar, K. aṇṇam [Venkatarama Aiyar, K. aṇṇam. An adaptation, in the style of the Tamil, of Shakespeare's "Othello" pp. 1, 25. Published by the Madras Government Printing Co. Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	H. C. Lakshminathan Rao, Gaudin Press, Madras.	1,000	283	K. Venkatarama Aiyar, 1, Bannarsani Street, Kumbakonam 17th January 1912.
	Price, 5 annas.				
12	Venkatarama Nāṭan. aṇṇam [Venkatarama Nāṭan. A drama, in songs and prose, embodying the tragic story of Nāṭan and his faithful wife Kanakā], as contained in the Tamil drama poem [Tayāṇṇam] pp. 107. Published by C. Manojan Nāṭan: Chalai, Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 6 th . 1st edition.	A. Manojan Nāṭan, Chalai, Madras.	1,000	817	C. Manojan Nāṭan, 54, Sakai Pijal Street, Chalai, Madras. 22nd March 1912.
	Price, 5 annas.				
TAMIL—FICTION					
1	Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. [Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. Stories for children, in elementary school.] Edited by C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, pp. 1, 26. Published by the editors: Madras. 1912. [24th March 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, Chalai, Madras.	1,000	937	C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, 55, Channarayana Street, Madras. 22nd March 1912.
	Price, 1 anna.				
2	Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. [Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. Stories for children in elementary school.] Edited by C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, pp. 1, 26. Published by the editors: Madras. 1912. [24th March 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	Do.	1,000	916	Do.
	Price, 1 anna.				
3	Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. [Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. A story describing the adventures of the famous old pair of lovers.] pp. 1, 124. Published by the General Nappan Company, Nylagere, Madras. [22nd November 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	P. R. Nappan Aiyar & Co. Madras.	1,000	408	....
	Price, 10 annas.				
4	Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. [Arāṇṇam aṇṇam. A story of a small boy bravely fighting on the bank of a river.] Edited by C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, pp. 22. Published by the editors: Madras. 1912. [24th March 1912.] 16 th . 1st edition.	C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, Chalai, Madras.	1,000	918	C. Kandasami Nāṭan & Son, Channarayana Street, Madras. 22nd March 1912.
	Price, 1 anna.				

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief description of the work, the name of the publisher, the place and date of publication, the number of editions, the price.	Name and place of publisher	Number of copies	Number of copies	Project for the year and the name of the project.
	BOOKS—cont.				
	TAMIL—FICTIONS—cont.				
23	Nataraja Mudali. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. Glance story of a poor squire, not carrying a pointer.] pp. 47. Published by H. V. Chandrasekhar. Madras. 1913. [2nd January 1913.] 10 th . 2d edition. Price, 4 annas.	F. R. Hines. Amer. & Co., Madras.	1,000	517	O. V. Narayana. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
24	Lakshmi Narayana. [Paradise Garden. "The Green Fairy." A fairy tale.] Edited by C. Kumbhakara. Madras & Co. pp. 27. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Kumbhakara. Madras & Co., Madras.	3,000	4	C. Kumbhakara. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
25	Pillai, S. K. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. Chandrasekhar & Co., Madras.	1,000	518	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
26	Kumbhakara, A. V. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. A. Vaidyanathan. Madras.	1,000	519	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
27	— <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	Do.	1,000	520	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
28	Kumbhakara, A. V. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. K. Chandrasekhar. Madras.	400	521	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
29	Kumbhakara, A. V. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. K. Chandrasekhar. Madras.	400	522	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
30	Kumbhakara, A. V. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. K. Chandrasekhar. Madras.	400	523	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.
31	Kumbhakara, A. V. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . [Miscellaneous. An historical novel relating to the times of Mahomed, a famous Malay queen of Madras.] pp. 2, 265. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. K. Chandrasekhar. Madras.	400	524	S. K. Chandrasekhar. <i>Madras</i> , 1913. <i>Chandrasekhar</i> . Madras. 1st March 1913.

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Serial number	Author and title, brief author including the name of the book where the name is different, number of p. or p. included and place of publication, date of issue, the title page and the name of the publisher, and the price or the estimated price, and the date of issue.	Preferred place of printing	Number of copies	Number of copies	Remarks
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—MEDICINE—cont.					
4	Muhammad Ibrahim. <i>Amudha Agara, a medical system.</i> [Najmal Adin. Pt. No. 1] Nagra. A treatise, in prose, dealing with biology, mineralogy and medicine; culled from various Arabic works. Edited by T. A. M. Asher. Madras. pp. 10, 1, 34, 4, 8-4. Published by the author: Tidel, Ramanaid. 1900. Reprint by 1912 A. D. [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6.2.	M. A. Shaleh, Hamed Lohani, Shaleh Hamed, 78 Pasa, Triplicane, Madras.	1,400	732	T. A. M. Asher, Tamil, Madras, 1912. Reprint by 1912 A. D. [19th December 1912.]
5	[Vishnu] Varadachari. <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part I.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1902. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	H. B. Mahomed, Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.]	112	411	H. B. Mahomed, Madras, 1912. [24th December 1912.]
6	— Part 2. pp. 3, 4, 1912. [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	212	475	
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	[Bajender Naji]. <i>A medical work on anatomy.</i> [Part 1.] Edited by C. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 81. Published by the author: Chelvi, Madras. 1912. [20th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	M. Mahomed, Madras. 1912. [20th February 1912.]	1,000	655	C. Mahomed, Madras, 1912. [20th February 1912.]
2	[Carnaby Cetti, M.] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. B. Mahomed, Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.]	1,000	640	H. B. Mahomed, Madras, 1912. [24th December 1912.]
3	— pp. 3, 4, 1912. [24th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	350	647	
4	[Hiroshi] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	50	648	
5	[Hiroshi] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	50	648	
6	[Hiroshi] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	50	648	
7	[Hiroshi] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	50	648	
8	[Hiroshi] <i>Madhavan. A medical system.</i> [Madhavan. Part 1.] Edited by H. B. Mahomed. Madras. pp. 3, 4, 4. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	50	648	

Serial number.	Author and title, and subject including the year of the book when it was written, printed or given, and the name of the publisher, and the price of the book when it was published, and the name of the publisher, and the price of the book when it was published.	Printer and date of publication.	Number of pages.	Number of illustrations.	Description of subject, and the name of the publisher, and the price of the book when it was published.
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
8	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	A. N. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	120	1,000	.....
Free.					
10	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	K. N. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	1,000	400	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
11	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	P. N. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	2,000	775	.....
Price, 5 annas.					
12	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	T. D. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	320	400	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
13	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	T. D. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	1,000	361	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
14	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	P. N. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	500	367	.....
Price, 3 annas.					
15	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	T. D. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	1,000	328	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
16	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	S. K. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	300	75	.....
Free.					
17	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	S. K. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	200	367	.....
Price, 1 anna.					
18	Kandamam Kanyasulkam, M. R. <i>Kandamam Kanyasulkam</i> [A pamphlet pointing out the evils of Sati.] pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. Forthcoming or 1913-1915 A.D. [25th March 1913.] 8". 1st edition.	C. N. Srinivasan, P.O. Manager, Vellore, Madras.	1,000	347	.....
Price, 6 pice.					

No.	Author and title. Special subject included in the page of the book when the subject is obscure, number of pages, author and price in small letters.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Estimated value.	Remarks (e.g., paper, size, page, and condition, a separate inventory and list of the contents may be supplied).
	BOOKS—contd.				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.				
19	Narayanaiah Gangadhar, <i>Unnumbered Bhp.</i> [Alakshika Chola. Poems in the conventional style constituting a ground-work.] pp. 18. Published by the author: Kolluparam. 1917. [12th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 pias.	R. Vasudhaya Narada, Ed. Vaidyanathaswami Press, Madras.	1,000	400	..
20	Perumal Das, V. P. <i>சுருஷாந் தாபம்</i> . [Sūtra-paddhati. Ten stanzas in praise of a religious preceptor named Saṅgayaṅkai, submitted at Mēlayaṅkai.] pp. 4. Published by Chokkamm Pillai and S. Chinn, Virappa Coll.: Naganathan. 1915. [17th March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, —.	Gowda, Chokkai & Co., British South India, Singapore.	1,000	1,000	...
21	Peyyannār Pillai, T. <i>அமைந்த கிழி</i> . [Kāṭhāṅkai. Chola. In the popular style, describing the wonders and other scenes connected by Kāṭhāṅkai and his brothers at Athiyappāṅkai.] pp. 7. Published by the author. Salem. 1915. [1st February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pias.	V. Jaya. Rao, Lakshminaras, Press, Salem.	1,000	500	....
22	— <i>அமைந்த கிழி</i> . [Chokkai. Chola. Part 1. Kōṭṭam songs relating to the murder of a heretic named Aṅgayaṅkai at Chokkai.] pp. 7. Published by the author. Salem. 1915. [15th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	Do	1,000	400	....
23	Māyāṅkai Nāṅkai, C. N. <i>சாத்திரப் பதிகம்</i> . [Tāṅṅai-paddhati. Kāṭhāṅkai stanzas addressed by Saṅgayaṅkai, a religious preceptor at Nāṅkai.] pp. 11. Published by Mysore Standards Press: Coimbatore. 1915. [15th December 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price —.	C. Rangaswami, Ed. Kāṭhāṅkai Press, Coimbatore.	1,000	100	....
24	Sankarapillai Pillai, S. <i>சைவ சாத்திரம்</i> . [Māṅkai. Chola. A portion of Tāṅṅai containing certain rules of conduct for women.] pp. 1, 10. Published by the author: Kolluparam. 1915. [10th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Sankarapillai, Sankarapillai Press, Kolluparam.	500	500	....
25	Social Trust, No. 6. [On the evils of early marriage.] Edited by C. Kāṭhāṅkai. Annam. pp. 4. Published by J. S. Umayaswami: Madras. 15th January 1915. [15th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price —.	J. N. Sankarapillai, Madras. Press, Madras.	5,000	500	....
	[No. 5 omitted in entry No. 25, at page 515 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]				
26	— No. 7. [On the importance of the education of women as enabling them to be good housewives.] pp. 4. 31st January 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price —.	Do	5,000	500	....
27	Sankarapillai, A. C. R. <i>சைவ சாத்திரம்</i> . [Māṅkai. Chola. A portion of Tāṅṅai containing certain rules of conduct for women.] pp. 1, 10. Published by the author: Kolluparam. 1915. [10th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price —.	K. Sankarapillai, A. C. R. Sankarapillai Press, Madras.	500	500	....
28	Sankarapillai, A. C. R. <i>சைவ சாத்திரம்</i> . [Māṅkai. Chola. A portion of Tāṅṅai containing certain rules of conduct for women.] pp. 1, 10. Published by the author: Kolluparam. 1915. [10th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pias.	Do	1,000	500	....

[illegible]

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (subject of the age, of the work where the name of the author, publisher and place of publication, date of issue, the price of the work, the name of the publisher or the name of the printer, the name of the place of issue, and price).	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Number of copies.	Percentage of copies.
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.					
10	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A translation, of the Marathi Sāntarpan. No. 4.] Translated from Marathi by V. Srinivasa Rao. pp. 32. Published by the translator: Trichinopoly, Madras. 1912. [19th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	G. Narendran Niyada & Son, Commercial Press, Trichinopoly, Madras.	5,000	771	
[No. 3 entered in entry No. 298, at page 494 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
13	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A pocket book of religious instruction for Roman Catholic children.] pp. 71. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly 1912. [19th February 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Indian School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,500	810	....
14	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. Devotional exercises to be recited while worshipping Lord Venkateswara at Tirumala.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Palamcottah. 1912. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price (not known).	S. Muthukrishnaiah Pillai, Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	1,000	402	....
15	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A collection of the doctrines of the Christian religion.] pp. 5. Published by the author: Koda. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	R. Kalayaperumal Niyada, Niyadapattanam Press, Koda.	1,000	77	....
16	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A collection of songs and prayers for use in Christian churches.] pp. 27. Published by the author: Koda. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	1,000	78	....
17	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. Hailed songs descriptive of an annual festival on the banks of the river Vaigai in commemoration of one of the sports of Sri Kṛṣṇa.] pp. 16. Published by R. Srinivasan Pillai: Madras. 1912. [29th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Sarda Niyada Sarda, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000	1,000	....
18	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A translation of Clarke's Devotional for the use of Christians. Part I.] Translated by Rev. J. D. David. pp. 1, 4th. Published by the translator: Tanjore. 1912. [29th January 1913.] 19°. 1st edition. (T). Price, 1 anna.	T. Nijagopal Niyada, Mangalore, E. Vithalakrishna Press, Madras.	1,000	100	....
19	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. The well-known collection of the full-length pictures of the Sāntarpanas of Southern India, with word-to-word meaning and notes on hand.] issued in parts Part 6.] Edited by P. R. Annamalai. pp. 48. Published by A. Annamalai Madai: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	A. Annamalai Madai, Press, Madras.	1,000	250	....
[Part 5 entered in entry No. 292, at page 801 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
20	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A collection of poems in praise of God Venkateswara worshipped at Tirumala.] pp. 2. Published by Sri Srinivasakrishna Sarda: Koda. 7th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	1,000	770	....
21	சுந்தரபாண்டியம். [Sundara Paṇḍiyan. A collection of poems in praise of God Venkateswara worshipped at Tirumala.] pp. 2. Published by Sri Srinivasakrishna Sarda: Koda. 7th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price.	P. Gangadharan Niyada, Sri Jayarajalingam Press, Chappal, Madras.	500	400	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief report on the contents of the book, where the book is deposited, and place of publication, and date of publication, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of copies.	Remarks, including the date of deposit, and the date of the first issue of the book.
	BOOKS—cont.				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.				
29	Gopala Aiyangar, K. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. Madhava being an account of the religious importance of the holy river Ganges, Kaveri, etc.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Bangalore. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Madhava- Aiyangar, Set Velpi Press, Kumbhakonam.	1,400	302	.....
30	Koff (Mrs. F.) <i>Religious meditations on certain phases of Christianity</i> . pp. 5, 418. Published by the author: Tirunelveli. 1911. [20th October 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price (not known).	W. H. Farnar, Madrass, Annamalai Mission Press, Madras.	200	200	.....
31	Jeyaraj Mudali, A. S. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. Five names in praise of God as worshipped at Tirumalaidev.] pp. 1. Published by K. Perumal, Tirumalaidev. Madras. 1912. [15th January 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price.	N. M. S. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, Sankaranarayanan Press, Madras.	700	202	.....
32	Lakshmanan, K. D. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. Sunday School lessons and hymns for use in Christian churches.] Edited by Rev. R. Sankaran. pp. 15. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.	V. S. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, Sankaranarayanan Press, Madras.	350	75	.....
33	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 1, 10, 215, 3. Published by the author: Puthi Neri. 1912. [20th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 1-4.	W. Sankaranarayanan, Cottai & Co., Kumbhakonam Press, Madras.	1,000	202	K. V. Sankaranarayanan, Puthi Neri. 27th March 1913.
34	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 14. Published by M. Sankaranarayanan, Kumbhakonam. 1912. [20th October 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 1-5.	U. T. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, Sankaranarayanan Press, Kumbhakonam.	1,000	300	.....
35	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author: Chettipalayam. 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	P. Sankaranarayanan, Cottai, Sankaranarayanan Press, Kumbhakonam.	350	400	.....
36	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 1. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	A. Sankaranarayanan, Puthi Neri, Sankaranarayanan Press, Madras.	100	1,012	.....
37	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 1. Published by the author: Tirunelveli. 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	S. George & Co., Madras, Sankaranarayanan Press, Kumbhakonam.	1,000	700	.....
38	K. Sankaranarayanan, K. V. <i>Madhava</i> . [Panchal. A treatise in prose, in depression of the religious faith and habits of Christians.] pp. 1. Published by the author: Tirunelveli. 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	V. M. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, Sankaranarayanan Press, Kumbhakonam.	400	700	.....

No. of Author	Title and other information (including the name of the book, where the name of the author is given, the name of the publisher, the name of the place, the date of publication, and the price of the book)	Publisher and place of publication	Number of pages	Number of copies	Price of each copy
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.					
29	Kannuram Alvar, S. <i>varuṇa-paṇi</i> . [Unpublished. 7th edition in press addressed to Srī as worshipped at Thiruvārūr.] pp. 7. Published by the author. Thiruvārūr. Perikali 1912-1913 A.D. [25th February 1913.] 12 th . 1st edition. Free.	S. V. Sundararajan, Pondicherry.	1,000	713	....
31	Varuṇa-paṇi. [Unpublished. The names of poems addressed to Varuṇa as worshipped at Thiruvārūr.] pp. 8. Published by the author. Thiruvārūr. Perikali 1912-1913 A.D. [25th February 1913.] 12th. 1st edition. Free.	Do	1,000	713	....
33	[Unpublished. Cetti, V.] <i>paṇi-paṇi-paṇi</i> . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [15th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Free.	A. Kandasami, Madras.	100	100	....
35	Michael (Rev. Fr. M. J.) <i>paṇi-paṇi-paṇi</i> . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by Rev. Fr. M. J. Madras. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Good Pastor, Madras.	5,000	610	Rev. Fr. M. J. Michael, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Cochin District. 1st February 1913.
36	Mayyaṅkai P. M. <i>paṇi-paṇi-paṇi</i> . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Free.	A. Muthuswami, Ponnai, Madras.	100	74	....
38	Mayyaṅkai P. M. <i>paṇi-paṇi-paṇi</i> . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5.	K. Chellappa Madhavan, Madras.	1,000	308	M. K. Madhavan, Ponnai, Changanacherry, Cochin District. 25th January 1913.
39	paṇi-paṇi-paṇi . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3.	T. Gopal Nayana, Madras.	1,000	610	T. Gopal Nayana, Madras. 24th February 1913.
41	paṇi-paṇi-paṇi . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5.	M. A. Natchai, Madras.	1,000	713	M. A. Natchai, Madras. 24th February 1913.
43	paṇi-paṇi-paṇi . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th December 1912.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, St. Joseph's, Madras.	3,000	713	....
45	Nirayana Alvar, P. <i>paṇi-paṇi-paṇi</i> . [Nāṭar Caruvā. Nāṭar. Complete giving a brief account of the lives of the four well-known saints of Tamil Caruvā.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [15th March 1913.] 12 th . 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	M. H. Sridharan, Madras.	1,000	610	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, title in English, and a short description of the work, published in a particular language, or in a particular part, with a reference to the author, and the date of publication, and the price of the work, and the date of publication.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Number of copies in English.	Remarks.
	BOOKS—cont.				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.				
40	Narayana Aiyar, P. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] A philosophical tract on the meaning of a world-teacher. pp. 15. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 pice.	A. Madhavani Pillai, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	250	1,018	...
41	Narayana Pillai, M. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 390, at page 6 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1907.]	C. K. Padmanabha Aiyar, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	1,000	800	M. Narayana- pillai, Pillai, Narasim, Pillai, 27th January 1912.
42	Nalini Hitiya, K. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	V. D. Nataraja Mahalingam, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	500	490	...
43	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	C. K. Padmanabha Aiyar, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	500	700	...
44	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. K. M. Pillai, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	1,000	490	...
45	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	C. K. Padmanabha Aiyar, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	1,000	800	...
46	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. D. Nataraja Mahalingam, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	1,000	500	...
47	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	D. K. Pillai, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	1,000	800	...
48	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. K. Pillai, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	500	700	...
49	Parthasarathy Upadhyaya, V. <i>Śārngadhara prasthāna</i> . [Śārngadhara Prasthāna.] Devotional songs in praise of Śiva and Viṣṇu. Part 3. pp. 6, 72. Published by the author. Madras. 1911. [27th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. K. Pillai, Madras, Vishalakshana Press, Madras.	500	700	...

No.	Author and title, brief description of the contents of the book when the same is known, author's name, publisher and place of publication, date of issue, and the name of the printer or publisher, and the name of the printer or publisher.	Editor and place of printing	Number of pages	Number of copies	Price of copy, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the printer or publisher.
BOOKS—cont.					
TAMIL—RELIGIOUS—cont.					
28	Gopale Matha <i>செவ்வாறு</i> . [Tamil Vedakal Caranam. An account of the disputes between the Tamil and Pundit Mathas of (Lila) Coimbatore.] Edited by V. Srinivasan. pp. 24. Published by the author, Coimbatore, 10th February 1912. [2nd March 1913.] 2 nd edition.	M. Marimuthu, Coimbatore Press, Coimbatore.	200	200	.....
Price, 2 annas.					
29	Gopale Matha <i>செவ்வாறு</i> . [Tamil padham. Selections from Tamil referring to the Siva shrine at Tiruppur.] Edited by P. R. Pugalaya. pp. 7. Published by Marudamalai Press, Madurai, 14th February 1912. [19th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	V. M. Vela Pujal, Marudamalai Press, Madurai.	200	754	.....
Price.					
30	Agastya Matha . [Tiruppur Matha. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	S. V. Srinivasan, Pujal, Madurai Press, Madurai.	210	711	.....
Price, 3 annas.					
31	Tiruppur Matha . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	G. Srinivasan, Sri Kishore Press, Coimbatore.	1,000	218	.....
Price, 3 pice.					
32	Agastya Matha . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	H. H. Rickard, Superintendent, P. O. R. Press, Madurai.	1,000	178	.....
Price, 3 annas.					
33	Vandana . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	S. Mathan, Alwar, Madurai Press, Madurai.	200	202	.....
Price, 3 pice.					
34	Gopale Matha <i>செவ்வாறு</i> . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	Do.	500	207	.....
Price, 3 pice.					
35	Vandana . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	K. Chellappa, Madurai, Tiruppur Press, Madurai.	1,000	274	.....
Price, 3 annas.					
36	Vandana . [Tamil. A period of service rendering the service rendered by various devotees and worshippers to the shrine of Siva at Tiruppur from the early days down to the present.] Edited by V. A. Mathan. pp. 1, 2, 3. Published by the author, Tiruppur. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 2 nd edition.	A. Mathan, Tiruppur, Tiruppur Press, Madurai.	300	200	.....
Price.					

Serial number	Author and title, and other particulars including date of the book where the same is otherwise mentioned; place, publisher, and place of publication, date of publication, and price.	Printer and place of printing	No. of copies	No. of copies	Remarks
BOOKS—cont.					
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>					
TAMIL—LANGUAGE.					
1	DR. J. P. S. [J. P. S. Tamil School Primer] Edited by M. Daniel, pp. 1, 42. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras 1910. [1910, November 1912.] 1st edition. Distributed. Price, 1 anna.	S. S. Gnanasudha, Madras, Madras.	4,000	221	.....
2	Sethupathi (Daniel, M.) <i>செதுபதி தமில் அகராதி</i> (Tamil Language, Dictionary etc.) A short showing of a new method of teaching the Tamil Alphabet in elementary schools. pp. 2. Published by the author, Madras. [1910 February 1912.] Olong. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Sethupathi, Madras, Triplicane, Madras.	1,000	222	.....
3	(The) Tamil Text for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras. March 1911. pp. 1, 48. Published by the Registrar of the University of Madras. 1911. [1910 February 1912.] 6". 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. E. Seshadri, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	223	.....
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	Colappa Sastri, T. V. <i>சொல்பா சாஸ்திரி</i> (Miscellaneous). A book of Geography. Book II for Part I. pp. 1, 50. Published by T. V. Colappa Sastri & Co., Madras 1912. [1910 January 1912.] 16". 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	P. S. Srinivasan, Madras.	1,000	224	.....
2	Geography for Standard III. Teachers' Edition. pp. 1, 26. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastri & Co., Trichinopoly. 1911. [1910 January 1912.] 9". 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, a.s., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	3,000	225	T. Venkateswara Sastri & Co., Trichinopoly, Madras.
3	K. Rameswari Aiyangar, V. S. <i>திரைகள்</i> (Trainers' Help for the use of elementary school-children). pp. 1, 116. Published by the author, Kanyakumari. 1911. [1910 March 1912.] 6". 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	A. S. Srinivasan, P. S. Srinivasan, Trichinopoly, Madras.	1,000	226	V. S. K. Rameswari Aiyangar, Kanyakumari, Trichinopoly, Madras.
4	Narayanaswami Aiyangar, V. K. <i>நாராயணசுவாமி அய்யர்</i> (The Aiyangar's). A course of study for elementary school children. Part I. (Civics). pp. 1, 14, 22 and 1 page. Published by S. Srinivasan Aiyangar & Sons, Trichinopoly. 1912. [1910 December 1912.] 16". 1st edition. Revised and enlarged. Price, 5 annas.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, a.s., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	2,000	227	V. K. Narayanaswami Aiyangar, Ag. Sub-Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly, Madras.
5	Rameswari Aiyangar, S. V. and Rameswari Aiyangar, K. <i>ராமேசுவரி அய்யர்</i> (The Aiyangars). A book of general information for school children. Part I. pp. 1, 1, 100. Published by S. V. Rameswari Aiyangar, Kanyakumari. 1912. [1910 November 1912.] 16". 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	G. Srinivasan, Madras & Co., Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	1,000	228	.....

No. of book.	Author and title, brief subject, embracing the name of the work, where the author is unknown, a list of names, publisher and place of publication, date, price, and a short review of the work, showing its merits and defects, and of all corrections, alterations, and prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Approximate value.	Description of copy, with date of acquisition, and of all alterations and additions.
BOOKS—cont.					
TELUGU—BIOGRAPHY—cont.					
4	Sāryaśrīyaga (Aṭṭā) Śāryaśrīyaga. [Devanāgarī text. A short biography of Śāryaśrīyaga, the well-known Buddhist reference. Reprinted from the <i>Atanaka</i> , pp. 12, with 1 plate. Published by S. Appa Rao, Rajahmundry. 1911. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. <p>[<i>Atanaka</i>—Devanāgarī—No. 10.]</p>	A. Rajahmundry. S. Appa Rao, Rajahmundry.	500	500	...
TELUGU—DRAMA.					
1	Yāgyaśrīyaga. [Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. A collection of four popular street plays, dealing with (1) the destruction of Timpuram by fire; (2) the story of the slaying of the snake of milk by god; (3) the story of a philosopher of Velpati; and (4) the story of Śāryaśrīyaga, one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa.] Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 43. Published by Śāryaśrīyaga, Rajahmundry. 1912. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Śāryaśrīyaga, Rajahmundry.	1,000	500	...
2	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. [Bhāgavata. A drama, in four acts, being an adaptation of Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka into Telugu. Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 2, 36. Published by the author. Madras. 1912. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	V. Venkateswara Rao, Rajahmundry. Madras.	1,000	500	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. Madras, 20th February 1913.
3	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. [Bhāgavata. A drama, in seven acts, embodying the story of the marriage of Mithuna with Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 4, 72, with 1 plate. Published by the author. Rajahmundry (Kāṭhaka district). 1912. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6-6.	S. Venkateswara Rao & Co., Madras.	1,000	500	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. Madras, 20th February 1913.
4	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. [Bhāgavata. A drama, in four acts, embodying the story of the death of Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 2, 4, 82. Published by Vāgdevaśrīyaga & Co. Rajahmundry. 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	A. Rajahmundry. Vāgdevaśrīyaga & Co. Rajahmundry.	1,000	500	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. Rajahmundry, 1st March 1913.
5	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. [Bhāgavata. A drama, in four acts, embodying the story of the marriage of Śāryaśrīyaga with Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 1, 51. Published by the author. Rajahmundry. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	V. Venkateswara Rao, Rajahmundry. Duggirala.	500	500	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. Edited by Śāryaśrīyaga. Rajahmundry, 20th January 1913.
6	Bhāgavata Kāṭhaka. [Bhāgavata. A drama, in four acts, embodying the story of the marriage of Śāryaśrīyaga with Śāryaśrīyaga. pp. 1, 51. Published by the author. Rajahmundry. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	F. Śāryaśrīyaga, Rajahmundry. S. Appa Rao, Rajahmundry.	500	500	...

1	2	3	4	5	6
Author	Title, brief notice including names of the book where the main subject, number of parts, publisher and price of each volume, and price of the whole. Also the name of the author, and the place of publication, and the date of issue.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price.	Remarks.
BOOKS—cont.					
TELUGU—DRAMA—cont.					
15	<p>Sakshinayya Śāstri (Śāpāḍa). పరిపూర్ణ శాస్త్రి. [Śāpāḍa Śāstri.] A drama, in five acts, embodying the history and legend of Śāpāḍa, the queen of Udayan. pp. 5, 48. Published by the author, Ponnur (Madras). 1912. [20th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p> <p>[Kāśhīnāṭh Śāstri.] No. 1.</p>	Sakshinayya Śāstri, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	1,000	240	Śāpāḍa Śāstri, Ponnur. Ponnur Press, Ponnur. 27th March 1913.
16	<p>Sakshinayya Śāstri (Vagabhaṭṭa). పరిపూర్ణ శాస్త్రి. [Vagabhaṭṭa Śāstri.] A drama, in seven acts, embodying the well-known story of prince Vagabhaṭṭa. pp. 5, 164. Published by Ponnur & Co. Madras. 1912. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[1st edition revised in entry No. 5, at page 17 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]</p>	K. Vinnamallayya, Manager, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	1,000	410	....
17	<p>Sandaresika Śarma (Vandanaṭṭa). శాస్త్రి. [Vandanaṭṭa Śarma.] A drama, in five acts, dealing with the story of the Vandanaṭṭa of India by the poet Vandanaṭṭa. pp. 1, 1, 38. Published by the author, Madras. 1912. [March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p> <p>[Ponnur Press No. 1.]</p>	V. Vandanaṭṭa Śarma & Son, Ad. Sandaresika Śarma, Madras.	1,000	470	V. Vandanaṭṭa Śarma, Ad. Sandaresika Śarma, Madras. 15th March 1913.
18	<p>Sandaresika Śarma (Kṛtāṭṭa). శాస్త్రి. [Kṛtāṭṭa Śarma.] A drama, in seven acts, embodying the story of Kṛtāṭṭa, a friend and devotee of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. pp. 1, 8, 42. Published by the author and K. Vinnamallayya, Madras. 1912. [20th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.</p>	K. Vinnamallayya, Manager, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	1,000	410	Kṛtāṭṭa Śarma, Ponnur Press, Ponnur. 1st February 1913.
19	<p>Sāyanaṭṭa Śarma (Sāyanaṭṭa). శాస్త్రి. [Sāyanaṭṭa Śarma.] A drama, in five acts, relating to the 10th century of India by Sāyanaṭṭa of Chāndī. pp. 1, 1, 74. Published by the author, Madras. 1912. [20th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.</p>	V. Appachanna Śarma, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	1,000	760	Sāyanaṭṭa Śarma, Ponnur Press, Ponnur. 20th February 1913.
20	<p>Tirupati Vagabhaṭṭa Kāṇḍa. పరిపూర్ణ శాస్త్రి. [Vagabhaṭṭa Kāṇḍa.] A drama, in five acts, depicting the story of Tirupati. pp. 1, 8, 42. Published by Ponnur & Co. Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.</p>	D. Tirupati Kāṇḍa, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	300	21	....
21	<p>Vagabhaṭṭa (Anandāṭṭa). పరిపూర్ణ శాస్త్రి. [Anandāṭṭa Vagabhaṭṭa.] A drama, in five acts, depicting the story of Vagabhaṭṭa. pp. 1, 47. Published by Ponnur & Co. Madras. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.</p>	S. V. Vagabhaṭṭa, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur.	600	84	S. V. Vagabhaṭṭa, Madras. Ponnur Press, Ponnur. 20th January 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Catalogue	Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of the book where the same is not apparent, number of pages, price, date and place of publication, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the library to which it belongs.	Printer and publisher of 1913-14	Number of copies	Price in rupees	Particulars of acquisition (purchase or otherwise) and date of acquisition
BOOKS—cont.					
TELEUGU—DRAMA—contd.					
20	Vachata Rao (Kavichandala). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Anubhava-Mayadanta. A social drama, addressing widow remarriage and widow reform in Hindu society. Reprinted from the <i>Pravachana</i> .] pp. 15. Published by S. Agast Rao. Rajahmundry. 1912. [2nd January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Bapiraju, Vidya Nilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	500	500	....
[<i>Madras Quarterly Review</i> : No. 11.]					
21	Vallabharaya Sista (Vadala). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Pratibandha Mitaksha. A historical drama, in two acts, embodying the story of the life and death of Pratibandha, a king of Warangal, with footnotes.] pp. 5, 174. Published by the author. Madras. 1912. [20th February 1913.] 8 th . 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. Vallabharaya Sista, Jyotirmat Press, Madras.	1,000	500	....
[see notice entered in entry No. 107, at page 14 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1909; 2nd edition not received for registration.]					
22	Vallabharaya Rao (Dharmam). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Nitya-Nitya. A drama, in two acts, depicting the earning of prostitutes and fallen women.] pp. 1, 160. Published by the author. Rajahmundry. 1912. [2nd January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	S. V. Raghavaya, Chandra-mitham Press, Kurnool.	1,350	500	Dr. Vallabharaya Rao, Physician, District Hospital, Rajahmundry. 25th January 1913.
[<i>Andhra Quarterly Review</i> : No. 1.]					
23	Vinayakram (Giriganta). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Tapati Tulaya Mitaksha. A popular opera composition embodying the Mahabharata story of the marriage of Tapati, the daughter of the Pandas, with Bhishma, a prince of the Kuru race.] pp. 35. Published by the author. Patapala. 1912. [2nd January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	K. Pallava, Karpaka Farmasari Press, Rajahm.	500	100	....
24	Vinayakram (Giriganta). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Vandana. A drama, in two acts, based on the story of Sir Walter Scott's "Deeds of Lorraine." pp. 12, 4, 194. Published by the author. Madras. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	G. Srinivasan Rao, SSK Press, Madras.	1,000	500	Dr. Vinayakram, Madras. 6th February 1913.
[<i>Madras Quarterly Review</i> : No. 4.]					
25	Vinayakram (Kavichandala). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Vandana. A drama, in two acts, embodying the story of the life and death of Vinayakram, a king of Warangal, with footnotes.] pp. 2, 58. Published by the author. Madras. 1912. [10th November 1912.] 8 th . 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	Ch. Vinayakram, Madras, Karpaka Farmasari Press, Madras.	500	100	....
[<i>Andhra Quarterly Review</i> : No. 1.]					
[2nd edition entered in entry No. 10, at page 38 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1908.]					
26	Vinayakram (Kavichandala). <i>varvachanam</i> . [Vandana. A drama, in two acts, embodying the story of the life and death of Vinayakram, a king of Warangal, with footnotes.] pp. 1, 92. Published by the author. Madras. 1st December 1912. [2nd December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	S. Vinayakram, Madras, Karpaka Farmasari Press, Madras.	1,000	100

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Serial number	Author and title, brief review including the age of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publisher and place, its price, date, &c. in the title page & in the case of 2d. edition, date when the 1st edition was published, and name from the press up of publisher, printer, editor, and place.	Volume and plates of serials.	Number of copies.	Number of bound volumes.	Particulars regarding the date and condition, and other notes, such as date of receipt.
	BOOKS—cont.				
	TELGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
4	<p>Gita Rāmāya (Paddāta.) వ్రాసిన-మ-వ్రాసిన. [Tiruvāṇkura-vaishnavam. A pamphlet dealing with the value of charity and righteousness as discerned by the lens of some baselines and baselines of charity.] pp. 1, 46. Published by the author - Eluru, 1912. [26th December 1912] 8^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 3 annas.</p> <p>[Reviewers' specifications: No. 2.]</p>	K. Virenaṭṭaya, Eluru, Madhyam Press, Eluru.	1,500	35	Published by Gita Rāmāya, Eluru, 4th January 1913.
5	<p>[G. F. C. Gupta.] Seag Book. A collection of miscellaneous songs. pp. 31. Published by the author - Madras [1912] January 1913. 15^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price.</p>	G. Himmavati, City & Co., Madras	60	100	....
6	<p>చి. వ్రాసిన. (Dharmasāgraham.) A popular ballad song embodying the Mahābhārata story of King Yudhishthira leaving his Kingdom in good hand. pp. 8. Published by Agastya Sāgraham: Vengalpet. 1912 [26th December 1912] 8^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 pice.</p>	G. Mahāya, Vengalpet Press, Vengalpet	1,500	500	....
7	<p>Jaganātha Rao (Dharmasāgraham.) చి. వ్రాసిన. 4th. [Tiruvāṇkura, etc. A letter by Tiruvāṇkura to his brother, also contains some miscellaneous stories by the author.] pp. 1, 4, 26. Published by the author - Rajahmundry, 1913 [1st February 1913] 8^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas.</p> <p>[1st edition noticed in entry No. 3, at page 42 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]</p>	A. Mahāya, Vengalpet Press, Rajahmundry	500	100	....
8	<p>Krishna Ch. Sāstri (Śrīpāda.) వ్రాసిన-మ-వ్రాసిన. 4th. [Kṛṣṇa Chandra Sāstri's Tiruvāṇkura. An essay establishing the status of the Pāṇḍava to the throne of Hastināpura in preference to that of the Kaurava. Borrowed from the Mahābhārata.] pp. 26. Published by S. Anand Rao. Rajahmundry 1913. [26th January 1913] 8^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1-1-0</p> <p>[Reviewers' specifications: No. 16.]</p>	Do.	500	300	....
9	<p>Marutya Sādhana (Chandrapāda.) వ్రాసిన-మ-వ్రాసిన. 4th. [Dharmasāgraham. A collection of the Pāṇḍava (included) at Pāṇḍava's feet prepared by Tiruvāṇkura, under the patronage of the author of the Mahābhārata.] pp. 26. Published by the author - Chandra. 1913 [26th January 1913] 15^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price.</p>	G. Venkatesa Rao, Madhyam Press, Chandra.	200	200	....
10	<p>చి. వ్రాసిన. (Nakala Dandakāṇḍa dīpa.) A pamphlet giving instructions as to how to perform the duty of a soldier in the army of justice. pp. 1, 24. Published by Tiruvāṇkura Sādhana: Rajahmundry. 1913. [26th March 1913] 15^{vo} 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 annas.</p>	S. Chandra Rao, Chandra Press, Rajahmundry.	1,000	500	....

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, including subject (nature of the book, where the same has been published, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of issue in the title page, with the name of the press, when known, and the language, etc.—date of issue from the press, and of publication, when, where, and by whom.)	Prominent share of price, etc.	Number of copies.	Price, in rupees and paise.
	BOOKS—cont.			
	TELGUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
11	కవిశాసనం. (Kavishasana). A collection of stanzas addressed to a school master on the occasion of his teacher to a different place. Edited by Turugu Sampaduramu Rao. pp. 2. Published by the editor. Tanuku. [20th December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	D. V. Ramaja Rao, Sandamuni Press, Tanuku.	500	50
12	పరీక్షాపాత్ర (Pariksapatra). పాఠశాల పరీక్షా పాత్ర. (Pariksapatra) Mahitaven Chaitanyam. A printed of stanzas describing a festival celebrated with various heroes at Kanyasab, in the United India of Guntur. pp. 12. Published by the author. Rajula. 1912. [12th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pms.	E. Polleya, Kanyasab Press, Rajula.	1,000	510
13	కావ్యసాగర (Kavyasagara). కావ్యసాగర. (Kavyasagara) Kavyasagara. A collection of stanzas in various languages. pp. 32. Published by the author. Peda Aravindam, Nandam 1912. [12th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	C. Ramachandra Rao, Peda Press, Nandam.	1,000	354
14	కవిశాసనం (Kavishasana). కావ్యసాగర. (Kavishasana) Kavyasagara. Twenty-five stanzas printed out the previous influence of wealth on the mind of man. pp. 8. Published by the author. Vemagiri. [10th January 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Aravinduram, Vemagiri, Ch. Ramachandra & Sons, Vemagiri.	1,000	365
15	శాసనం (Shasana). శాసనం. (Shasana) Shasana. A printed guide to those who wish to compare and contrast poetry. pp. 4, 2, 204 4. with 1 plate. Published by the author. Angkor. 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1. [Author's name and title: No. 1.]	C. Ramachandra Rao, Peda Press, Nandam.	1,000	360
16	శాసనం (Shasana). శాసనం. (Shasana) Shasana. On the manufacture of candles: prepared from the Shasana. pp. 18. Published by 18 April 1912. D. Ramachandra. 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [Author's name and title: No. 12.]	A. Ramachandra, Peda Press, Nandam.	500	284
17	శాసనం (Shasana). శాసనం. (Shasana) Shasana. Songs in honor of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagaram: with stanzas of music by G. Venkateswara Rao. pp. 8. Published by the author. Madras 1912. [20th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. Aravinduram, Vemagiri, Ch. Ramachandra & Sons, Vemagiri.	22	712
18	శాసనం (Shasana). శాసనం. (Shasana) Shasana. A song in memory of the late Zamindar of Kanyasab. pp. 1. Published by the author. Kanyasab. [20th February 1912.] oblong. 1st edition. Price, nil.	T. S. Ramachandra, Kanyasab, Sri Kanyasab Press, Kanyasab.	200	702

Serial number.	Author and title, brief description of the scope of the work, where to be seen, in which library or place, publisher's and place of publication, date of publication, price, and other particulars.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price in rupees.	Remarks, including date of receipt, and other particulars of the copy.
BOOKS—cont.					
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
29	Vēṭkata Bāṁkapaṇṇa Kavala. <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Aṁbhāṣaṇa. A centennial pamphlet, being a reply to the criticism of the author's centenary poems composed in the presence of the King of Pithapur.] pp. 66. Published by Gita. Vēṭkapaṇṇa Śāstrī: Pithapuram, 1912. [25th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Raghunātha Rao, Rajamahendrapuram, Pithapuram.	600	500	..
	[Kōṭṭi Śāstrī: No. 6.]				
30	Vīraṇḍa (Tūṭṭa) <i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Kāṁbhāṣaṇa. A collection of stanzas relating to the various heretical sects that have arisen since the Hindu society and religion in the Telugu.] pp. 72. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. Nāṭṭya, Vēṭkapaṇṇa, Pithapuram.	1,480	580	....
31	Vīraṇḍa (Tūṭṭa) <i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Kāṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	1st edition. Pithapuram, 15th March 1912.
32	Vīraṇḍa (Tūṭṭa) <i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Kāṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	1st edition. Pithapuram, 15th March 1912.
33	Vīraṇḍa (Tūṭṭa) <i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Kāṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	1st edition. Pithapuram, 15th March 1912.
TELUGU—POETRY.					
1	<i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Aṁbhāṣaṇa. The well-known Telugu rendering of the Mahābhārata, edited in parts. Part I.] Edited, with notes, by Cāṁbhāṣaṇa Śāstrī and Dāṁbhāṣaṇa Śāstrī: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	C. Cāṁbhāṣaṇa Śāstrī, Pithapuram, Madras.	1,000	400	....
2	Part 2, pp. 80. December 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	400	....
3	<i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Aṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	....
	[Part 2 edited in entry No. 14, at page 185 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1912.]				
4	<i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Aṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	....
5	<i>saṁgrāha</i> <i>ve. saṁgrāha</i> . [Aṁbhāṣaṇa. A small hand-book containing American trade and wealth.] pp. 4, 1, 4, 24. Published by the author: Pithapuram, 1912. [15th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. K. Srinivas, Mysore, Madras.	1,480	580	....

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, here and there including character of the book where the same is obscure, subject of poem, political and other particularities, date of publication, date of issue, date of issue by the printer or publisher, any other relevant prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price.
	BOOKS—cont.			
	TELEPOU—POETRY—cont.			
6	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-masimāṇi. A collection of some well-known poems, said to have been composed by various well-known authors in the province of many Telugu Rājās and a group of old.] Edited by Vīra Prathāpāra Bāṇi pp. 2, 4, 124. Published by Kāṇṇa Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara: Trichinopoly. 1912. [19th February 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	W. T. Graham, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	1,800	845
7	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A garland of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons, A. S. Ramaswami Śaṅkara Press, Madras.	1,000	1,210
8	நீர்ப்பாசனம் (Kāṇṇi). நீர்ப்பாசனம். [Nīrappāsaṇam. A collection of stanzas upon the subject of irrigation, and pouring and the great value of such in securing salvation.] by N. Published by Cāṇṇi Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara: Trichinopoly, Madras. 1912. [21st December 1912.] 16 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	1,800	875
9	பாசனம் (Kāṇṇi). நீர்ப்பாசனம். [Nīrappāsaṇam. A collection of stanzas upon the subject of irrigation, and pouring and the great value of such in securing salvation.] by N. Published by Cāṇṇi Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara: Trichinopoly, Madras. 1912. [21st December 1912.] 16 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. Pāṇi, Kāṇṇi Press, Trichinopoly, Madras.	320	214
10	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722
11	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722
12	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722
13	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722
14	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722
15	செந்திரன். [Cēntirāṇa-mā pāṇamāla. A collection of new stanzas embracing a petition to an old Mahārāja of Viṣṇupuram.] Edited with notes, by Aśvathama Rāma Śrī. pp. 26. Published by V. Rāmaswami Śaṅkara & Sons. Madras. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 24 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Vēṇkaṭa Śaṅkara, Trichinopoly Press, Madras.	2,800	722

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief notices, including the name of the book, subject, the name of the publisher, place of publication, date of publication, and the price of the book, and the name of the publisher, place of publication, and the price of the book.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Remarks
	BOOKS—cont.			
	TELUGU—POETRY—cont.			
23	Vachaspathayya (Ghantala.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Srinivasulu Rao, 500, Press, Madras.	1,000	333
24	Vachaspathayya (Ghantala.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. Pullayya, Kappala, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
25	Vachaspathayya (Ghantala.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Raju, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
26	Vachaspathayya (Ghantala.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	B. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
27	Vachaspathayya (Ghantala.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. Durgam, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
	TELUGU—RELIGION.			
1	Appalaiah (Kant.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
2	Appalaiah (Kant.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
3	Appalaiah (Kant.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333
4	Appalaiah (Kant.) <i>devotional poems</i> [Martin Schumann. A collection of devotional poems appearing in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 50. Published by C. Srinivasulu Rao: Madras. 1912. [29th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Ponnur.	1,000	333

Serial number	Title and other particulars including description of the book, author's name, place and date of publication, price, etc.	Place and place of publication	Number of copies	Number of bound volumes	Remarks
	BOOKS—cont.				
	TELUUGU—RELIGION—cont.				
15	Maruga Pāla (Kannam). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A collection of devotional songs addressed to Venkateswara at Lakshmapuram at Chidambaram.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Tirupati. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1d.	S. Venkayya Reddy, Pandurathu Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	100	355	.....
16	Māttakāra (Mā. K.). తాత్పర్య వ్యాఖ్య. [Pāṇini's Maṭṭakāra. A pamphlet giving the details of the religious ceremonies connected with the Royal Coronation in England.] pp. 2. Published by the author, Dattakāra, Madras. [14th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.	S. K. Reddy, Mangudi, Vellore Press, Madras.	100	927	.....
17	Nāgaya (Gāṇḍī). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A small collection of devotional songs in praise of Venkateswara.] pp. 16. Published by K. Lakshmana Murthy, Madras. [14th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	K. Lakshmana Murthy, Pina retakuram Press, Madras.	1,000	603	.....
18	Nārāyaṇādīta (Makharāḍi). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Pāṇini's Narayana. The story of the marriage of Pāṇini with Śiva. In verse and song.] pp. 3, 70 with 2 plates. Published by the author, Ranganatha, 1913. [14th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. Venkatesa Rao, Madras-gani Press, Coimbatore.	100	579	Makharāḍi, Nārāyaṇādīta, Śaṅkara, 17th January 1913.
19	Nārāyaṇa Dāsa. వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A century of philosophical and devotional songs.] pp. 52. Published by the author—Chandrapal, 1912. [17th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Venkateswara Reddy, Sunda Press, Chittoor.	100	552	.....
20	Nārāyaṇādīta Nārāyaṇa, L. వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A collection of songs, dealing with the Hindu philosophy and religion.] pp. 3, 62. Published by the author, Madras. 1913. [14th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (?) Price, 8 annas.	C. Sankaralingam Pillai, Sankaralingam Press, Madras.	1,000	481	Makharāḍi, Nārāyaṇādīta, Śaṅkara, 17th January 1913.
21	Prakāśa Rao (Prayāga). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A collection of 41 devotional songs.] pp. 3, 21. Published by the author: Guntur. 1913. [14th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. B. Krishna Rao, Mangudi, Vellore Press, Madras.	100	348	.....
22	Rāmāyaṇādīta (Durgapada). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A series of devotional and philosophical songs.] pp. 3, 18, 2. Published by Venkateswara Murthy and Sons, Anandapur. 1913. [14th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Venkatesa Rao, Madras-gani Press, Coimbatore.	1,000	808	.....
23	Rāmāyaṇādīta (Durgapada). వాగమయజ్ఞం. [Hindustani Sanskritization. A pamphlet presenting the history of the world with a view to the Hindu people and civilization.] pp. 3. Published by Anandapur, Sriyamudra Press, Anandapur. 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	G. Nārāyaṇa, Venkateswara Press, Mangudi.	1,000	842	.....

Serial number	Author and title, fully and briefly stated, giving the place of the book in the literature of the subject, the nature of the work, the date of publication, the date of issue, the price, and the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of volumes.	Particulars of sale, such as the name of the agent, the date of sale, and the price.
BOOKS—contd.					
THEOLOGY—RELIGION—contd.					
22	Bhakti-sūtra (Vandhyasūtra). [Bhakti-sūtra. A collection of stories dealing with the philosophy and religion of Yoga.] pp. 16. Published by the author's Ghar, 1912 [1st March 1913]. 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. B. Krishna Rao, Manager, Vaidya Press, Guntur.	500	145	
23	Bhakti-sūtra, K. N. [Bhakti-sūtra. A collection of songs embodying some of the teachings of Advaita Vedānta.] pp. 70. Published by the author, Guntur, 1912 [2nd February 1913]. 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Kappaniam, Madras, American Mission Press, Madras.	1,000	101	K. N. Bhakti-sūtra, No. 7, Hazrat Ali Road, Addis Ababa, 2nd March 1913.
24	o bhakti-sūtra. [Bhakti-sūtra, A Telugu rendering of Ayida Bama's "The Bhakti-sūtra or the Ideal King"] Translated by V. Gopabandhu and V. Rameswara Rao. pp. 8. 100. Published by C. Srinivasa, Secretary, Vasanta Institute, Cuddalore. 1912 [2nd December 1912]. 10 th . 1st edition. (T.) Price, 50 annas.	V. Rameswara, Madras, Adh. Srinivasa, Madras.	1,100	324	O. Srinivasa, Secretary, Vasanta Institute, Cuddalore, 2nd January 1913.
25	o bhakti-sūtra. [Bhakti-sūtra (Peta). A popular Telugu song embodying the story of the marriage of Kṛṣṇa with Rādhā.] pp. 4. Published by Agasthya Paryavahana, Tirupattur. 1912 [2nd December 1912]. 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 pice.	G. Srinivasa, Tirupattur, Tirupattur Press, Tirupattur.	1,000	124	
26	Śhakti-sūtra (Bala). [Śhakti-sūtra. A collection of songs in Telugu dealing with the philosophy and religion of Śhakti, as taught by the author, Telugu (Madras district).] 1912 [1st March 1913]. 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Kallamilli, Madras, Kallamilli, Madras.	1,000	700	
27	Śhakti-sūtra (Bala). [Śhakti-sūtra. A collection of 24 devotional songs.] pp. 1. 50. Published by the author, Guntur. 1912 [2nd January 1913]. 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Lakshmi, Guntur, Guntur Press, Guntur.	500	415	S. Lakshmi, Guntur, 2nd January 1913.
28	Sūrya-sūtra (Bepāda). [Sūrya-sūtra. A poem describing the religious importance of the Gōdāvari and the story of Lakshmi-pada. It contains a collection of devotional and didactic stanzas appropriate to the Vaidya.] pp. 1. 10. Published by the author, Guntur. 1912 [2nd January 1913]. 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	S. Guntur, Guntur, Guntur Press, Guntur.	1,000	275	
29	Wings Peter's Leaflet, No. 85. [Wings Peter's Leaflet, No. 85. A collection of songs.] pp. 4. Published by the A.R.L.M. Conference, Guntur. December 1912. [14th January 1913]. 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Vision McCarty, Guntur, Vision McCarty, Guntur.	3,000	300	
30	No. 55. pp. 4. March 1912. [2nd March 1913]. 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	9,000	1,000	

1	2	3	4	5
No.	Description of work, publisher, price, &c.	Author or editor	Number of pages	Price
BOOKS—cont.				
TELGU—RELIGION—cont.				
40	Vinayagavada (M.H.) <i>వినియగవాదము</i> . [Madduravada's criticism. A devotional poem embodying the story of Krishna's life, a Vaishnava devotion.] pp. 16, 4. Published by the author: Madras. [1908 January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	S. Vayagavada Madras. Madras Press.	1,600	471
<i>The following are designed for Educational purposes.</i>				
TELGU—ART.				
1	Schrahasaya Ayar, A. A complete course in block board drawing, prepared on the lines of the scheme for elementary and training schools. pp. 8, 48. Published by A. E. Narayana Ayar: Bangalore. 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, 12 annas.	C. S. Sra. Narayana Pattur Kallur, India Poring Ward, Madras.	1,500	497
TELGU—HISTORY.				
1	Vinayagavada, K. A. <i>వినియగవాదము</i> . [Madduravada's criticism. A school history of India adapted from Hamilton's <i>India's History</i> for the purpose of the scheme for the Government of India.] pp. 2, 1, 123. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Bombay. 1912. [20th December 1912.] 16°. New edition. Revised. Price, 12 annas.	W. Hamilton, Superintendent, Lawrence Ayar's Press, Madras.	10,000	1.0
TELGU—LANGUAGE.				
1	Detailed syllabus for Telugu for the use of elementary schools. Compiled by G. Subbarao. pp. 1, 64. Published by K. R. A. Murthy: Madras. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Subbarao, Gopu, Ayar Vay's Press, Guntur.	1,000	452
2	Longman's Telugu Reader Book for the 3rd Standard. pp. 1, 2, 8, 16. Published by Longman, Green & Co.: Bombay. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 16°. New edition. Revised. Price, 3 annas.	W. Hamilton, Superintendent, Lawrence Ayar's Press, Madras.	25,000	1.0
3	Narayana Rao, V. V. L. <i>నారాయణ రావు</i> (Part I), an Training Telugu Book for 1912. pp. 65. Published by the author: Chennai. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Narayana Rao, Chennai.	500	47
4	— Elementary Grade Training Telugu Text-Book for 1912. pp. 66. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	500	48
5	(The) Telugu Text for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, March 1912. pp. 1, 18. Published by the University of Madras: Madras. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Krishnaswami, Superintendent, S.P.O.K. Press, Madras.	1,350	184
TELGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	Critica, Questions and answers on Critica for use in schools. Compiled by T. Subbarao Raju. pp. 81. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Narayana Rao, Chennai.	500	181
2	Narayana Rao, V. V. L. <i>నారాయణ రావు</i> . [Published without publisher's name. A manual of verse prepared in accordance with the scheme of studies for elementary and training schools.] pp. 1, 17, 25. Published by C. Narayana Rao, Vay's & Son: Madras. 1912. [10th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. Narayana Rao, Vay's & Son, Madras.	1,500	415

[illegible]

No. of book.	Author and title, brief abstract including the name of the book when the title is uniform, a record of date, publisher and place of publication, date given in the title page, &c. The original language, when other than English, is to be given in the original form of the title. In all publications, the name, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Price.	Particulars of supply, and the amount required, as far as it is known, of the supply of the book.
BOOKS—cont.					
TELUUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL—cont.					
3	Kāmakṣaṁśāśāstra (Kamakṣāśāstra) వక వాక్యము. [A small manual of Physiology and Hygiene for the use of schoolboys.] pp. 1, 32. Published by the author: Nellore. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 4th edition. Price, 5 annas. [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 1, at page 173 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1910.]	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	361	.....
4	Sāyanaśāstrānanta (Sāyanaśāstra) వాక్యము. [Sāyanaśāstra. A manual of Sāyana to serve as an aid in the study of agriculture for use in schools.] pp. 4, 40. Published by Venkṣa Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th December 1911.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	A. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Hyderabad.	1,000	37	Tenali, Sri- perumal- Sāyanaśāstra, Acting Agricultural Assessment, Government Training School, Rajahmundry. 25th January 1912.
MALAYALAM—PHILOSOPHY.					
1	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. On the nature of the soul.] pp. 8. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	362	.....
MALAYALAM—POETRY.					
1	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. The story of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	363	P. G. Kṛpā Bhāṣya, Tamil, Higher Grade Secondary School, Vān- as, Tanjavur. 25th February 1912.
2	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	364	.....
3	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	365	.....
4	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	366	.....
5	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	367	.....
6	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	368	.....
7	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	369	.....
8	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	370	.....
9	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	371	.....
10	Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya (Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya) వాక్యము. [Kṛpāṇa Bhāṣya. A description of the Kṛpāṇa, as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 1, 40. Published by V. Venkateswara Sastry, Kāmakṣāśāstra. 1911. [25th February 1912.] 1st. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Venkateswara Sastry, Hyderabad Press, Madras.	1,000	372	.....

No.	Author and title, brief notice of contents, edition, date of publication, date of issue in the Gazette, with statement of price when the price is not printed on the title, author, and price.	Number of plates of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of copies.	Particulars of copyright, if any, and of other rights, and of the date of issue.
BOOKS—cont.					
MALAYALAM—RELIGION.					
1	408. <i>Santhosham</i> . <i>Dr. Kuppaswami</i> . On the life and death of a man named <i>Santhosham</i> . pp. 18. Published by the Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1910. [25th February 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 pie.	A. Hainbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	5,000	527	
2	Kuthiravada, P. An essay on Bhagavath. pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Published by N. Sankaran Nayar: Kottayam. 1912. [20th January 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	N. Sankaran Nayar, Kottayam.	1,000	428	
3	[Palude, P.] <i>Santhosham</i> . [Title Variant. — <i>Santhosham</i> .] pp. 18. Published by G. H. Haden, Vellore, St. Thomas' Mount. [20th December 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. H. Haden, Manager, American Advertiser Mission Press, Vellore.	1,000	517	
4	[Palude, P.] <i>Santhosham</i> . [Title Variant. — <i>Santhosham</i> .] pp. 18. Published by the Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1912. [25th February 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 1 pie.	A. Hainbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	5,000	528	
<i>The following is designed for Educational purposes.</i>					
MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.					
1	The Malayalam Text for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras. March 1912. pp. 1, 118. Published by the University of the University: Madras. 1912. [15th March 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 22 annas.	H. H. Haden, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	5,000	529	
KANARESE—FICTION.					
1	Shimshira Subrahmanyakarya Kirta. <i>Shimshira</i> . [Malayalam. A new series.] pp. 118. Published by S. Karmayya Gita: Bellary. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	S. K. Karmayya Gita, Bellary.	1,000	530	S. Karmayya Gita, Bellary. 1912.
2	Shimshira Subrahmanyakarya Kirta. <i>Shimshira</i> . [Malayalam. A new series.] pp. 118. Published by S. Karmayya Gita: Bellary. 1912. [20th March 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	1,000	531	Do.
KANARESE—LANGUAGE.					
1	Alakshikavya (Dharmakavya). <i>Alakshikavya</i> . [Sanskrit. Dharmakavya, Kalyanacharya.] The story of the Dharmakavya of the Kalyanacharya. pp. 4, 40. Published by R. Venkatesh & Co.: Madras. 1912. [15th February 1912.] 10 th . 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, Rs. 1. [Annotated edition, 1912, 10 th . 1st edition.]	R. Venkatesh & Co., Madras.	5,000	532	R. Venkatesh & Co., Madras. 1912.
KANARESE—RELIGION.					
1	Shikshakya Kirta (Karmayya). <i>Shikshakya Kirta</i> . On the Karmayya Kirta as observed among the Karmayya in relation to Kirta. pp. 1, 1, 92. Published by the author: Karmayya (Shikshakya). 1912. [20th January 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	P. M. Prabhu, Karmayya.	1,000	533	Karmayya Kirta, Karmayya. 1912.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title. Brief notice of subject and of the book when the name is noteworthy, name of printer, publisher and a list of publications of the same title, with the date and place of publication. Also the price and the number of pages.	Printer and place of publication.	Price per copy.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
BOOKS—cont.					
URDU—RELIGION.					
1	[Dharmika Dar] or QURAN QURAN. [Set Karamat-e-Burhan. Volume of prayer addressed to God seeking His mercy and assistance.] pp. 5. Published by Bhagpatti Das, Agra, 1912. [1st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pice.	Bhagpatti Das, Karamat-e-Burhan, Agra.	1,000	500	.. .
2	Jayakrishna Karyakirtan. [Papiri]. QURAN QURAN. [Salm-e-Ghazal. The mystery of the power and greatness of God. Pithy-Ghazal.] pp. 1, 1, 12. Published by the author, Agra, 1912. [1st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	1,000	500	.. .
3	Lakshminarayana Patanik. QURAN. [Pithy. Karamat-e-Burhan. A description in verse of the experiences of a traveller.] pp. 1, 1, 14. Published by the author, Tamsara, (Guzerat), 1912. [1st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	500	.. .
HINDUSTANI—BIOGRAPHY.					
1	Muhammad Ghulam Shah. [Hindu-e-Ghulam-e-Shah. A short biographical sketch of Shah Ghulam, a spiritual leader of the Ahris in India.] pp. 16. Published by Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Muhammad Abdul Aziz, Sahib, Karamat-e-Burhan, Tamsara, Agra.	500	500	.. .
2	[Hindu-e-Ghulam-e-Shah. A brief account of the life of Shah Ghulam, a spiritual leader of the Ahris in India.] pp. 16. Published by Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	500	500	.. .
HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	Abdul Subhan Sahib and Muhammad Abdul Majid Sahib. [Anjuman-e-Karamat-e-Burhan. The annual report of the Anjuman-e-Karamat-e-Burhan for the year 1912-1913.] pp. 17. Published by Muhammad Abdul Majid Sahib, Bhagpatti Das, Agra, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Sahib, Karamat-e-Burhan, Bhagpatti Das, Agra.	1,000	500	.. .
2	Muhammad Abdul Kader Sahib. [Hindu-e-Ghulam-e-Shah. A brief account of the life of Shah Ghulam, a spiritual leader of the Ahris in India.] pp. 16. Published by Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition.	500	500	.. .
HINDUSTANI—RELIGION.					
1	Abdul Aziz. [Hindu-e-Ghulam-e-Shah. A brief account of the life of Shah Ghulam, a spiritual leader of the Ahris in India.] pp. 16. Published by Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	Muhammad Karamat-e-Burhan, Sahib, Karamat-e-Burhan, Tamsara, Agra.	100	500	.. .
2	Abdul Aziz. [Hindu-e-Ghulam-e-Shah. A brief account of the life of Shah Ghulam, a spiritual leader of the Ahris in India.] pp. 16. Published by Ghulam Durrani, Bangalore, 1912. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pice.	Do.	100	500	.. .

No. of Volume.	Author and Title. (Not sufficient to indicate the age of the work where the same is known; number of pages, price, and place of publication, a date previous to the year when published, and the name of a dealer in the Straits Settlements or of a publisher in the Straits Settlements, and a note as to whether the work is in the public domain or is in the possession of the Government.)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of sheets.	Number of copies printed.	Remarks as to the nature and extent of the work.
BOOKS—cont.					
HINDUSTANI—RELIGION—cont.					
3	3. <i>Asar-e-Furkan-e-Jadidah</i> . A pamphlet on the importance of certain commandments on the Koran. pp. 11. Published by O. Abdul Latif Sahib: Madras. [26 January 1922.] 4½. 140s. 1st edition.	Shirazi Mahomed and Wazir, Madras.	2,300	326	...
4	4. <i>Ghaflir Kyan Sahib</i> . <i>گھافلیر کین</i> [Mushk-e-Koran. A story of interest relating to the martyrdom of Husain and his devoted army.] pp. 2. Published by Muhammad Karimuddin Sahib: Trichinopoly, Madras. 1341 Hijri or 1922 A.D. [19th December 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 5 pice.	Muhammad Karimuddin Sahib, Shal, Trichinopoly, Madras.	300	318	...
5	5. <i>Muhammad Salaman Sahib</i> . <i>محمد سلمان</i> [Wazir-e-Salman. A sermon preached by Riza Muhammad Salaman Sahib.] pp. 12. 4. Published by Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Sahib: Madras. 1350 Hijri or 1911-1912 A.D. [31st January 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price.	Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib, Madras.	1,900	372	...
6	6. <i>Sayid Shah Muhammad Sahib</i> . <i>سید شاہ محمد</i> [Shajahan-e-Madras. The pedigree of Sayid the Muhammad SAHIB Khair of Tullur.] pp. 28. Published by Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib: Madras. 1351 Hijri or 1912-1913 A.D. [1st January 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	400	371	...
7	7. <i>Saifur Rahman Sahib</i> (Nizam). <i>سید عرفان</i> [Mushk-e-Dalim. A story relating to the martyrdom of Husain and his devoted army.] pp. 4. Published by Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Sahib: Trichinopoly, Madras. 1912. [31st December 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice.	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Sahib, Trichinopoly, Madras.	800	410	...
<i>The following are designed for Educational purposes.</i>					
HINDUSTANI—LANGUAGE.					
2	2. <i>Taksh-e-Koran</i> . <i>تاکش کورن</i> [Taksh, Part I. A collection of short moral stories.] pp. 1, 72. Published by Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Sahib: Madras. February 1912. [31st February 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6.	Sayid Jalkand Sahib Sahib, Madras.	300	474	...
3	3. <i>Muhammad Arifuddin Sahib</i> . <i>محمد ارفین</i> [Farhang-e-Muhammad Sahib. A collection of short moral stories.] pp. 15. Published by Ghaffar Sahib Sahib: Bangalore. [26th February 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Muhammad Arifuddin Sahib Sahib, Bangalore.	200	380	...
ARABIC—BIOGRAPHY.					
1	1. <i>Sayid Husein</i> . <i>سید حسین</i> [Usamah-e-Husein. A short account of the life of Usamah Husein, a Muhammadan saint.] pp. 16. Published by O. Ibrahim Sahib: Trichinopoly. 1350 Hijri or 1911-1912 A.D. [19th December 1912.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice.	O. Ibrahim Sahib, Trichinopoly.	1,500	38	...
ARABIC—RELIGION.					
2	2. <i>Abdur Rahman</i> . <i>عبد الرحمن</i> [Risalat-e-Abdur Rahman. An ode in mysticism, with a commentary.] pp. 26. Published by M. Unwin: Madras. [1st February 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Karim and Kaji Unwin, Madras.	1,500	775	...
3	3. <i>Muhammad Husein</i> . <i>محمد حسین</i> [Shariat-e-Husein. An ode in mysticism, with a commentary.] pp. 18. Published by K. Sayid Sahib: Trichinopoly. 1350 Hijri or 1912 A.D. 1st edition. Price, 5 pice.	K. Sayid Sahib, Trichinopoly.	1,500	312	...

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the date is known, number of pages, price (in old and new editions), date of publication, and other notes.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Date of issue.	Number of subscribers, and other notes.
BOOKS—cont.					
SANSKRIT (NAGARĪ)—LANGUAGE					
1	Māyama Śāstri, K. vishvambhār. [Śāstrīyāyā cāramah. Part I. A new commentary on the well-known grammatical treatise entitled <i>Pratishādhakārikā</i> of Nigādhārjūn; issued in parts.] pp. 1, 45. Published by T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srirangam. 1912. [16th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. [The Śāstrīyāyā cāramah. No. 1.] Price, 8 annas.	T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srī Vāṅkātēṭṭa Press, Srirangam.	150	150	R. Srinivasan, Professor of Vyākaraṇa, Sankarā Cāṭyā, Tiruvallūr. 17th January 1913.
SANSKRIT (NAGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS					
	vishvambhār. [Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar.] A collection of letters on literary criticism and other subjects written by Kāṇva Vāma and other Rishis of Kāṇva in South India. Edited by T. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar. pp. 17, 508. Published by the editor, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr. 1912. [16th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	A. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr.	1,000	214	....
SANSKRIT (NAGARĪ)—PHILOSOPHY.					
1	Advaithanda Tīrtha. [vishvambhār.] [vishvambhār.] A short Advaitha exposition of the teachings of the Vāṅkātēṭṭa. pp. 48 and 1 plate. Published by Śāstrīyāyā cāramah, Tiruvallūr. Madras. 1912. [16th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	M. C. Srinivasan, Manager, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr.	500	500	....
2	Advaithanda Tīrtha. [vishvambhār.] An Advaitha treatise with a set of discourses on the various Advaitha systems of the Vāṅkātēṭṭa. pp. 1, 4, 108. Published by T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srirangam. 1912. [16th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-5.	T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srī Vāṅkātēṭṭa Press, Srirangam.	1,000	377	T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srirangam. 17th January 1913.
3	Advaithanda Tīrtha. [vishvambhār.] The text of the <i>Advaitha</i> with a new Advaitha commentary entitled <i>Advaithanda</i> . pp. 1, 4, 108. Published by T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srirangam. 1912. [16th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3.	Do.	1,000	278	T. K. Rādhakrishnaṃ Aiyar, Srirangam. 17th January 1913.
4	Vāṅkātēṭṭa Śāstri, K. vishvambhār. [vishvambhār.] A critical appreciation of a system in exposition of Śāstrīyāyā cāramah on the Vāṅkātēṭṭa. pp. 1, 4, 108. Published by V. V. S. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr. 1912. [16th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. C. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr.	500	344	....
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.					
1	Kṛtā Śāstri, M. Gopaswamīyāyā. [vishvambhār.] A collection of poems in the <i>Grantha</i> style. pp. 1, 4, 108. Published by V. V. S. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr. 1912. [16th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. V. S. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr.	500	500	....
2	Kṛtā Śāstri, M. Gopaswamīyāyā. [vishvambhār.] A small work of four short chapters dealing with the practice of <i>Grantha</i> , the monkey language of the <i>Grantha</i> . pp. 1, 4, 108. Published by the author. Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr. 1912. [16th January 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	F. Srinivasan, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr.	500	500	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and Title, full or short, including the age of the book, where known; contents, extent of parts, geographical place or particular to which attention is to be paid; also the name of the author, where known; and the C. P. O. or other office of origin from the place or office, institutions, or individuals, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of bound volumes.	Particulars of reference, such as serials, &c., and date of publication.
BOOKS—cont.					
SANSKRIT (TELGU) POETRY.					
3	Mana Rao (Belamkonda). <i>Tagamagayam.</i> [Sanskrit, Chayavada-dakshin. A collection of stanzas in praise of God (Nayana); with a commentary in Sanskrit by the author himself.] pp. 147. Published by the author, Narasimhapet. [10th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Y. Venkatarao, Mangal, Bhadrachalam, Prasa. Narasimhapet.	500	807	....
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.					
4	Ranganatha Tattaya. <i>Chandragraha.</i> [Lakshmanacharya.] A poem, in stanzas, in which, describing the life of a Srinagapa teacher named Lakshmanacharya, with an introduction by Sri Ranga Tattaya. pp. 4, 168. Published by the author, Kankakuram. 11th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	C. H. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Madras, Kankakuram.	500	347	....
SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.					
1	Chandragraha. [Hasturamacharya.] A collection of all the devotional stanzas in praise of various gods and goddesses and the other works produced by the late Guru of the South (Mutt). Edited with a preface and an introduction in English by Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Mysore. pp. 32, 16, 167, 16 and 6 plates. Published by the editor, Srirangam. 1913. [11th February 1913.] 17°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8.	T. K. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Sri. Vast Vast Press, Srirangam.	1,500	806	T. K. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Sri. Vast Vast Press, Srirangam. 11th March 1913.
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.					
5	Chandragraha. <i>Chandragraha.</i> [Dolipannamacharya.] Part 2. Commentaries on the ten important Upanishads; with Sanskrit text. Edited by Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Mysore. pp. 200. Published by the editor, Uppalapudi. 25th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	O. H. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Madras, Uppalapudi, Kankakuram.	500	148	....
SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.					
2	Chandragraha. [Dolipannamacharya.] Some select stanzas of prayer and praise addressed in different duties and intended to be used in Elementary Sanskrit Schools. Edited by K. Lakshmanam, Mysore. pp. 32. Published by the editor, Madras. 1913. [11th December 1913.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. C. Venkateswara, Mysore, Madras, Kankakuram, Mysore, Madras.	1,500	184	....
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.					
6	Chandragraha. <i>Chandragraha.</i> [Dolipannamacharya.] Gives the essential stanzas to be recited, and the essential observations to be followed by the disciples of a Srinagapa, both in South India, in the conduct of their daily prayers and religious worship. Edited by T. Nandi, Mysore. pp. 21. Published by the editor, Tiruchirappalli. 1913. [11th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. B. Venkateswara, Mysore, Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Mysore, Madras.	500	28	....
7	Chandragraha. [Kankakuramacharya.] Gives the religious importance and glories of Kankakuram as described in the Puranas. Edited by Kankakuramacharya. pp. 42. Published by the editor, Kankakuram. 1913. [11th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	R. Chandrajyoti, Sri. Vast Vast Press, Kankakuram.	500	308	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, list of the title of the book where the name of the author is given, or the title of the book where the name of the author is not given, and the name of the publisher or printer, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of pages.	Number of illustrations.	Price of the book, or of the series of books, and the price of the separate parts, if any.
BOOKS—cont.					
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—RELIGION.					
23	శ్రీ మత్ సామంతాక్షరీ. (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. A pocket edition of the text of the Samantakshari. pp. 115. Published by R. Venkaiah & Co., Madras. 1912. [25th November 1912.] 4th edition. Price, 4 annas.	R. Venkateswara & Co., Madras.	1,000	500	....
24	శ్రీ మత్ సామంతాక్షరీ. (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. The first part of a religious work giving the religious formulas and details relating to the conduct of a ceremony in accordance with the rules of the Samantakshari. pp. 60. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras. [25th February 1913.] 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	D. K. V. Paragali, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	400	515	R. K. V. Paragali, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras. 7th February 1913.
SANSKRIT (MAGARH)—RELIGION.					
25	శ్రీ మత్ సామంతాక్షరీ. (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. A pamphlet in reply to certain questions on a work dealing with the 'marriageable age of Brahma girls'. pp. 15. Published by R. Venkateswara & Co., Madras. [25th January 1913.] 1st edition. Price.	M. C. Narasimhaiah, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	1,000	500	....
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—RELIGION.					
26	శ్రీ మత్ సామంతాక్షరీ. (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. Memorial volume intended to be revised by the scholars of the age and other works of the Publication Board of the Government. Edited by P. Ananthaswami. pp. 15. Published by the editor. Tirupati. 1913. [25th January 1913.] 1st edition. Price, 25.	R. Venkateswara & Co., Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	400	515	....
27	Vishnupada Rao (Vishnupada). (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. Contains a list of names of the authors of the works of the Government. pp. 15. Published by the author. Angulur (Karnataka district). 1912. [25th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	K. Rameswaraiah, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	1,000	500	....
28	Vishnupada Rao (Vishnupada). (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. Contains a list of names of the authors of the works of the Government. pp. 15. Published by the author. Angulur (Karnataka district). 1912. [25th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. R. Ananthaswami, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	400	515	....
29	Vishnupada Rao (Vishnupada). (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. Contains a list of names of the authors of the works of the Government. pp. 15. Published by the author. Angulur (Karnataka district). 1912. [25th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. R. Ananthaswami, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	400	515	....
30	Vishnupada Rao (Vishnupada). (శ్రీ సామంతాక్షరీ. Contains a list of names of the authors of the works of the Government. pp. 15. Published by the author. Angulur (Karnataka district). 1912. [25th December 1912.] 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. R. Ananthaswami, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	400	515	....
The following is supplied for Educational purposes.					
SANSKRIT (MAGARH)—LANGUAGE.					
1	(The) Sanskrit Text by the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, March 1913. pp. 1, 42. Published by the Registrar of the University, Madras. 1913. [25th February 1913.] 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Bhattacharya, Madras. 1913. Published by S. Venkaiah & Co., Madras.	1,000	500	....

No.	Author and title, brief subject (including the age of the book), where the work is published, or date of issue, and date of publication, date given by title page with the name of the publisher, date when the University was done or issue from the press or of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of copies sold (this column only need not be filled in if the number of subscribers is given).
BOOKS—cont.					
M-Linguals.					
ENGLISH-TAMIL-BIOGRAPHY.					
1	Sabramanyam, R. S. <i>Sri Srinivasacharya: His life, teachings and work.</i> pp. 1, 36. Published by J. N. Srinivasacharya: Madras. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	J. N. Srinivasacharya, Madras.	500	56	....
ENGLISH-TAMIL-LANGUAGE.					
1	Srinivasacharya, A. V. <i>The dictionary of the English Language.</i> pp. 1, 46, 2. Published by the author. Coimbatore. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	T. A. Periyasami Pillai, Madras.	100	86	....
ENGLISH-TAMIL-RELIGION.					
1	Carols for Christmas, 1912. Song by the choir of St. George's Church, Madras. pp. 8. Published by <i>Harvard Christian</i> : Madras. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	M. V. Subramanyam, Madras.	150	81	....
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>					
ENGLISH-TELGU-LANGUAGE.					
1	Rajagopalkrishna, M. <i>Full notes on Nelson's Indian Empire.</i> pp. 1, 36. Published by G. V. Rajagopalkrishna: Madras. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 17°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	P. R. Rama Raju & Co., Madras.	2,000	195	....
2	Wells (Rev. C.) <i>First Steps in Telugu.</i> 'A little handbook for private and class-room use.' pp. 1, 3, 46. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.	K. B. Krishna Rao, Madras.	100	105	....
ENGLISH-SANSKRIT (ORIENTAL)-RELIGION.					
1	Srinivasan, Yathindra-charya. <i>A manual presenting an outline of the system of philosophy and religion as propounded by Rishabha.</i> Translated into English with notes etc., by A. Srinivasacharya. pp. 1, 21, 275 and 2 plates. Published by the publisher. Mysore. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). Price, Rs. 2.	J. N. Srinivasacharya, Madras.	500	54	....
TAMIL-ENGLISH-DRAMA.					
1	Kamalakrishna, M. S. <i>English Drama.</i> [English Drama.] <i>English Drama.</i> pp. 1, 1, 36. Published by G. Kamalakrishna: Madras. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	G. Kamalakrishna, Madras.	1,000	11	....
TAMIL-TELGU-ART.					
1	Srinivasan, Ayyappa, V. <i>English Art.</i> pp. 1, 1, 36. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6.	G. C. Srinivasan, Madras.	1,500	502	....
[Not yet noticed in entry No. 1, at page 25 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
[Not yet noticed in entry No. 1, at page 25 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]					

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No.	Title and author	Printer and place of printing	Number of pages	Proposed sale price (in rupees and annas) and date of publication
BOOKS—cont.				
Si-Linguals—cont.				
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)-TAMIL-RELIGION—cont.				
8	Śaṅkaraśāstra. (Śrīmad Bhagavatam, Part 9. 54 Bhaṣya published in parts with meaning and foot-note in Tamil.) Edited by Rajma Sastri pp. 28. Published by A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar: Trichy, Madras 1912. [15th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	1,800	850
[Last issue sent in entry No. 26, at page 184 of the calendar for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
9	Śaṅkaraśāstra. (Tāpīyāṇī.) Menon's stanza to be recited by the followers of a Śaṅkara guru known as Appayānāḥ, pp. 25. Published by K. Ayyappaiah: Bangalore 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Narayana Aiyar, Sr. Vaidya Press, Kambhachennur.	1,000	250
10	Śaṅkaraśāstra. (Tāpīyāṇī.) Menon's stanza is found in the form of the 15th Man intended to be recited by the Śaṅkara Gurus in their daily puja, pp. 21. Published by Hanganallal Ayyappa: Kambhachennur. 1912. [1st February 1913.] 10 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Śaṅkara Aiyar, Sr. Vaidya Press, Kambhachennur.	1,000	850
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)-TELEGU—				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	సంగ్రహము. (Telugu Śāstraśāstra.) An epitome of rules and regulations relating to the construction and maintenance of wells, ponds, tanks, etc. with Telugu text. Edited by Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, pp. 24. Published by the editor. Madras 1912. [15th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	M. Krishna Rao, Kriśṇa Sāhitya Press, Madras.	1,000	650
Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, Madras, Madras Press, Madras 1912.				
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)-TELEGU-RELIGION				
1	శ్రీమద్భగవద్గీత. (Amṛitayogopaniṣad.) Give the minutest details connected with the ceremony of offering oblation to the souls of the deceased ancestors, on every New-Moon-day, with Telugu notes. Edited by Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, pp. 16. Published by the editor: Madras 1912. [15th February 1913.] 10 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Krishnaswami Pandita, Sr. Bharata Press, Madras.	1,000	675
2	శ్రీమద్భగవద్గీత. (Amṛitayogopaniṣad.) Give an account of a ceremony in perpetration of Yajna as Śaṅkaraśāstra, performed on the 14th day of the bright-half of the month of Bhādrapada, and also the minutest details relating to it, with Telugu notes. Edited by Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, pp. 22. Published by the editor: Madras 1912. [15th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2-6.	Do.	1,000	750
Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, Madras, Madras Press, Madras 1912.				
3	శ్రీమద్భగవద్గీత. (Amṛitayogopaniṣad.) A small collection of extracts from various scriptures determining the mode of pollution in case of child-birth and death, with Telugu meanings. Edited by Ch. Lakshminarayana Murthy, pp. 3, 32. Published by the editor: Madras 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8 th 2nd edition. Price, 4 annas.	M. Krishna Rao, Kriśṇa Sāhitya Press, Madras.	1,000	125
[1st edition not received for registration.]				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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Serial number	Author and title. The first column must be the full name of the author, as far as possible, and the title of the work, as far as possible. The second column must be the name of the publisher, as far as possible. The third column must be the place of publication, as far as possible. The fourth column must be the date of publication, as far as possible.	Price per volume and place of purchase.	Number of copies.	Number of volumes.	Particulars of acquisition. (If the work is purchased, the date of purchase must be given. If the work is received as a gift, the name of the donor must be given. If the work is received as a loan, the name of the lender must be given.)
	PERIODICALS—cont.				
	ENGLISH—LAW—cont.				
2	(The) <i>Chron.</i> Vol. 13, No. 6. Reports of Indian and English Cases. Edited by T. Anandam, pp. 365. Published by C. S. Siva Rama Krishna Kulkarni, Madras. [1911] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	C. S. Siva Rama Krishna Kulkarni, Madras.	750	365	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 154, at page 392 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]				
4	— Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 319. 1911 January 1912. [1911] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	750	419	....
5	— Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 325. 31st January 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	750	432	....
6	— Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 344. 14th February 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	750	457	....
7	— Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 378. 1912 February 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	750	480	....
8	— Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 403. 16th March 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	750	507	....
9	(The) <i>Criminal Cases of the High Court of Bombay.</i> Vol. 1. 1911-1912. General Index. Edited by Sankar Nath Banerjee and Dhanraj Keshavnath Thakur, pp. 55. Published by the Bombay Law Reporter Office, Bombay. [1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	700	571	....
10	(The) <i>Criminal Law Reporter.</i> Vol. 9, Nos. 11 and 12. A monthly journal of Criminal Law and Cases. Edited by P. C. Subramanyam, Madras. pp. 68. Published by the editor, Kumbakonam, Madras. November and December 1911. [1911] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 56, at page 102 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	A. Subramanyam, Kumbakonam, Madras.	550	547	....
11	— Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 41. January 1912 [1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	600	548	....
12	(The) <i>Criminal Law Reporter.</i> Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 11. A monthly legal journal. Edited by P. Venkata Rao, pp. 48. Published by the editor, Perambur, October and November 1911 [1911] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 155, at page 393 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	P. Venkata Rao, Law Press, Perambur.	500	479	....
13	(The) <i>Lawyer.</i> Vol. 13, Index—1912. Edited by T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, pp. 13. Published by the editor, Bombay. January 1912. [1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,200	490	....
14	(The) <i>Madras Law Journal.</i> Vol. 25, Part No. 23. Edited by P. R. Ramaswami Aiyar, pp. 32. Published by P. R. Ramaswami Aiyar, Madras. December 1911 (No. 23, 1911 December 1911) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 178, at page 394 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	P. R. Ramaswami Aiyar & Co., Madras.	1,800	595	....
15	— Vol. 26, Part No. 1, pp. 61. January 1912 (No. 1, 1912 January 1912) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,400	594	....

Serial Number	Author and title, brief description of the book, edition, publisher, place of publication, and date of publication, and price of the book, and any other information of interest to the public.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
1	PERIODICALS—cont.				
	ENGLISH—LAW—cont.				
18	(The) Madras Law Journal. Vol. 24, Part No. 3. pp. 35. January 1912. (No. 2.) [8th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	F. R. Sans Aiyar & Co., Madras.	1,800	815	....
19	Vol. 24, Part No. 3. pp. 35. January 1912. (No. 3.) [18th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	820	....
20	Vol. 24, Part No. 4. pp. 35. January 1912. (No. 4.) [18th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	821	....
21	Vol. 24, Part No. 5. pp. 35. January 1912. (No. 5.) [18th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	822	....
22	Vol. 24, Part No. 6. pp. 35. February 1912. (No. 1.) [4th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	798	....
23	Vol. 24, Part No. 7. pp. 35. February 1912. (No. 2.) [18th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	797	....
24	Vol. 24, Part No. 8. pp. 35. February 1912. (No. 3.) [18th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	798	....
25	Vol. 24, Part No. 9. pp. 35. February 1912. (No. 4.) [18th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,800	798	....
26	(The) Madras Law Times. Vol. 12, No. 12. A weekly journal of law news and reports of the Madras High Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Edited by G. Madhavan Nair, T. Palanisami and M. D. Dorevici. 39 18. Published by F. Pankajam, Madras. 9th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Vaid & Co., Madras.	700	225	....
	[Last issue edited in entry No. 125, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
27	Vol. 12, No. 14. pp. 42. 18th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	226	....
28	Vol. 12, No. 15. pp. 38. 2nd November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	218	....
29	Vol. 12, No. 20. pp. 38. 25th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	228	....
30	Vol. 12, No. 21. pp. 44. 7th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	227	....
31	Vol. 12, No. 22. pp. 38. 16th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	222	....
32	Vol. 12, No. 23. pp. 42. 21st December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	700	229	....

[illegible]

Serial number	Author and title, brief description including the year of publication when the work is a new edition, name of publisher, place of publication, &c. &c. Give the title in full in the case of a new edition, and the date of publication, and edition, and price.	Publisher or place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of volumes.	Price in rupees and annas, and in pice and dars, and in pice and dars, and in pice and dars.
	PERIODICALS—cont.				
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.				
1	<p><i>The Indian Medical Review</i>, Vol. 5, No. 11. A monthly medical journal. Edited by J. M. Nair. pp. 32. Published by S. M. Nair, Esq. Madras. November 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 37, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending November 1912.]</p>	S. M. Nair, Esq. Madras.	100	100	.....
2	<p>— Vol. 5, No. 12. pp. 36. December 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p>	Do.	100	100	.....
3	<p>— Vol. 10, No. 1. pp. 38. January 1913. [10th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p>	Do.	100	100	.....
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	<p><i>Everybody's Weekly</i>. Vol. 1, No. 4. A weekly journal dealing with miscellaneous subjects. Edited by Charles Norman Lindsay. pp. 32. Published by the editor, Madras. 26th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 128, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	T. A. Norman, Madras.	1,000	224	.....
2	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 32. 10th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	218	.....
3	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 32. 17th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	218	.....
4	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 7. pp. 32. 24th November 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	217	.....
5	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 8. pp. 32. 1st December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	218	.....
6	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 42. 15th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	219	.....
7	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 32. 22nd December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	219	.....
8	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 11. pp. 28. 29th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	222	.....
9	<p>— Vol. 1, No. 12. pp. 32. 5th January 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.</p>	Do.	1,000	222	.....
10	<p><i>The Indian Review</i>. Vol. 11, No. 8. A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all sorts of subjects. Edited by G. A. Nathan. pp. 37. Published by G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras. August 1912. [1st August 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 28, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]</p>	G. A. Nathan & Co., Madras.	3,000	56	.....
11	<p>— Vol. 12, No. 8. pp. 38. September 1912. [10th September 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p>	Do.	3,000	56	.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Author and title, brief subject matter or the case of the book where the author's name is placed at foot, publisher's name and address, date of publication, price per copy, and other particulars.	Publisher and printer.	Number of copies.	Price per copy.	Value per copy.	Remarks and remarks.
	PERIODICALS—cont.					
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
12	(The) Indian Review, Vol. 18, No. 10, pp. 79, October 1912 [19th October 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	G. A. Nairn & Co., Madras.	2,000	28	.....
13	——— Vol. 18, No. 11, pp. 78, November 1912, [26th November 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	2,000	27	.....
14	——— Vol. 18, No. 12, pp. 118, December 1912, [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	2,000	28	.....
15	(The) Journal of the South India Association, Vol. 3, No. 1, Edited by the Secretaries of the Association, pp. 126. Published by the Executive Committee of the Association, Mysore, Madras, July 1912. [26th October 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	G. C. Lakshminathan Bros., Madras.	275	27	.....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]					
16	——— Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 140, October 1912 and January 1913. [26th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	350	298	.....
17	(The) Kalyana, Vol. 7, No. 15, A magazine of knowledge. Edited by S. R. Subramanian, pp. 52. Published by the President, The Latent Light Culture, Trenchard, December 1912 [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	R. Venkateswari & Co., Arcot, Pondicherry, Madras.	800	142	.....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 118, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
18	——— Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 25, January 1913, [26th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	298	.....
19	(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation, Vol. 4, No. 2, Edited by the Education Committee of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, pp. 42. Published by the Secretary of the Society, Madras, 26th December 1912. [26th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5 per annum.	S. Vasanthakrishna Aiyangar, Madras, Indian Press, Madras.	600	218	.....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 118, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
20	(The) Mangalore Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, The organ and record of St. Alexius College, Edited by Rev. Fr. D. Patten-Jones, v.t. pp. 42. Published by F. H. Soares, Mangalore, December 1912. [26th January 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	J. H. Soares, Oodanil, Ponn, Mangalore.	200	218	.....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 89, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]					
21	(The) New Monthly, Vol. 1, No. 2, A review of biography, literature, science and the fine arts. Edited by M. Z. Hashim, pp. 42. Published by Vani & Co. Madras, November 1912 [17th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Vani & Co., Madras.	200	227	.....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 210, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					

No. of entry.	Author and Title, brief subject including the name of the book, a synopsis of contents, a list of the publisher and general conditions, then give in full the title and the name of the author, editor and the (London) price and date of issue, the price of the book, and the name of the publisher.	Published about month.	Number of pages.	Price in rupees.	Particulars of sale, such as the name of the publisher, the name of the bookseller, the name of the bookseller, the name of the bookseller.
PERIODICALS—cont.					
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
20	(The) New Reformer. Vol. 8, No. 2. A monthly magazine devoted to the reform of religion, social, economic and other matters. Edited by D. (Dip) Cotto. pp. 46. Published by the editor: Madras. December 1912. [19th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 17, at page 287 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	G. Srinivasan Cotto & Co., Madras.	46	85	....
21	Self-Culture. Vol. 12, No. 4. A monthly journal and review devoted to mental, moral, psychic, spiritual and social sciences, philosophy, literature, new thought and other matters. Edited by K. T. Ramanathan. pp. 36. Published by the editor: Kishinathin. December 1912. [20th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 121, at page 288 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	K. T. Ramanathan, Kishinathin.	36	100	....
22	Vol. 12, No. 1. pp. 32. January 1913. [11th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	32	104	....
23	Vol. 12, No. 2. pp. 32. February 1913. [16th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	32	128	....
24	(The) South Indian Fealty Gazette. Vol. 4, No. 1. A monthly journal of the South Indian Fealty Association. Edited by Mrs. L. L. Foster. pp. 16. Published by the Secretary, South Indian Fealty Association, Arcot, Madras. January 1913. [16th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 124, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	T. M. Paripadai Fidel, Manager, New Alliance Press, Coimbatore.	16	347	....
25	Vol. 4, No. 2. pp. 16. February 1913. [16th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	16	354	....
26	Vol. 4, No. 3. pp. 16. March 1913. [16th March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	16	361	....
ENGLISH—RELIGION.					
27	(The) Adyar Bulletin. Vol. 6, No. 1. Connection Number. Journal of the non-organized countries. Edited by Mrs. Agnes Bryant. pp. 48. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. 19th January 1913. [19th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 145, at page 359 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	A. E. Srinivasan, Manager, Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.	48	518	....
28	Vol. 6, No. 2. pp. 48. 15th February 1913. [15th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	48	520	....
29	Vol. 6, No. 3. pp. 48. 15th March 1913. [15th March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	48	531	..

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Author and title, full subject, serials in the year of the book, where the name is in title, no. of parts, publisher and place of publication, date of issue, price, and other particulars of interest to the public.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price per copy.	Number of copies.	Price per copy.
		PERIODICALS—cont.					
		ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.					
4	(The) Brahmananda, Vol. 13, Nos. 10 and 11. A monthly magazine devoted to religion and philosophy. Edited by V. Rameswara. pp. 100. Published by the Manager of the Magazine, Madras. October and November 1911. [30th December 1911.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 148, at page 255 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	N. C. Narasimhaiah, Manager, Brahmananda Press, Madras.	500	300			
5	Vol. 17, No. 11, pp. 72. December 1911. [31st December 1911.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	800	391			
6	Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 72. January 1912. [7th January 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	600	402			
7	Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 72. February 1912. [20th February 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	600	449			
8	(The) Gospel Witness, Vol. 8, No. 5. Organ of the Lutheran Mission in India. Edited by Rev. A. Aditya. pp. 24. Published by the A. S. L. M. Conference, Madras. January 1912. [25th January 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 134, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	Victor McQuay, Superintendent, A. S. L. M. Press, Madras.	250	383			
9	Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 24. February 1912. [20th February 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Do.	350	475			
10	Vol. 8, No. 7, pp. 24. March 1912. [10th March 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Do.	350	511			
11	(The) Herald of the Star, Vol. 3, No. 1. Official organ of the Order of the Star in the East. Edited by J. K. Srinivasan. pp. 41. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Madras. 10th January 1912. [20th January 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 120, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	A. K. Srinivasan, Editor, Theosophical Publishing House, Madras.	5,500	787			
12	(The) Indian Interpreter, Vol. 1, No. 4. A religious and ethical quarterly. Edited by Rev. S. Masefield and Rev. A. Robinson. pp. 48. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. January 1912. [1st December 1911.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 126, at page 506 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	H. H. Robinson, Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	500	380			
13	(The) Indian Lutheran, No. 2. Edited by Lutheran Oratorical Association. pp. 47. Published by the Oratorical Association, Madras. March 1912. [1st March 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, 3 pice. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 145, at page 483 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	P. B. Srinivasan, Editor, Lutheran Oratorical Association, Madras.	425	708			
14	(The) Madras and Universally Disposed Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 1. Edited by Mrs. Whitehead. pp. 41. Published by the Madras and Universally Disposed Magazine, Madras. January 1912. [1st January 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 174, at page 431 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	H. H. Robinson, Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	1,250	380			
15	Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 41. February 1912. [1st January 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,250	408			
16	Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 44. March 1912. [1st March 1912.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,250	464			

Serial number.	Author or title, subject (not including the name of the book, wherever the same is clearly necessary), publisher's and price of each volume. Price in the case of a periodical is a normal estimate of the price of the volume, and not of the subscription, and, where indicated, price of the whole set.	Price of a volume of paper or	Number of volumes.	Total price.	Remarks (change of title, etc., in the case of a book, and change of price, etc., in the case of a periodical, and other remarks).
	<p align="center">PERIODICALS—contd.</p> <p align="center">ENGLISH—RELIGIOUS—contd.</p>				
19	Young Men of Madras. pp. 12. January 1912. [10th February 1912.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	H. H. Bakwell, Agents, 1, P.O.E. Press, Madras.	1,340	882	.....
20	— pp. 12. February 1912. [10th March 1912.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	Do.	1,320	864	.....
	<i>The following are designed for Educational purposes.</i>				
	<p align="center">ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.</p>				
1	(The) Devotional. Vol. 2, No. 2. The magazine of the Devotion, Protestants of College, Madras. Edited by W. D. Rangan. pp. 12. Published by the editor: Madras, March 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 5 annas per annum.	H. H. Bakwell, Agents, 1, P.O.E. Press, Madras.	500	302	.....
	<i>(Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 432 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.)</i>				
2	(The) Educational Review. Vol. 12, No. 12. A monthly journal of India. Edited by G. Srinivasulu. pp. 48. Published by Srinivasulu Venkatesh & Co., Madras. December 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Srinivasulu Venkatesh & Co., Madras.	500	124	.....
	<i>(Last issue noticed in entry No. 42, at page 432 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.)</i>				
3	— Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 60. January 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	500	488	.....
4	— Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 72. February 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	500	720	.....
5	(The) Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union. Vol. 1, No. 1. A quarterly journal of agriculture. Edited by the General Secretary of the Union, Agricultural College, Coimbatore. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Coimbatore. [10th November 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	G. C. L. Srinivasulu, Secy., Coimbatore Press, Madras.	500	375	.....
6	— Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 84. January 1912. [10th February 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Do.	500	1,000	.....
7	Our Little Paper. Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 12. Edited by the Secretary, The Literary and Scientific Society, Tirupattur. pp. 12. Published by the editor. Tirupattur, January 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas per annum.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, S.J., Superior, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tirupattur.	500	12	.....
	<i>(Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 463 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.)</i>				
8	— Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 12. February 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas per annum.	Do.	500	624	.....
9	— Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 12. March 1912. [10th February 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas per annum.	Do.	500	724	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the name is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication or, if not known, publisher, date and place of publication, and, if not known, date and place of publication, and, if not known, date and place of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.	Price.	The price of each copy (100 copies and over) will be sent on application to the printer and the price of each copy will be sent on application to the printer.
PERIODICALS—cont.					
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
12	(The) Students' Own Magazine. Vol. 2, No. 1. A monthly journal of education. Edited by T. S. Subrahmanyam & Co. pp. 35. Published by the editors: Madras. January 1912. [19th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue (Vol. 2, No. 2) noticed in entry No. 12, at page 271 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	G. G. Lakshminarayana Rao, Madras. Press, Madras.	3,000	675	....
13	(The) Zamierin's College Magazine. Vol. 2, No. 1. Edited by T. M. Kola. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Calcutta. January 1912. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 13, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	L. S. Ramu Aiyer, Vidyalayam, Press, Calcutta.	500	480	....
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.					
1	(The) Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society. Vol. 4, No. 4. Edited by H. T. Nairaya. pp. 46. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1912. [19th August 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue (Vol. 4, No. 3) noticed in entry No. 1, at page 405 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	P. Vaidya, Comp., Exp. Press, Madras.	300	180	....
2	Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 46. December 1912. [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	900	240	....
3	Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 46. February 1913. [19th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	300	240	....
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.					
1	(The) Popular Science Journal. Vol. 2, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to the interests of Science such as Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Medicine, etc. Edited by Henry Doreville. pp. 32. Published by K. D. Motilal. Madras. January 1912. [19th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 405 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	K. D. Motilal, Woolley Press, Madras.	800	710	....
2	Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 32. February 1912. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	720	....
FRENCH—RELIGION.					
1	Le Gué de Madras. Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 24. Published by Rev. R. Joseph, S.J. Trichinopoly. November-December 1912. [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 405 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	Rev. R. Joseph, S.J., Super- intendent, St. Joseph's Insti- tution, Trichin- opoly.	580	10	....
2	Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 24. January-February 1913. [19th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	780	780	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Catalogue	Author and title, brief summary of contents, description of the book, where the author resides, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date of issue, price, and other particulars of interest to the public.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Price	Remarks
	PERIODICALS—cont.				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
81	<i>Chennai Chitra</i> . [Sanskritic culture. Vol. 2, No. 1. A monthly journal treating of religious, literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by K. Arundhati Devi. pp. 18. Published by the editor, Vellore. January 1912. [21st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Gurus, Chokkatt A. Co., Sengal Road, Madras.	500	126	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 150, at page 628 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]				
82	— Vol. 2, No. 2. pp. 18. February 1912. [21st January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	500	708	....
83	— Vol. 2, No. 3. pp. 18. March 1912. [21st February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	575	1,000	....
84	<i>Chennai Chitra</i> . [Sanskritic culture. Vol. 2, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to hygiene and allied subjects.] Edited by H. H. Mahomed Abdul Wahid. pp. 18. Published by the editor, Madras. December 1911. [21st January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	H. H. Mahomed Abdul Wahid, Madras.	600	519	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 148, at page 628 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]				
85	<i>Chennai Chitra</i> . [Tamil Journal of the South Indian Agricultural Society.] Edited by G. Rajagopal Naidu. pp. 18. Published by the editor, Tirunelveli, Chingleput district. November 1911. [21st November 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	The Superintendent, Chingleput District, Tirunelveli, Madras.	1,000	494	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 62 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1912.]				
86	— Vol. 2, No. 3. pp. 18. December 1911. [21st December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	498	....
87	— Vol. 2, No. 4. pp. 18. January 1912. [21st January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	498	....
88	<i>Chennai Chitra</i> . [Tamil Journal. Vol. 2, No. 4. A monthly journal devoted to literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by M. G. Subramanyam. pp. 18. Published by M. G. Subramanyam, Madras. [21st January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Subramanyam, Madras.	575	181	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 158, at page 628 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]				
89	— Vol. 2, No. 5. pp. 18. [21st March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	K. Subramanyam, Madras.	400	781	....
90	— Vol. 2, No. 10. pp. 18. [21st March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Subramanyam, Madras.	400	819	....
91	— Vol. 2, No. 11. pp. 18. [21st March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	400	1,018	....

Serial No.	Author and title, brief contents including the age of the book, name of the publisher, publisher's price, bound and price of per. copy, date sent to the Librarian of the Government of Madras, and date the Librarian of the Government of Madras received the book or published, date, volume, and price.	Printer and name of press.	Number of pages.	No. of volumes. Number.	Remarks of importance, to be made with reference to the date of the receipt of the book.
PERIODICALS—cont.					
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.					
40	<i>adVana Oorvud.</i> (Vivika Bodhigai. Vol. 3, No. 4. An illustrated Tamil weekly devoted to various subjects.) Edited by V. Kappaswami Aiyar. pp. 32. Published by the General Supplier Company, Mysore, Madras. October 1911. [4th October 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	G. C. Lakshminath Broo, Madras. Press, Madras.	3,000	92	.....
[Last issue referred to entry No. 185, at page 408 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]					
41	Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 31. November 1911. [18th November 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	3,000	93	.....
42	Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 31. December 1911. [2nd December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	3,000	94	.....
43	Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 31. January 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	3,000	95	.....
44	<i>adVana Oorvud.</i> (Vivika Bodhigai. Vol. 3, No. 1. A monthly devoted to practical facts and knowledge.) Edited by C. V. Srinivasulu Aiyar. pp. 32. Published by the Secretary, Division of Knowledge Agency, Mysore, Madras. January 1912 [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	S. Sankaranarayanan Aiyar, South Indian Press, Madras.	400	181	.....
[Last issue referred to entry No. 175, at page 408 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]					
45	Vol. 3, No. 12, pp. 31. February 1912. [20th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	400	182	.....
TAMIL—RELIGION.					
1	<i>adVana Oorvud.</i> (Vivika Bodhigai. Vol. 3, No. 1. "The Traveller's Mission Journal.") Edited by Rev. S. Srinivasulu Aiyar. pp. 32. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Travancore. January 1912. [10th December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pias.	K. K. Srinivasulu Aiyar, Travancore Lutheran Mis- sion Press, Travancore.	300	96	.....
[Last issue referred to entry No. 133, at page 408 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]					
2	Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 15. February 1912 [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pias.	Do.	900	97	.....
3	Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 15. March 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pias.	Do.	900	98	.....
4	<i>adVana Oorvud.</i> (Vivika Bodhigai. Vol. 3, No. 1 "The Children's Friend.") Edited by Rev. S. Srinivasulu Aiyar. pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. January 1912. [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Edw. Gnanabala, Bannockburn, C.L.S., Press, Madras.	3,610	145	.....
[Last issue referred to entry No. 156, at page 408 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]					
5	Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 15. February 1912 [10th January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	3,000	99	.....
6	Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 15. March 1912. [10th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	3,000	100	.....

No. of number.	Author and title, brief subject including the year of the book where the same is known, number of pages, price and place of publication, and a brief notice of the character of the work, and a brief notice of the character of the work, and a brief notice of the character of the work.	Editorial place of printing.	Number of copies.	No. of copies.	Proprietor's name, address, and place of publication, and a brief notice of the character of the work, and a brief notice of the character of the work.
PERIODICALS—cont.					
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.					
10	<i>சென்னைச் சிறு தெருள் துறை</i> (Sennaiherudaiya Tira Thiruvudaiyan. Vol. 16, No. 1. A Roman Catholic journal.) 72 p. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph. 42 p. Trichinopoly. January 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 pias.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., Superior, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	175	....
20	— Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 36 February 1913. [2nd February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 pias.	Do.	5,000	400	....
21	— Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 60 March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 pias.	Do.	4,000	250	....
22	<i>சுபாஷம்</i> (Sudhasam. Vol. 1, Nos. 11 and 12. A monthly organ of the Subrahmanya Mahasamajam.) Edited by P. Kalayaperumal Mudali. pp. 80. Published by J. M. Manikam. Madras. November and December 1912. [31st December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	J. M. Manikam, Myerapada Press, Madras.	1,000	57	....
23	— Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 48 January 1913. [31st January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	5,000	374	....
24	— Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 52 February 1913. [25th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	5,000	785	....
25	<i>சென்னை குவாட்</i> (Sennai Kuvai. Vol. 5, Nos. 51 and 52 "The Sunday Friend." A weekly paper.) Edited by Rev. O. B. Manickam. pp. 8. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society. Trinquar. 25th and 26th December 1912. [25th December 1912.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Trinquar.	1,000	62	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 197, at page 412 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
26	— Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 8. 25th and 26th January 1913. [25th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,100	200	....
27	— Vol. 5, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 16. 25th and 26th January 1913. [25th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,500	220	....
28	— Vol. 5, Nos. 5 and 6, pp. 8. 2nd and 3rd February 1913. [25th January 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,100	407	....
29	— Vol. 5, Nos. 7 and 8, pp. 8. 10th and 11th February 1913. [25th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,100	504	....
30	— Vol. 5, Nos. 9 and 10, pp. 8. 2nd and 3rd March 1913. [25th February 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,300	748	....
31	— Vol. 5, Nos. 11 and 12, pp. 8. 10th and 11th March 1913. [25th March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,500	850	....
32	— Vol. 5, Nos. 13th and 14 April 1913. [25th March 1913.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,500	1,000	....

No. of number.	Author and title, including the name of the book, when the same is a review, country of origin, and date and place of publication. Also give in full the name and the name of the publisher, when issued in a form not otherwise indicated, and the name of the publisher, when published in a form not otherwise indicated.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages or leaves.	No. of illustrations.	Proprietor's name, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the printer, and the name of the place of publication.
PERIODICALS—cont.					
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.					
23	Religious Ganga. [Thiruvannamalai. Vol. 4, No. 1. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by Rev. S. Sathya. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Thiruvannamalai. January 1913. [19th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	M. Narendran, Superintendent, Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Thiruvannamalai.	480	81	.....
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 22, at page 412 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
24	— Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 8. February 1913. [19th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	480	480	.....
25	— Vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 8. March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	480	747	.....
26	Qandam edavay. [Vediyar Vaidika. No. 60 "The Tamil People's Magazine."] Edited by Rev. J. P. Sathyanarayana. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. January 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Rev. G. Venkatesa, Christian Literature Society, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	1,000	145	.....
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 413 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
27	— No. 21, pp. 16. February 1913. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	850	557	.....
28	— No. 22, pp. 16. March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	850	864	.....
The following are desired for <i>Education</i> purposes.					
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	Qandam edavay. [Qandam edavay. Vol. 1, No. 1. "The Qandam of Annual Life." A quarterly abstract of knowledge for schools and families.] Edited by P. Sathyanarayana. pp. 8. Published by the Society for the Propagation of Christianity in India. Madras. February 1913. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	H. H. Ramesh, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	300	887	.....
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 413 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
2	Qandam edavay. [Qandam edavay. Vol. 1, No. 1. "The Tamil Qandam Magazine."] Edited by C. S. Sathyanarayana. pp. 16. Published by the editor. Thiruvannamalai. October 1912. [December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	S. Sathyanarayana, Editor, The Madras Mission Press, Madras.	350	367	.....
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 28, at page 413 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]					
3	— Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 16. November 1912. [December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	800	800	.....
4	— Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 16. December 1912. [January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	800	800	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of the work where known, its character, a record of prices, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, copies in the hands of the Government or other libraries, and the date of issue of the present edition, and price.	Publisher and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Number of volumes.	Remarks as to copies held by the Government or other libraries, and the date of issue of the present edition.
	PERIODICALS—cont.				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
2	తెలుగు పరిశోధన. [ANUSARA SARASWATHI. Vol. 2, No. 1.] pp. 68. January 1912. [1912 February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	S. Lakshminarasu Choudhri Press, Guntur.	200	500	....
3	ఆంధ్ర వార్త. [Āndhra Vārtā. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by A. Maheswari and S. Subrahmanyam. pp. 48. Published by A. Maheswari, Rayachoti. January 1912. [2nd January 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.	A. Maheswari, Vidyā Nigraha Press, Rayachoti.	500	50	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 104, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
4	— Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 48. February 1912. [1912 February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.	Do.	500	112	....
5	తెలుగు వార్త. [Āndhra Vārtā. Vol. 1, No. 4. An illustrated monthly journal treating of various subjects.] pp. 64. Published by M. Krishna Rao : Mandapam. October 1912. [21st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	M. Krishna Rao, Kriśnā Mandapam Press, Mandapam.	500	108	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 106, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
6	— Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 24. November and December 1912. [15th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	500	497	....
7	తెలుగు పరిశోధన. [Āndhra Vārtā. Vol. 1, No. 2. A quarterly literary journal.] Edited by the Telugu Academy. pp. 128. Published by the editors: Madras. [1st February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6 per annum.	V. Venkateswari Sastri, Jyotiśam Press, Madras.	750	458	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 107, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
8	తెలుగు పరిశోధన. [Āndhra Vārtā. Vol. 1, No. 4. A monthly literary journal.] Edited by Hanumanthachari Pasala. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Purnaculum, Madras. November 1912. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	524	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 109, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
9	తెలుగు వార్త. [Āndhra Vārtā. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal restricted to the interests of the Telugu women.] Edited by Moudgalā Etmahāyana. pp. 48. Published by S. Maheswari, Kachava. December 1912. [15th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	S. Maheswari, Dakshinā Press, Kachava.	500	518	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 112, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
10	— Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 64. January and February 1913. [15th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	505	....

No.	Serial number.	Author and title, brief synopsis, including the age of the book where the same is known; contents of index at bottom of each volume, or a record of the titles under the names of those who are indebted from the Catalogue of the Library, showing the price of publication, new editions, and prices.	Not over six plates of plates up.	Number of	Price	Remarks of importance of the work and value of the material, and date of revision last of copyright.
		PERIODICALS—cont.				
		TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
11	607-608.	[Hindaya. Vol. 1, No. 2. A monthly journal devoted to various topics.] Edited by C. Srinivasulu Rao, pp. 14. Published by the editor: Madras, 1912. [1st January 1912.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	C. Srinivasulu Rao, Madras, Pres., Bangalore.	1,200	461	....
		[Last issue noticed in entry No. 119, at page 415 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
12	609.	[Kavita. Vol. 2, No. 2. A monthly literary magazine.] Edited by Venkateswaraiah Kanna, pp. 42. Published by the editor: Puttapet, Bangalore, 1912. [21st December 1912.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	F. Venkateswaraiah Kanna, Puttapet, Bangalore.	400	382	....
		[Last issue noticed in entry No. 119, at page 415 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
13	610.	[Vol. 2, Nos. 7 and 8. pp. 80. December 1912 and January 1913. [21st February 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	400	....
14	611-612.	[The Madras Bulletin of Cooperation. Vol. 2, No. 2.] Edited by L. D. Sundaramoorthy, pp. 68. Published by the editor: Madras, 1912. [21st February 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	S. Sundaramoorthy, Madras, South Indian Press, Madras.	400	442	....
		[Last issue noticed in entry No. 43, at page 515 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]				
15	613-614.	[Nirantara. Vol. 2, No. 2. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to religious, moral, historical, and literary topics.] Edited by Nithya Krishna Rao and Subbarao Appa Rao, pp. 68. Published by the editor: Bangalore, 1912. [1st January 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	A. Nithya Krishna Rao, Bangalore.	400	59	....
		[Last issue noticed in entry No. 153, at page 416 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
16	615.	[Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 70. February 1913. [21st January 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	467	....
17	616.	[Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 70. March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	712	....
18	617-618.	[Manasrajani. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly magazine devoted to religion, history, and miscellaneous topics.] Edited by Kallakuri Narayana Rao, pp. 68. Published by G. Venkanna Rao : Coimbatore, 1912 and January 1913. [1st January 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	G. Venkanna Rao, Coimbatore, Coimbatore Press,	500	383	....
		[Last issue noticed in entry No. 119, at page 416 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
19	619.	[Vol. 2, Nos. 5 and 6, pp. 80. February and March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 2 ^d 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	918	....

No.	Title	Editorial and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price.	Remarks.
<p align="center">PERIODICALS—cont.</p> <p align="center">TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</p>					
20	సాహిత్యం. [Sahithyam]. Vol. 4, No. 11. A monthly literary journal. Edited by Vaddipati Nandham Satri. pp. 42. Published by the editor: Daggadu. November 1912. [25th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 115, at page 405 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	V. Nandham Satri, Hyderabad Press, Daggadu.	400	450	
21	Vol. 4, No. 12, pp. 44. December 1912. [27th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	400	450	....
22	Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 44. January 1913. [26th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	740	450	....
23	Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 49. February 1913. [27th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	700	445	....
24	సాహిత్యం. [Sahithyam]. Vol. 14, No. 16. A monthly journal devoted to literature. Edited by K. H. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur. pp. 42. Published by B. C. Siva Sanyal Rao, Coimbatore. October 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 119, at page 406 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	D. Virupakshi Sani, Manager, Sanyal Rao Press, Coimbatore.	800	55	....
25	సాహిత్యం. [Sahithyam]. Vol. 2, No. 1. A literary and all glass monthly journal. Edited by C. Sankaranyaya. pp. 50. Published by the editor Madras. February 1913. [26th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 86 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1912.]	W. Sankaranyaya Sanyal Rao & Co., Kalidasa, Kumbhar Press, Madras.	250	744	....
26	సాహిత్యం. [Sahithyam]. Vol. 4, No. 4. A monthly journal devoted to female education. Edited by Miss Archibald. pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. January 1913. [1st January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 129, at page 417 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	Edm. Greenleaf, Resident Manager, O.L.G. Press, Madras.	1,840	140	....
27	Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 32. February 1913. [2nd February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,540	280	....
28	Vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 32. March 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,410	287	....
29	సాహిత్యం. [Sahithyam]. Vol. 4, No. 10. "Agreement." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture. Edited by G. Waddipati Satri. pp. 42. Published by the editor: Edam. October 1912. [24th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 131, at page 417 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	E. Vaddipati Satri, Andhra Pradesh Printing Works, Nidadavolu.	1,000	107	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the year of the work, when the work is a new one, number of pages, publisher's name and place of publication, date given on the title page, with the name of the author when known (the [Editorial] office does not issue from the press or at extraordinary sale, 1913-1914, 1st edition).	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	No. of copies in the library.	Description of series, full title, number and date of publication, and date of acquisition of the copy.
	PERIODICALS.—cont. TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.—cont.				
3	పాఠశాల దినపత్రిక. [Prathamika Vidya. Vol. 2, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to elementary schools.] Edited by Idam Yacheta Rao. pp. 27. Published by Mait & Co., Eluru. December 1912. [20th December 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Ch. Venkalingam, Manager, Eluru, Eluru.	500	430	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 22, at page 412 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
3	Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 28. January 1913. [20th January 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Do.	500	411	....
4	పాఠశాల-విద్య. [Prathamika Vidya. Vol. 2, No. 2. A monthly journal of education specially intended for the use of teachers and pupils in elementary schools.] Edited by Yelluri Narayanaiah. pp. 20. Published by S. Gudduru Rao Bros., Rajahmundry. December 1912. [13th January 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	S. Gudduru Rao Bros., Rajahmundry.	1,000	378	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 21, at page 410 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
4	Vol. 2, Nos. 10 and 11. pp. 35. January and February 1913. [27th March 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	440	....
	MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.				
1	മാനസ. [Manasa. Vol. 10, No. 8. A medical monthly journal.] Edited by P. S. Vaidya. pp. 24. Published by P. Krishna Pillai, Kottakkal. [13th January 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	P. V. Krishna Pillai, Kottakkal.	500	388	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 12, at page 418 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
2	Vol. 10, No. 7. pp. 24. [11th February 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	500	326	....
3	Vol. 10, No. 8. pp. 24. [10th March 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	500	334	....
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	മവ്. [Mava. Vol. 4, No. 8. An organ of the Malabar branch.] Edited by K. Q. Mankadassan Raja. pp. 42. Published by T. Kandaswamy, Kottakkal. Kollam 1908 or 1912-1913 A.D. [20th December 1912.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. V. Krishna Pillai, Kottakkal.	400	304	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 21, at page 420 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
2	Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 40. Kollam 1908 or 1912-1913 A.D. [19th January 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	424	....
3	Vol. 4, No. 10. pp. 40. Kollam 1908 or 1912-1913 A.D. [20th February 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	432	....
4	Vol. 4, No. 11. pp. 40. Kollam 1908 or 1912-1913 A.D. [10th March 1913.] 6". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	433	....

No.	Author and title. (Not entitled to copyright because of the kind of subject-matter treated, or because, entitled to copyright, it is not a literary or artistic work, or because it is a mere compilation of material which is in the public domain, or because it is a mere translation of a work already in the public domain, or because it is a mere reproduction of a work already in the public domain.)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Number of copies to be sold.	Price of each copy.	Number of copies to be sold at a reduced rate.	Remarks.
	PERIODICALS —contd.						
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS —contd.						
6	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശി. [Changanassery.] Vol. 8, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to literature. Edited by P. V. Krishna Pillay. pp. 48. Published by P. Ramana Nayar, Kottakkal. Kottam 1900 or 1902-1913 A.D. [7th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. V. Krishna Nayar, Lakshmi-nagar, Kottakkal.	500	250	...		
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 65, at page 422 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]						
8	— Vol. 8, No. 4. pp. 48. Kottam 1900 or 1912-1913 A.D. [17th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
7	— Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 48. Kottam 1900 or 1912-1913 A.D. [18th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
8	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശി. [Changanassery.] Vol. 29, No. 23. An illustrated Malayalam magazine. Edited by Rev. P. Bangia. pp. 18. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. 1st December 1902. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	A. Srinivasa, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	225	150	...		
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 422 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]						
8	— Vol. 29, No. 24. pp. 18. 15th December 1912. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	225	150	...		
10	— Vol. 42, No. 1. pp. 18. 1st January 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
11	— Vol. 46, No. 2. pp. 18. 15th January 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
12	— Vol. 46, No. 3. pp. 18. 1st February 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
13	— Vol. 47, No. 4. pp. 18. 15th February 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	500	250	...		
14	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശി. [Changanassery.] Vol. 8, No. 8. A magazine dealing with economic, agricultural and industrial topics. Edited by R. O. Mithranarayana Raja. pp. 48. Published by P. Ramana Nayar, Kottakkal. Kottam 1900 or 1912-1913 A.D. [7th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. V. Krishna Nayar, Lakshmi-nagar, Kottakkal.	600	300	...		
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 422 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]						
15	— Vol. 8, No. 5. pp. 48. Kottam 1900 or 1912-1913 A.D. [2nd February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	300	...		
16	— Vol. 8, No. 7. pp. 48. Kottam 1900 or 1912-1913 A.D. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	300	...		
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION.						
1	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശി. [Changanassery.] Vol. 8, No. 1. A monthly paper specially intended for children. Edited by G. Nayar. pp. 4. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. January 1913. [7th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	A. Srinivasa, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	1,000	500	...		
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 422 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]						

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (briefly as the case of the book where it is a series or a volume, a notice of place, publication, a full list of and by whom, and if on the title page of the name of the publisher, printer, or the name of the place of publication, the price, and of publication, date, edition, and price.	Editor and place of printing.	Number of copies.	No. of copies in library.	Price of copy, and if not in library, the price of the copy.
	<p align="center">PERIODICALS—contd.</p> <p align="center">SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—MISCELLANEOUS.</p>				
1	T. E. Tiltanah-garaya, Alaya, San Vito, Vile, Press, Bombay.	200	200	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 424 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>				
2	Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 35. (10th December 1912) 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	248	248	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>				
	<p align="center">Bi-Linguals.</p>				
	<p align="center">ENGLISH-LATIN—RELIGION.</p>				
1	(The) Trumpet-Call. No. 4 of 1912 and No. 1 of 1913. Organ of the Anglican Union of Anglican Priests. Edited by Rev. A. J. D'Arcy, pp. 35. Published by the editor: Mangalore, 1912. (10th March 1913) 8°. 1st edition.	J. M. Soares, Colaba, Press, Mangalore.	700	961	....
	<p align="center">Price, 4 annas.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 424 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>				
	<p align="center">ENGLISH-TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</p>				
1	(The) Light of Truth or the Siddhantadipika and Agama Review. Vol. 15, No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to the study of Agamata or Siddhantadipika Philosophy and Mysticism, Indian-Hinduism culture and the Ganga of the Hindu-siddhanta Mahatma. Edited by J. N. Ramaswami, pp. 80. Published by the editor: Chennai, Madras, December 1912. (27th December 1912) 8°. 1st edition.	J. N. Ramaswami, Mysore, Press, Madras.	200	20	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 14, at page 425 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>				
2	Vol. 15, No. 7, pp. 80. January 1913. (10th January 1913) 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	200	230	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p>				
3	Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 40. February 1913. (10th March 1913) 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	200	235	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p>				
4	Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 40. March 1913. (10th March 1913) 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	200	245	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p>				
	<p align="center"><i>The following is designed for Educational purposes.</i></p>				
	<p align="center">ENGLISH-MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.</p>				
1	(The) R.M. College Magazine. Vol. 3, No. 2. A monthly journal devoted to Malayalam literature. Edited by W. K. Nair, pp. 18. Published by the Board of Malayalam Text and Text Department: Mangalore, November 1912. (10th December 1912) 8°. 1st edition.	A. Sankaran, Superintendent, Board of Malayalam Text, Mangalore.	434	508	....
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 425 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>				

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Catalogue	Author and title, brief subject matter, or the name of the book where the name of the author is not given, and other particulars of the book, such as the name of the publisher, the place of publication, the date of publication, the number of pages, the price, &c.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Number of subscribers	Particulars of sale, such as the name of the bookseller, the date of sale, the place of sale, &c.
	PERIODICALS—continued.				
	Bi-Linguals—continued.				
	KANARESE (NAGARI)-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.				
1	* <i>Pravachanamam</i> , by <i>Madhava Madhava</i> (Madhava Madhava). Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal dealing with the various teachings of Madhava. Edited by <i>Madhava</i> . Published by the editor, Kanchi, January 1913. [2nd March 1913] P. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-6 per annum.	K. Ganesalingam, Sri Gopalakrishna Press, Kanchi.	1,000	733	A. H. Sri Kanchi, * Madhava Madhava, Kanchi, 2nd March 1913.
2	Vol. 1, No. 2. pp. 32. February 1913. [2nd March 1913] P. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-6 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,017	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUUGU)-TELUUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	* <i>Pravachanamam</i> , by <i>Madhava Madhava</i> (Madhava Madhava). Vol. 1, Part 1. A monthly magazine devoted to the publication of some useful literary and other matter with notes in Telugu. Edited by <i>Madhava</i> . Published by the editor, Kanchi, (Madhava Madhava), December 1912. [2nd March 1913] P. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-12 per annum.	P. Venkateswara, Sarada Press, Bangalore.	200	251	....
	(Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 456 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.)				
2	Vol. 1, Part 1. pp. 34. January 1913. [2nd February 1913] P. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-12 per annum.	Do.	600	733	....

ADDITIONAL LIST OF COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 1913

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- (3) *Vaidyanathasamasthaka* (Sanskrit (Tamil)), first edition, entry No. 2, page 24, Catalogue for the first quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of Y. Kishorendra Sastri, 74, Chinn Bazaar Road, Madras, on the 16th February 1913. R. No. 434.
- (4) *Randhavanatha Narayana Samayana Sainikakara* (Telugu), first edition, entry No. 32, page 246, Catalogue for the fourth quarter of 1912, is registered for copyright in the name of Y. Kishorendra Sastri, 74, Chinn Bazaar Road, Madras, on the 16th February 1913. R. No. 435.
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Office of the Registrar of Books,
Madras, 26th April 1913.

M. RANGASWAMY,
Registrar of Books.

THE SYSTEM OF TRANSLATION EMPLOYED IN THIS QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

SYMBOL.		Vulgo.	Telugu.	Kannada.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Sinhalese.	Ceylonese.	Sinhalese.
Figure.	Character.								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1913.

[Price, 5 m. 8 p.]

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

No. 20.—*Posting*.—M. B. R. Sridipati Sathya Rao Aiyangar, District Munsif, is posted to Tenasserim (Tenasserim). To join immediately.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd April 1913.

No. 21.—*Appointment*.—M. B. R. Sathya Rao Aiyangar, District Munsif, is posted to Tenasserim (Tenasserim) from the 1st to the 15th April 1913, both days included.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd April 1913.

H. D. C. SELLAY,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Transfer.—(1) The transfer of M. B. R. E. A. Channappa Aiyangar, Extra Assistant Conservator, to South Canara, dated 1st April 1913, is cancelled. He is posted to the North Cuddalore District to do duty under the District Forest Officer, North Cuddalore.

(2) M. B. R. S. Kappanna Aiyangar, Extra Assistant Conservator, is transferred from Madras to South Canara to do duty under the District Forest Officer, South Canara.

(3) Mr. J. A. Dally, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Madras District to do duty under Mr. J. S. Sathya, the District Forest Officer. He should hand over charge to Mr. Whitehead, District Forest Officer, East Cuddalore.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Cuddalore, 21st April 1913.

W. H. M. FARLAND,
Secretary.

SACD, AGENCIES AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS.

Leave.—Under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Ignarwanji Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days from or after 1st May 1913.

This exceeds his posting to the Palakka Circle ordered in Board's Notification, dated 15th April 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 26th April 1913.

Leave.—Under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Maxwell Gordon Vylder, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 26th April 1913.

Appointment.—M.R. By. Venkatasubramanian Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, First Grade, will be considered to have been in charge of the Karaikal Circle from the 26th February 1912 to the 2nd March 1913 (both days inclusive).

Appointment and Posting.—M. Sathya Kishan Sahib, a registered applicant, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and posted to the Tutukudi Circle, via M.R. By. Maxwell Gordon Vylder granted leave. To join at once.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 26th April 1913.

E. N. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

CUSTOMS.

Leave.—Mr. John Sahib Chatterjee, Inspector, Northern Customs Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 15th May 1912 under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. Mr. A. A. Connor, Assistant Inspector, Coimbatore, will look after the current duties of the circle office in addition to his own.

Madras, 18th April 1913.

A. S. A. WESTROFF,
Collector of Customs.

FORENSIC.

Induction.—Ranger M.R. By. S. Perumswami Mudaliar is relieved from Third to the bottom of the Fourth Grade in the Circle from 1st April 1913 and transferred from North Cuddalore to Karaikal district to the charge of Rattapalayam Range.

Transfer.—Ranger M.R. By. B. K. Krishna Rao is transferred from Greater to Cuddalore (North) to the charge of Cuddalore Range on relief by Ranger M.R. By. S. Perumswami Mudaliar.

Madras, 18th April 1913.

Transfer.—(1) M.R. By. A. Hottamachetty Rao, Ranger, Second Grade, from Greater district to East Cuddalore district for the charge of Rattapalayam Range.

(2) M.R. By. S. Vasudeva Reddy, Ranger, Third Grade, from East Cuddalore to Greater district for the charge of Rattapalayam Range.

(3) M.R. By. P. Gopala Shankar, Ranger, Sixth Grade, and temporarily reduced to Deputy Ranger, First Grade, from Chittoor to East Cuddalore district for the charge of Gudalur Range to take effect from the expiry of his reduction period, viz., 31st May 1913.

Madras, 21st April 1913.

H. B. BRYANT,
As. Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Leave.—M.R. By. B. A. Desaiyandi, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Tanjore district, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 15th July 1913.

2nd April 1913.

Confirmation.—The Board has been pleased to confirm M.R. By. K. G. Balakrishna as Ranger, Fourth Grade, with effect from 1st April 1913, the date on which he was granted the D.M.R. certificate.

2nd April 1913.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Forests, Northern Circle.

Confirmation.—Rajaji Desaiyandi Aiyar, Deputy Ranger, First Grade, and Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, is confirmed as Ranger, Sixth Grade.

Tiruchirappalli, 26th April 1913.

Posting.—(1) Ranger Rajaji Desaiyandi Aiyar, transferred to the Southern Circle, is posted to the Tenkasi district, Kattalloor Range.

(2) Ranger S. Srinivasakrishnan Pillai, on relief by No. (1), is transferred to Madurai district, Kattalloor Range.

Tiruchirappalli, 26th April 1913.

J. S. BATTIE,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—(1) M.R. Ry. C. L. Narasimha, s.e., Supervisor, Second Grade, transferred to the Circle by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is posted to the Quarter Division for charge of the Ongole sub-division.

(2) M.R. Ry. K. Subramanyam, Overman, First Grade, transferred to this Circle by the Chief Engineer, is posted temporarily to the office of the Superintending Engineer.

(3) M.R. Ry. A. Bama Aiyar, Overman, First Grade, Kistna Western division, is transferred to the Kistna Eastern division temporarily for charge of the Bechar sub-division. To join expeditiously.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. V. Kowra Rao, Overman, First Grade, Kistna Eastern division, is granted six weeks' privilege leave under article 160, Civil Service Regulations, to take effect from 23rd April as date of relief.

Bechar, 24th April 1913.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Transfer.—Staff Sergeant Alexander Young, Overman, First Grade, from the Bellary Division to the Chubbah Division for charge of the Madanapalle sub-division. To join immediately on relief.

Bellary, 24th April 1913.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—Mr. A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, will, from the date of his return to duty, viz., 24th April 1913 (pursuant to the date of his taking over charge of No. 131 sub-division of the North Presidency division, be seconded to have been attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer, North Presidency division.

Madras, 24th April 1913.

S. D. PEARSE,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Leave.—Under Civil Service Regulations, article 160, M.R. Ry. Narayanaiah, Assistant Stationary Engineer, Overman, Trichinopoly division, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st April 1913, on the date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 24th April 1913.

Leave.—Under Civil Service Regulations, article 160, M.R. Ry. M. Venkata Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Trichinopoly division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, from the 1st April 1913 as the date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 24th April 1913.

S. P. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Re-posting.—M.R. Ry. K. Ananda Rao, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate in No. 80 and posted to the VII Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 5045-D, dated 10th April 1913, is reported to the North Arcot division. To report to the Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, Vallur.

Madras, 24th April 1913.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. M. V. Srinivas Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate in charge of Architectural works, Coimbatore division, is transferred to South Arcot division. To report himself to the Executive Engineer, South Arcot division, Chidambaram.

1 This transfer carries with it sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

Madras, 24th April 1913.

A. V. RAMALINGA AITAR,
Offy. Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Lieutenant W. E. D'Eryin, I.S.M.D., is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from 1st May 1913.

(By order.)

Madras, 24th April 1913.

W. C. GRAY, Captain, I.M.S.,
As. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that Rappana Ramiah, a permanent peon of this party, has deserted from 14th November 1912 and has not been heard of since then. If he fails to apply for his duty within ten days of publication of this notification with full particulars of his address, he will forfeit them.

No. III Survey Party, St. Thomas' Mount,
24th April 1913

M. K. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Assistant Director of Survey.

NOTICES.

The public are requested to address all communications intended for this office in the following form in future so it will ensure prompt delivery:—

Post Box No. 322.

To

The Postmaster-General,
Madras, Mount Road.

Madras, 14th April 1913

C. H. HARRISON,
Postmaster-General.

It is hereby notified that an inspection bungalow has been constructed at Dharmasaram, Annalagar District, and that the building is now available for occupation.

15th April 1913.

K. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, Text Industries
Scheme Division, III Circle.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that, on the 29th September 1912, treasure consisting of a gold thread worth about Rs. 50 was found in the land belonging to one Chinnai Padaratchi at S. No. 359 A-3 of K. Agasthi village in the Vaidhachalau taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Chidambaram, on Monday the 24th day of May 1913, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Chidambaram,
2nd December 1912.

M. AZHARUDDIN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that, on the 1st of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undenominated articles of the value of Rs. 150-4-8 was found in a copper case in the house-site belonging to one Vayamuthi Narani in Arumakkappan village in the Tirukkoilayar taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Twenty-three gold coins weighing 212 pennyweight	111	4 5
(2) Two gold ear-rings..	2	8 6
(3) Two female ear-rings	9	0 0
(4) One gold earring	1	8 6
Total	124	4 6

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Chidambaram, on Monday the 24th day of May 1913, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Chidambaram,
2nd December 1912.

M. AZHARUDDIN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 1st November 1912, the treasure described below was found on S. No. 254 A, a palm land of owner, Madanapalayam village, Ponnai taluk, by Kuo Baghura Reddi while he was digging a pit:—

Description of the treasure	Approximate value
One silver image alleged to be a representation of Sri Venkateswara	25
Two silver images representing female deities	75

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Sankapet, on the 1st May 1913, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Sankapet,
16th December 1912

C. G. TOOTHURTER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3, clause (a), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 25th day of November 1912, treasure consisting of Rs. 26 was found by a newly-captured Moonswami in a hut occupied in R.O. No. 2518 of Tondiarpet belonging to Kothalingam Chetti, a weaver residing in Vengay Nank Street, Tondiarpet, in the City of Madras.

T. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorized agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in the North Beach Road on Monday the 24th May 1913 at 10 o'clock with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th December 1912.

B. F. ALSTON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about 24th November 1912, treasure consisting of 58 silver coins bearing the impression of the Britannia India ruler of the year 1812 (corresponding to the English year 1772), weighing about 24 at one tala each and 5 at half a tala each) 500 talas was found at about No. 20 was found while digging in an old dwelling house of Appiahetti Kanniah at Besudhapalayam, Gingee taluk, Vengaypetam District, Madras Presidency.

T. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vengaypetam at his office at Vengaypetam on 1st May 1913 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Vengaypetam Collector's Office,
20th December 1912.

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI) of 1878, that on the 1st day of September 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 47-5-0 was found in a well in the north-east corner of the courtyard at the old temple in the Tallure Fort in the Tallure taluk, North Arcot District:—

Description of property	Value.
One copper figure, height 12 inches, weighing 55½ seers	12 10 0
One copper figure, height 23 inches, weighing 136 seers	12 10 0
One copper figure, height 22 inches, weighing 32½ seers	11 7 0
One copper figure, height 27 inches, weighing 7½ seers	8 10 0
One copper figure, height 12 inches, weighing 4 seers	5 0 0
One stone figure, height 18 inches, weighing 32 seers	8 0 0
	47 5 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 8th day of June 1913 in order to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
22th December 1912
12 V

B. R. MANJUNATHAN,
Collector.

HABITANT COMMUNIQUE

Return during the Census and District registered in the Municipality of the Naples Province containing 11,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Commonwealth Municipality for the week ending 20th March 1815.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	HINTERLAND										DISTRICT																				Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.					
		Canton					Total District					Luzern					Total District					Canton of Uri															
		Canton	Area	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Total	M.	F.	Total	Canton	Area	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Total	M.	F.	Total	Canton	Area	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Square miles	Miles	Square miles				
Anden	134,390	4	70	3	45	35	70	..	48	0	..	30	28	58	1	..	30	28	58	1	..	30	28	58	1	..	30	28	58	1	..	30	28	58			
Yndelung	128,518	4	66	14	38	34	88	7	57	64	7	47	37	74	13	..	47	37	74	13	..	47	37	74	13	..	47	37	74	13	..	47	37	74			
Yndelung	78,417	..	33	19	..	29	17	35	5	19	24	1	31	22	43	..	1	31	22	43	..	1	31	22	43	..	1	31	22	43	..	1	31	22	43		
Kochelshausen	66,647	..	46	2	..	31	17	48	..	29	1	34	18	30	..	..	1	34	18	30	..	..	1	34	18	30	..	..	1	34	18	30			
Yndelung	65,541	7	66	1	..	30	36	47	3	54	1	32	38	38	3	1	..	32	38	38	3	1	..	32	38	38	3	1	..	32	38	38					
Nagelsheim	65,496	6	6	6	6	11	18	23	8	18	23	..	21	26	32	8	..	21	26	32	8	..	21	26	32	8	..	21	26	32	8	..	21	26	32		
Yndelung	65,385	..	56	..	..	37	19	56	..	35	1	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	
Yndelung	65,276	1	49	1	..	37	19	56	..	35	1	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	..	..	36	7	37	
Yndelung	64,137	1	14	..	..	7	10	20	4	14	1	..	18	23	..	..	1	..	18	23	..	..	1	..	18	23	..	..	1	..	18	23	..	..	
Yndelung	63,984	..	35	..	..	8	10	35	..	34	..	..	50	10	39	..	..	..	50	10	39	..	..	..	50	10	39	..	..	..	50	10	39		
Yndelung	63,588	..	35	15	..	39	48	55	..	10	10	13	13	33	39	..	1	..	13	33	39	..	1	..	13	33	39	..	1	..	13	33	39				
Yndelung	6	..	39	3	..	15	37	39	..	10	3	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10
Yndelung	66,417	..	39	3	..	15	37	39	..	10	3	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10	..	..	9	4	10
Yndelung	66,311	19	30	5	..	29	47	66	8	29	3	..	39	48	67	3	7	..	39	48	67	3	7	..	39	48	67	3	7	..	39	48	67				
Yndelung	67,007	1	38	9	..	17	51	76	8	16	3	..	22	37	39	..	1	..	22	37	39	..	1	..	22	37	39	..	1	..	22	37	39				
Yndelung	67,408	1	38	9	..	18	58	84	3	22	3	..	39	35	38	..	..	39	35	38	..	..	39	35	38	..	..	39	35	38	..	..	39	35	38
Yndelung	64,465	1	37	8	..	18	51	69	3	22	3	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35
Yndelung	64,398	8	34	4	..	25	39	39	3	19	3	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35	..	..	39	31	35
Yndelung	65,418	2	34	3	..	24	30	38	1	17	..	..	39	33	38	..	..	39	33	38	..	..	39	33	38	..	..	39	33	38	..	..	39	33	38
Yndelung	63,853	..	30	8	..	23	36	37	1	15	3	..	39	30	38	..	..	39	30	38	..	..	39	30	38	..	..	39	30	38	..	..	39	30	38
Yndelung	60,529	1	23	6	..	20	3	18	1	13	3	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37
Yndelung	60,183	8	15	2	..	17	14	29	4	12	1	..	39	30	37	1	..	39	30	37	1	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37	..	..	39	30	37
Yndelung	37,816	3	29	3	..	9	25	35	1	14	8	..	18	10	18	..	3	..	18	10	18	..	3	..	18	10	18	..	3	..	18	10	18				
Yndelung	37,254	3	33	1	..	14	10	24	1	14	8	..	6	5	14	..	..	6	5	14	..	..	6	5	14	..	..	6	5	14	..	..	6	5	14
Yndelung	34,888	1	38	9	..	13	16	21	2	13	3	..	13	12	25	..	..	13	12	25	..	..	13	12	25	..	..	13	12	25	..	..	13	12	25
Yndelung	33,544	1	34	4	..	9	11	20	1	11	3	..	9	8	14	..	..	9	8	14	..	..	9	8	14	..	..	9	8	14	..	..	9	8	14
Yndelung	32,887	..	24	6	..	10	10	20	..	20	3	..	9	8	21	..	..	9	8	21	..	..	9	8	21	..	..	9	8	21	..	..	9	8	21
Yndelung	31,635	..	21	5	..	6	18	20	..	20	6	..	9	9	25	..	..	9	9	25	..	..	9	9	25	..	..	9	9	25	..	..	9	9	25
Yndelung	31,418	..	24	..	..	10	3	13	..	12	..	..	9	3	19	..	..	9	3	19	..	..	9	3	19	..	..	9	3	19	..	..	9	3	19
Yndelung	29,258	7	13	7	..	9	13	21	3	6	15	..	6	10	21	..	..	6	10	21	..	..	6	10	21	..	..	6	10	21	..	..	6	10	21
Yndelung	28,640	4	19	..	..	22	12	35	..	14	3	..	6	4	15	..	..	6	4	15	..	..	6	4	15	..	..	6	4	15	..	..	6	4	15
Yndelung	23,943	3	4	19	1	12	1	13	9	2	6	8	..	21	4	10	21	4	10	21	4	10	21	4	10	21	4	10	
Yndelung	23,173	3	18	..	..	10	9	19	3	10	..	..	7	6	11	..	..	7	6	11	..	..	7	6	11	..	..	7	6	11	..	..	7	6	11
Yndelung	22,944	..	10	8	..	13	16	29	..	18	..	..	11	8	29	..	..	11	8	29	..	..	11	8	29	..	..	11	8	29	..	..	11	8	29
Yndelung	20,922	4	15	3	..	12	16	32	..	18	..	..	6	7	14	..	..	6	7	14	..	..	6	7	14	..	..	6	7	14	..	..	6	7	14
Yndelung	20,829	2	7	6	..	14	11	25	9	4	6	10	20	39	..	..	4	6	10	20	39	..	..	4	6	10	20	39	..	..	4	6	10	20	39
Total	1,482,812	83	828	184	9	347	530	1,122	98	405	185	6	485	605	89	33	28	9	107	159	43	9	819	802	268	11	682	803	268	11	682	803	268	11	682	803	268

Report showing the Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 26,760 inhabitants and systems and in the Outcasted Municipality for the week ending 4th April 1912.

Municipality	Populations according to the Census of 1911.	SICKNESS										DEATHS														Rate per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
		Cases					Total Deaths					Cases					Causes of Deaths											
		Cholera		Typhoid		Other		M		F		Cholera		Typhoid		Other		Zoonal	Infectious	Pneumonia	Typhus	Dysentery	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Other	Total	Total	Rate
		Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants	Adults	Infants											
Madras ..	236,126	7	42	8	..	25	65	106	5	88	3	36	38	54	..	..	12	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	43	88.2	22.8
Trochavay ..	172,813	6	81	8	..	40	39	76	10	51	8	35	37	70	..	..	8	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	42	24.1	22.6
Dalicut ..	79,417	..	27	53	4	88	23	54	1	37	55	20	35	54	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	42	53.8	59.0
Kanchikaran ..	54,547	..	25	1	..	5	20	26	..	38	1	28	34	59	..	..	7	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	38	35.6	39.4
Tanjore ..	46,811	8	34	6	..	25	17	36	1	11	8	8	14	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	24.9	19.1
Nagapetam ..	40,168	8	18	..	..	13	11	30	1	18	19	37	35	87	6	..	8	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	38.0	39.1
Salem ..	39,163	4	70	..	..	88	41	74	1	48	4	38	33	88	..	..	10	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	32	19.0	38.5
Cuddalore ..	46,574	1	38	..	..	17	30	38	5	37	..	24	33	88	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	29.4	39.1
Coombatore ..	46,118	..	81	..	..	14	19	37	5	17	..	7	12	19	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	29.4	39.1
Conjeveram ..	40,584	..	50	..	..	8	12	20	..	28	1	10	10	38	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	33	29.4	39.1
Vellore ..	49,144	1	80	14	..	21	10	48	..	26	13	14	38	37	..	..	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	31	40.8	39.1
Majandur ..	46,112	..	24	1	..	14	12	28	3	20	2	10	10	24	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	29.7	39.1
Mangalore ..	45,067	..	2	8	..	10	4	18	8	12	2	10	11	31	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17.3	39.1
Dindigul ..	44,009	..	20	1	..	16	8	25	3	16	1	13	6	27	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	27.7	39.1
Palani ..	44,064	..	10	..	..	20	18	41	..	14	12	14	15	36	..	..	3	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	40.2	39.1
Palghat ..	41,009	..	36	8	..	23	23	46	1	17	1	14	18	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	27.7	39.1
Vengaloor ..	40,423	..	18	..	..	8	11	19	1	9	..	7	8	18	..	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	12.8	39.1
Muzaffargarh ..	40,133	..	24	5	..	11	10	22	..	25	8	13	8	17	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	27.7	39.1
Quilon ..	40,229	..	24	4	..	10	8	18	..	10	4	7	9	34	..	..	3	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	8	39.6	39.1
Tellicherry ..	40,185	..	11	1	..	10	5	16	5	18	1	10	9	33	..	..	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	35.7	39.1
Kilpan ..	37,818	..	18	6	..	17	7	24	3	18	3	13	10	22	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	33.1	39.1
Trivandrum ..	37,850	..	18	1	..	8	10	20	..	15	5	8	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1
Thiruvananthapuram ..	36,858	..	18	10	..	17	8	26	..	10	7	1	10	18	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	27.8	39.1

Figures showing the *Herrus* and *Diurus* registered in the Dormitory of the Marine Hospital during the month of January 1942

[illegible]

* Sealed by U.S. District Court

[Continued on next page]

Tables showing the Deaths and Deaths registered in various Hospitals of the Marine Department and in the Marine Hospitals during the month of January 1913.

DEATHS.													DISEASES.																			
Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which returns were received.	Cause.										Total Deaths.			Cause.										Total Deaths.			Cause of Death.			
			European.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other Chinese.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	European.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other Chinese.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
* 1,108,828	General	1,002,874	1	11	8,147	81	1	3,007	3,093	4,810	..	1	4	3,793	13	1	1,423	1,423	3,423	..	8	3	12	..	110	730	..	..	..	..
548,854	Chinese	888,136	..	..	81	2,781	112	11	3,009	401	..	..	26	5,008	10	13	764	790	2,816	16	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
713,748	European	713,748	..	..	..	1,063	10	4	318	601	3,127	..	..	391	12	8	841	631	1,372	50	49	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,118,828	North Borneo	1,118,828	8	2	29	4,104	348	50	5,239	3,162	4,981	..	..	4,109	221	18	3,887	3,180	4,277	48,100	60	24	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,419,610	Salute	1,419,610	..	..	45	5,450	110	8	1,267	1,360	2,332	..	..	18	3,302	118	9	1,281	1,291	3,022	24,954	47	42	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,269,800	Total	4,269,800	9	2	130	14,163	648	61	7,300	9,463	16,791	..	2	128	17,340	246	46	4,268	4,530	17,374	710	408	1,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DEATHS—continued.													DISEASES—continued.																			
Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which returns were received.	Cause of Death—continued.										Total Deaths.			Cause of Death—continued.										Total Deaths.			Cause of Death.			
			Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Empyema of lungs.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Epidemic typhus.	All other causes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Typhoid fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Typhus.	All other causes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60			
* 1,108,828	General	1,002,874	48	85	52	43	2	14	8	..	1	3	8	328	140	4	7	8,022	..	77	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
548,854	Chinese	888,136	12	21	18	17	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	330	132	0	0	8,048	..	114	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
713,748	European	713,748	33	64	34	26	1	11	0	..	..	..	..	308	138	1	1	7,974	..	63	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,118,828	North Borneo	1,118,828	232	389	311	200	..	17	17	0	..	..	..	1,274	8,016	21	14	8,030	34	34	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,419,610	Salute	1,419,610	88	132	82	63	3	20	12	1	..	..	..	702	820	22	16	8,057	..	88	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,269,800	Total	4,269,800	472	809	546	453	12	36	43	89	39	3	6	3,240	16,106	48	42	16,090	74	77	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excludes the NIO Town.

* Including the 1912 Trade.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Malacca,
20th March 1913

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Malacca.

* Reversal showing the Success and Deviance registered in the MICROCALCULATIONS of the Napier's Frequency during the month of January 1912.

[illegible]

Continued on next page

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MATRONS of the MATRONS PARISH during the month of January 1853.

[illegible]

W. A. FOSTACE, Captain, I.H.R.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Malabar.

Statement showing Plague Statistics and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1904 to 20th April 1912

[illegible]

Statement showing Fever, Malaria and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 16th April 1913.

REPORTING AREA.	Reported during the week ending 11th April 1913.					Reported during the week ending 18th April 1913.					Reported during the week ending 25th April 1913.				
	Fever.		Malaria.		Total.	Fever.		Malaria.		Total.	Fever.		Malaria.		Total.
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahar District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong District	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comilla District	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dhaka District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridkot District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kashmir District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot District	—	2	—	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot District	—	2	—	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0	7	11	47	64	0	3	13	33	46	0	13	33	46	59

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th April 1913.

W. A. JUDICE, Capt., R.M.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDER SIDE.

THIS DAY, THE 23RD DAY OF APRIL 1913.

It is hereby ordered, under and pursuant to the provisions of section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), and all other powers the Court thereto enabling, that the following amendment be made in rule 3 of the Jury Rules of 1906, viz., that for the word "Native" the word "Indians" be substituted.

(Signed) C. ARUPA SWAMI, Chief Justice
 " B. S. SIVARAMA
 " J. P. WALLIN,
 " LEON G. MULLINS,
 " C. SIVARAMA NAIDU,
 " P. R. SETHUPATHI AIAH,
 " J. H. BASFORD,
 " T. RAMANATHAN,
 " F. D. F. (HARRIS),
 " F. B. TAYLOR.

(True Copy.)

Chief Office, High Court, Madras.
26th April 1913.

S. P. SIVARAMA IYER,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTIFICATION.

Accommodation is now available in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for twenty persons.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
26th April 1913.

S. O'KEEFE, Capt., I.M.S.,
As. Superintendent.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 31st February 1913, and published at page 463 of the Port St. George Gazette, Part II, dated 4th March 1913, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the second session for two months from Monday the 25th April 1913 to Saturday the 16th June 1913, both days inclusive.

The notification, dated the 31st February 1913, remains unaltered with regard to the sessions of the District Magistrate's Courts in this district.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
26th April 1913.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 2 of 1915 (B.C. No. 1010 of 1915) is the Cover of the District Muzey, Assam.

Notes, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1902 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that an insolvency petition has been filed in this court by Gurinda Potarik, son of Bannodh Potarik, residing at Kalahandiapoor, a village of Achutiali, Gajapur district, praying that he may be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 23rd 4th next.

District Menzies Court, Asia,
1949 April 1949.

P. N. SATAGOPA NAIDU,
District Muzir

No. 1 of 1912 (S.C. No. 1409 of 1908) of the Court of the Additional District Judge, Calcutta.

In the matter of the Fidei Committentis, Married

Vishakhapatnam Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	Faster.
Machilipatnam Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	Dependent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has filed a petition in this court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 30th day of June 1913 has been fixed for the hearing thereof when any person having any objection to the same may appear and state before this court.

Additional District Memoirs Court, Calicut.
1896 April 1813.

K. V. DORAKOULAKI,
Science Museum

No. 8 of 1913 in the Case of the District Messrs. Coudan

Satyam Mahal	"	"	"	"	"	Politician.
Nalaya Chami and sixteen others	"	"	"	"	"	Students.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner Sataya, Madali, son of Achyappa Madali of Kurnool, District of Nellore, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 11th day of April 1913.

District Muzaffar Court, Calcutta,
29th April 1873.

H. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Director, Mysore

³ See, e.g., 1913, at 100 (Court of the District of Mexico, Commerce).

<i>Aigianensis</i>	Paderachi	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Fallow,</i>
<i>Bosporini</i>	Filihi and various others	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Savannah</i>

Notes in handy given that the above-named petitioner Alghabban Padegruhi, son of Kemas Padegruhi of Kadempulpur, Dudhela block, has been adjudged as landless by this Court on the 19th day of April 1923.

Director Maxwell's Court, Chulalongkorn,
22nd April 1912.

D. A. KRISHNASWAMI Aiyar,
District Magistrate

No. 7 of 1113 in the Series of the United States. Copyright

Yachikawami Padapuchi	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Parasitism.</i>
Sekiwafai Almar and six others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Aspergillus.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner Teekolaseri Padayachi, son of Marayana Padayachi of Kanyapuzha-kottayam, District of Tirupattur, Madras State, has been adjudged as insolvent by the Court on the 29th day of April 1952.

District Master's Court, Cuddalore,
28th April 1923

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI Aiyar,
Diplom. Jurist.

No. 9 of 1935 is the Cover of the Detroit Mirror. Dimensions

Chisamba ni Chendi	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Ptilinopus</i> .
Dianthoson Dwaruwaru, by agent Piaranga Pili ¹ and 4 others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Actinodendro</i> .

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner, Otagusami Cheri, son of Sukiteriya Cheri of Chikake Old Town, has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the above petition is posted to this date 1913 for hearing.

Director Munnell's Court, Ogdensburg,
Since April 1913.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Muzar

No. 2 OF 1812 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUATEMALA.

Mikkilasi Durvasula, son of Ramappa, Kanna, subdivision of
Puducherry.

Matias is hereby given that the aforementioned petition has been adjourned to be heard by an order of this Court, dated 19th April 1915, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 12th July 1915 by delivering or sending by post in registered letters to this Court a warrant in Form No. 3 of the Modern Commercial Insurance Policy, 1908.

District Munsiff's Court, Belkumbh,
14th April 1912.

B. AUDINARAYANA NAYUDU,
Director, Mysore

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Guwahati.

Krishn Parashuraman, son of Kagalbhushan, age 28, goldsmith of
Kasthurabai.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th April 1933, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 16th

Anbalam, (5) alias Kanyasawati, brother of Marikuruppan Anbalam, (E) Somasay, son of Kanyasawati, (F) Leisuraman, adopted son of Periyasanthakuruppan, (G) Arjuncan alias Marikuruppan, alias son of Marikuruppan Anbalam, all residing in Kallivetti who are the over-creditors herein should be adjudged insolvent, those who want to oppose the petition or want to have anything to do with it should appear before this Court on 15th July 1913 and state their objections, etc., if any.

District Court, Madurai, at Madurai,
23rd April 1913.

A. C. DUTT,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1913 (Small Causes Suit No. 104 of 1911) in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, MAHARAJASTHAN.

Yashwanth Thakurshahayya Petitioner.
Thakurshahayya Appandi, son of Koteswari and Sarwanth others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned petition has applied for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th May 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court in person or by pleader at 10 a.m. on the said date.

District Muzaff's Court, Muzaffarpur,
21st April 1913.

S. T. JAGANMATHA RAO,
District Muzaff.

No. 3 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, PATANAH.

Karippanthi Koteswari Narayana Vaidya's son Subbanna Vaidya
of Angulippana santon and others, Wadavandi taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 21st July 1913.

Jalakhanda Judge's Court, Tel'ghat,
20th April 1913.

Y. K. UDEKACHARI,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 4 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, RAJSHAHY.

Suresh Appanna of Rajshahy Petitioner.
Phadry Humammy and twelve others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Suresh Appanna, son of Gangappa, residing at Rajshahy taluk, has by an order of this Court, dated 15th February 1913, been adjudicated an insolvent.

District Muzaff's Court, Rajshahy,
18th April 1913.

A. NARAYANA,
District Muzaff.

No. 5 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, RAJSHAHY.

Talla Mangayya of Katon Petitioner.
Kakonda Poda Subbappa and six others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Talla Mangayya, son of Subbappa, residing at Katon in the Rajshahy taluk, has by an order of this Court, dated 10th March 1913, been adjudicated an insolvent.

District Muzaff's Court, Rajshahy,
18th April 1913.

A. NARAYANA,
District Muzaff.

No. 6 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, RAJSHAHY.

Tharayya Chetti, son of Subbappa Chetti, Nannadiga, only, residing at
Sommerajpet, Pelliatal taluk Petitioner.
Annanthala Madali and three others Creditors.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 19th June 1913.

District Muzaff's Court, Shalighat,
21st April 1913.

M. A. KUSHNA RAO,
District Muzaff.

No. 7 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, RAJSHAHY.

Thannakandi Bhand Petitioner.
Sachin Nishi Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitioner Thannakandi Bhand, son of Hanakandi Bhand, residing at Narayana village, Malaganj Muzana, has been adjudged an insolvent by the order of this Court, dated 5th March 1913.

Muzaffara, 18th April 1913.

D. BHAGAVENDRA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 8 of 1913 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MUDRAI, RAJSHAHY.

Shree Pura Subbanna's Madan Petitioner.
Yash Siva Poranna Kottamandi Chettiar and seven others Respondents. (Ord.
lvy).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that Shree Pura Subbanna's Madan, son of Thannakandi Madan, residing at Annankuliyettithera, Kottamandi, Kottam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th June 1913 for hearing.

District Muzaff's Court, Kottam,
21st April 1913.

F. S. NARAYANA AIYAN,
District Muzaff.

No. 2 of 1912 (or O.S. No. 128 of 1912) ON THE FILE OF THE COURT OF THE
DISTRICT MURDER, SINGAPORE.

Thirumalai Thirumalar	Field.
Thirumalai Alingar aka Nallur Thirumalar and three others	Respondents (Civil).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that Thirumalai Thirumalar, son of Thirumalai Subramaniam, residing at No. 111, Selegie Street, Singapore, has applied to this Court for leave declared as an insolvent and that his application is fixed to 11th June 1912 for hearing.

District Murder's Court, Singapore
1st April 1912.

V. S. RA. AYANA AIYAR,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 (on the file of the District Murder's Court, Tanjong)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJONG.

Sekien Marani	Plaintiff.
Subongie Kuthingar and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their claims should do so on or before 13th June 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

District Judge's Court, Tanjong
18th April 1912.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1912 (No. 8 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, TANJONG)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJONG.

Krishnasami Pillai	Plaintiff.
Tech. Pillai and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their claims should do so on or before 30th June 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

District Judge's Court, Tanjong,
18th April 1912.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, TANJONG,
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJONG.

Thirumalai Thirumalar	Plaintiff.
S. Subraman Alingar and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their claims should do so on or before 30th June 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

District Judge's Court, Tanjong,
18th April 1912.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, TANJONG, IN THE COURT
OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJONG.

Gorindasami Pillai	Plaintiff.
Manikam Pillai and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their claims should do so on or before 30th June 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

District Judge's Court, Tanjong,
18th April 1912.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 41 of 1912 (No. 12 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, KANNIAKUMAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJONG.

Thirukkalai Tharan and Alingar Tharan	Plaintiffs.
Jai Khan Subli and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their claims should do so on or before 30th June 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

District Judge's Court, Tanjong,
18th April 1912.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 55 of 1912 (No. 14 of 1912 of the rules of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanasami Aiyar Petitioner.
Venkatasami Aiyar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 23rd June 1913, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 46 of 1912 (No. 7 of 1912 of the rules of the District Muziris Court, Marakkanam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Nallanda Pillai Petitioner.
Kannabasa Pillai and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 23rd June 1913, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 43 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912 of the rules of the District Muziris Court, Marakkanam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

S. N. Srinivasan Sundarayer Petitioner.
Madhav Madhav Srinivas by his authorized agent Shri. Kulkarni
Srinivas and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 23rd June 1913, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 of the rules of the District Muziris Court, Marakkanam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Dhanraj Pillai Petitioner.
Ananthasubramanian and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Dhanraj Pillai, son of Sureswami Varadarajan, residing in Uppukkur Street, Kankinadu, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 23rd June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 58 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 of the rules of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Mr. Rameswami Madhav Petitioner.
Agents Sundaraswami Aiyangar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Mr. Rameswami Madhav, residing in Kankinadu Street, Tirunelveli, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 23rd June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 50 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 of the rules of the District Muziris Court, Marakkanam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Srinivasan Chettiar Petitioner.
Aiyar Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Srinivasan Chettiar, son of Chinnaiyan Chettiar, residing in Pillayarkall East Bazaar Street, Marakkanam, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 10th July 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th April 1913. G. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMBEE.

Moomandoojee Venkatesh .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Accused: Subhanoddi and eighteen others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Counter-petitioner.</i>

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 21st April 1912, and that the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 3rd May 1912. The creditors are at liberty to prove their claims according to law as or before the said date when a schedule will be drawn up.

District Magistrate's Court, Trincomb.,
2nd April 1912.

K. KARASCHIAM,
Sy. District Magist.

No. 15 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912, SUBORDINATE COURT, TRINCOMBEE) IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMBEE.

In the matter of Vengay Aiyar.

Vengay Aiyar .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Sachemmarayana Pillai and sixteen others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Defenders.</i>

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Vengay Aiyar, son of Parthasarathy Aiyar alias Pithay Aiyar, residing at Suddharajaperumal Koilamethi Theroon, Vadakka Therooroddi, Anchoorandoozhi, that the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 6th day of April 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1905.

Chief Magistrate's Court, Trincomb.,
13th April 1912.

F. A. GOPALIAH,
Chief Magist.

No. 14 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912, DISTRICT COURT, TRINCOMBEE) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT CHIEF MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMBEE.

In the matter of Venkateswamy Naicker.

Venkateswamy Naicker .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Subbanam Aiyar and three others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Defenders.</i>

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Venkateswamy Naicker, son of Puthusai Naicker, residing at Ottumbarthi, Kolliupatti taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th day of April 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1905.

Chief Magistrate's Court, Trincomb.,
11th April 1912.

F. A. GOPALIAH,
Chief Magist.

No. 3 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMBEE.

Muralidharala Theroon, son of Marutha Theroon, residing at Pallapala- yam, location of Chidambaram, Pallapalam taluk .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Arumudusamy Theroon and three others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, and that his petition is posted for hearing on 25th June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Trincomb.,
24th April 1912.

S. RAJAGOPALA AITANGAR,
Principal District Magist.

No. 1 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMBEE.

Vedra Chetti, son of Palai Chetti, residing at Thelargupalayam, location of Pallipalayam village, Aransali taluk .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Rameswami and three others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, and that his petition is posted for hearing on 25th June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Trincomb.,
24th April 1912.

S. RAJAGOPALA AITANGAR,
Principal District Magist.

No. 9 of 1845 in the Court of the District Judge, Tientsin.

8. Thavthai Aiyar, son of Gopala Aiyar, Chodanungola village.
Mangaladach.

Manakhal tehsil	..	..	..
P. S. A. L. A. H. Aranchalam Chital and others	..	..	..

... the threatened petitioners has applied to the District Court of Indianapolis to

Whereas the above-named petition has been filed in the District Court of Indianapolis to be adjudged as invalid and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 27th June 1935.

Older Roemer's Court, Trichinopoly,
 5th April 1883.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHY AIRANGAR

Colored Room

No. 3 of 1913 in the Case of the District Judge, Toronto.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Apparent Madali, son of Theopropos Madali, residing at Petropoulos, Velesra, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 24 May 1908 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
22nd April 1912.

T. N. KUPFURWANI AND S. N. AGARWAL

Philippe Bousquet

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, NEGAPATAM

© S. S. 94, 95, 96, 97, 1998

Cell answering the Abilene Murd

Notice is hereby given that Original Ser. No. 94 of this Court has been instituted in the above Court by Edwin Baker, Jr., E. W. Baker, and six others on behalf of themselves and other disciples of the Abolition Movement, Ser. No. Van Gogh, and six others on behalf of themselves and other defendants. The suit is for the defendants to the rights of the plaintiffs in respect of the seizure of the Jews and for an injunction. The suit is posted to the 15th July 1918. Any persons who wish to be made parties may apply to the Court on or before that date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Nagasaki,
18th April 1915.

J. S. GRANTYAR NADAR

Temporary Subordinate Index

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 30th APRIL 1933.

GOVERNMENT			Assets		
	1964	1965		1964	1965
Capital paid up	..	22,000,000	Government Insurance	..	87,251,238
Reserves & funds	..	71,200,000	Other authorized investments	..	10,400,000
Public Deposits of			Loans on Government and other		
United States	..	45,476,000	Authorized investments	..	3,120,000
Public Deposits of	..	89,225,000	Accounts of such on Government	..	5,279,000
Reserves	..	47,000,000	of authorized investments	..	3,120,000
Other Deposits	..	42,225,000	of authorized and prohibited	..	5,000,000
Insurance	..	6,120,000	Deposits with other banks	..	14,000,000
Risk Paid With, etc.	..	1,314,000	Public	..	27,000,000
Reserves	..	15,407,000	Real Estate	..	3,000,000
			Treasury	..	2,000,000
			Bonds	..	3,000,000
			Cash and Currency	..	5,000,000
			and Deposits	..	1,000,000
Total	..	118,200,000	Total	..	118,200,000

* Including 100,000 awarded on Dec. 18, 1944, p. 4-2

*(The Order of the Disciples.)*H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Consultant

W. N. MÜNSTER,
Biology and Zoology

Rate for Demand Loans—11 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—48.18

class of Madras, Madras, 20th April 1913.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 4(3) of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, 1907, the Board of Revenue appoints to be a "Survey officer" under that Act the Deputy Tahsildar employed in the survey and demarcation of the several wet areas in the proprietary villages in the Antemmanur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Tutukudi taluks of the Tinaiyevadi district.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy., Secy., L.R. and Agri.),
Chennai, 28th April 1913.

S. VENKATARAMAN,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Extract from the Gazette of India, dated the 17th April 1913.

PART I.

POST OFFICE.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

India, the 18th April 1913.

No. 2823-11.—The following officiating appointments in the grades of Postmaster-General are made with effect from the 17th February 1913 and until further orders, viz the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Postmaster-General in the Special first grade, appointed to officiate as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, First Grade, to officiate in the Special first grade.

POST OFFICE RECRUITMENT.

The 17th April 1913.

No. 2824-21.—Mr. R. W. Harrison, Superintendent of Post Offices, second grade, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India in the grade of No. 240, with effect from the 1st April 1913 and until further orders.

R. E. EINHORN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PART II.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Notifications.

India, the 18th April 1913.

No. 124-S-4.—Mr. E. H. Rickards, Superintendent of Post Offices, fourth grade, is granted (prolonga leave for three months combined with) furlough out of India for seven months and five days with effect from the 18th April 1913 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. D. Sengupta, Secy., Secy., office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, fifth grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. R. E. Rickards or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Offy. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE BY MAIL.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails daily between Mysore and Madras (Madras 74 miles) either by tongas drawn by two ponies or by motor cars. The journey in either direction should be accomplished within 12 hours, and the average weight of the mails will be 7,500 talas. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

G. K. HARRISON,
Postmaster-General.

Madras, 28th April 1913.

11-3

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR SUB-INSPECTOR, ETC., CHINGLAPUT DIVISION.

Notices is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 2nd June 1915 for the execution of the works noted below:—

	Estimate.
Constructing quarters for 1 sub-Inspector, 2 head and 11 constables at Chinglaput	31,400

1. The amount of current money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 500, failing which the tender will not be considered. The current money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chinglaput and the receipt of the Manager attached. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of payment of the current money.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given within, fail in otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

3. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

4. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the division or sub-divisional offices.

5. Plans and specifications and detail estimates may be seen on application at the Chinglaput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

6. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a partner holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

7. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

8. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his current money will be forfeited.

9. The work should not be sublet.

10. The tenderer will state the time within which they will complete the work. This will be taken into consideration in selecting the tender. A bonus of Rs. 1,000 will be given if the tenderer completes the work before the time agreed upon.

11. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Constructing quarters for one sub-Inspector, two head and forty-one constables at Chinglaput— estimate Rs. 31,400

Number or quantity	Description	Unit	Rate for estimation
8,435 s. ft.	Country brick in mortar foundations and base work	200 s. ft.	
7,163 s. ft.	Do. superstructure	100 "	
818 "	Do. flat arch work	200 "	
17,153 "	Country brick in clay superstructure	100 "	
3,160 "	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 "	
377 "	Cast-iron work	s. ft.	
68 Nos.	Cast-iron pillar	Each	
316 s. ft.	Broken stone from 4" to 12"	100 s. ft.	
(a) 1,539-24 s. ft.	Country wood wrought and put up (timbered)	s. ft.	
(b) 68 Nos.	Khakho wooden posts 8" dia. 8' high	Each	
(c) 1,410 s. ft.	Teakwood battens doors with frames, fittings and	s. ft.	
	lamps, complete		
40 470 "	Teakwood batten windows with iron bars, frames,		
	fittings, complete		
174 "	Teakwood lattice and ledged doors with frames,		
	fittings, complete		
38 "	Teakwood iron barred reception windows with frames,		
	fittings, complete		
38 "	Teakwood iron barred lattice and ledged windows		
	with frames, fittings, complete		
9 "	Teakwood glassed casements with frames, ropes,		
	complete		
478 s. ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	s. ft.	
18,391 s. ft.	Roofing with flat and gun tiles over brick masonry	100 s. ft.	
	5" x 1" placed 8" from centre to centre including		
	chamfered battens, complete		
(d) 880 "	Flooring with 12" Chittagong slate over 4" masonry	100 "	
	including painting with cement to the full depth		
	of slab		
186 "	Flooring with 12" Chittagong slate and polished with	100 "	
	oil		
70 "	Chittagong slate 12" thick	100 "	
1,687 "	Roofing with Mangrove tiles over flat tiles including	100 "	
	brick masonry and galvanized iron sheet valleys and		
	work over along the eaves and gables, complete		

Number of quantity.	Description.	Estimate.
(b) 400 s. ft.	Flooring with 4" square tiles over a bed of 4" concrete and painted in cement.	100 s. ft.
287 "	Graveling 4" thick	100 "
30 "	Flooring with 4" cement plaster over a bed of 4" concrete	100 "
32,548 "	Polishing with marble including whitewashing two coats.	200 "
9,490 "	Polishing doors and windows with chocolate two coats	200 "
860 "	Polishing with enamel 1" thick	100 "
8,600 "	Polishing two coats with chocolate	200 "
21,810 "	Turning two coats	200 "
8,602 "	Polishing two coats with marble	200 "
806 "	Polishing three coats with chocolate	200 "
1,810 "	Polishing two coats with chocolate	200 "
17,220 s. ft.	Earth work measuring foundations	1,000 s. ft.
7,800 "	Back filling in foundations	100 s. ft.
1,800 s. ft.	Earth filling in basement and forming floor with a coat of screeding.	200 s. ft.
320 s. ft.	Filling in basement with clean sand	200 s. ft.
804 "	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 s. ft.
1 No.	Put over built up with brick in clay	Each.
46 Nos.	Forming fire doors	Each.
18 "	Forming shutters in the house	Each.
1 No.	Constructing a wall 8" internal diameter with a square platform 16" x 16" including the wall, suspension for 4 pulleys to draw water, 1 masonry water table, 2 c/s's and 4 raincoats with small platforms for washing purposes.	Each.
....	Roofing with pan tiles including tank repairs, complete.	100 s. ft.
....	Roofing with Mangalore tiles on tank repairs, complete.	100 "

Notes:—(a) The tenders may quote rates for any kind of country wood such as Piliyamreddy, Kamburam.

(b) These are cheap doors and windows whose plan can be seen at the office.
(c) Rates may also be quoted for flooring with concrete and plaster as per specification which can be seen in the office.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,
22nd April 1915.

H. A. SRINIVASA AITANGAR,
Executive Engineer.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following quantities of sandalwood from the District Forest Office, Bellary:—

Chopped billets	.. .. .	About 110 cwt. 15 lb.
Chopped roots	.. .. .	40 cwt. 1 lb. 2 oz.
Chips	.. .. .	271 cwt. 12 lb.
Saw dust	.. .. .	2 cwt. 8 lb. 12 oz.

(A cwt. is equal to 112 lb.)

Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in a currency note. This amount may be returned to the successful bidder.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tenders for sandalwood" as on to reach the District Forest Office, Bellary, by 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th May 1915.

The wood will not be further stored or retained by the department.

For other particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bellary Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
18th April 1915.

Y. ALWAN CRUTCH,
District Forest Officer.

SALE NOTICE OF SECOND HAND GUNS.

Two public sale hereby intended that about 18,000 round head gaucies will be sold in lots of about 500 each by public auction by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, at his office opposite Elephant Gate Bridge, commencing from Thursday the 28th May 1915 at 1 p.m. subject to the following conditions.

- 1 A deposit of Rs. 20 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding and should be paid into the Depot Circle Treasury before 12-30 p.m. on the day of sale.
- 2 The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting or accepting any bid.
- 3 The successful bidder must pay the whole cost of the lot or lots purchased by them and remove them from the depot premises within three days of the sale failing which they will be resold at their risk.
- 4 The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the auction sales are over for the day.

Office of the Inspector of Salt and Alkali and Customs
Department, Madras Depot Circle,
22nd April 1915.

B. SHEPPARD,
Inspector.

Descriptions of articles.	Probable requirements for one year.	Descriptions of articles.	Probable requirements for one year.
34. Kerosene and 100 E.P. as required in form of a gallon each ..	Oil-burn 200	C. French nails 1" ..	Lb. 30
35. Fuel oil for motor gas in 40 gallon barrels as required ..	" 1,000	D. Do 3/4" ..	" 30
36. Cylinder oil for Army & Co. Engines ..	" 50	E. Do 1/2" ..	" 30
37. American oil for American Compressors ..	" 50	F. Do 1" ..	" 30
38. Gas Engine oil for ..	" 50	G. Do 1 1/2" ..	" 30
39. Fuel oil for ..	" 100	H. Do 1 1/2" ..	" 30
40. Petroleum for required as required in 5 gallon drums ..	Drums 10	I. Do 2" ..	" 30
41. Turpentine, best, unrefined ..	Galons 10	J. Do 3" ..	" 30
42. White lead paint, best, 40 lb., prepared paint, in small tin drums, English pattern ..	Keys 10	K. Do 3 1/2" ..	" 30
43. Red paint, best, 40 lb., prepared paint, in small tin drums, English pattern ..	" 10	L. Do 4" ..	" 30
44. Engine oil, unrefined by Elmhurst, Ontario, from drums containing 5 unrefined gallons, double barrel ..	Drums 5	M. Do 4 1/2" ..	" 30
45. Refined cylinder oil, best (black) ..	Galons 20	N. Do 5" ..	" 30
46. Lubricating oil, best (black) ..	" 10	O. Do 5 1/2" ..	" 30
47. General oil, best ..	" 10	P. Do 6" ..	" 30
48. Safety machine three star brand ..	Drums 10	Q. Do 6 1/2" ..	" 30
49. Red lead paint ..	Lb. 10	R. Do 7" ..	" 30
50. General paint ..	" 10	S. Do 7 1/2" ..	" 30
51. Lamp with 2 English matches ..	Jar 20	T. Do 8" ..	" 30
52. Saw without the drive ..	" 10	U. Do 8 1/2" ..	" 30
53. Hammer, American, 16 ounces with 12 inch handle & 1/2" with point ..	Do 10	V. Do 9" ..	" 30
54. Glass gloves to fit the American ..	" 10	W. Do 9 1/2" ..	" 30
55. Metal hammer 16 oz with 12 inch handle ..	Do 10	X. Do 10" ..	" 30
56. Fly wheel, white, two from dist. ..	" 10	Y. Do 10 1/2" ..	" 30
57. Cutters, white, two from dist. ..	" 10	Z. Do 11" ..	" 30
58. Knife from white point, unrefined, two from dist. and one from ..	" 10	AA. Do 11 1/2" ..	" 30
59. Sawing steel, white to be required as required in bags of 25 lb. each ..	Bags 100	AB. Do 12" ..	" 30
60. French nails 1" ..	" 10	AC. Do 12 1/2" ..	" 30
61. Do 3/4" ..	" 10	AD. Do 13" ..	" 30

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Ottawa, 18th April 1913.

F. H. GIBSON, M.A. D.C.,
Director.

SALE OF CANADIAN PLANTATION.

Two growing stock in the Deedemurhwa Canadian plantation situated 15 miles distant from Annapolis in the Eastern District is for sale. The plantation consists of two compartments with growth as shown below:—

Number of compartments.	Area in acres.	Year in which planted.	Number of compartments.	Area in acres.	Year in which planted.
I (a) ..	12.4	1900-01	III (P) ..	31.0	1900-07
" (b) ..	15.2	1901-02	IV ..	40.2	1911-12
" (c) ..	12.2	"	V ..	41.1	1912-13
" (d) ..	4.2	1909-10	VI ..	39.8	"
II (a) ..	11.4	1910-11	VII ..	37.9	1905-06
" (b) ..	11.0	1912-13	VIII ..	38.0	1910-11
" (c) ..	7.0	1913-14	IX ..	12.2	1914-15
" (d) ..	7.7	1915-16	X ..	18.0	1905-07
" (e) ..	8.8	1916-17	Sum ..	27.8	"
" (f) ..	8.8	1918-19			
III (a) ..	61.5	1910-11	Total ..	459.9	

Note.—The trees are planted 7' x 7' or 8' x 8' per acre. Wind blown and dead trees have been removed from time to time.

1. The plantation will be sold in either of the following ways:—

- The area, as a whole or in parts will be sold with the standing growth upon it subject to payment of assessment according to the rules adopted for the neighbouring lands.
- The standing growth as the whole area or parts of it will be sold. If it is sold in parts, the sale will be in compartments or in sub-compartments.
- The plantation contains fifty thousand trees also.
- Persons desirous of purchasing in either of the ways referred to in paragraph 1 are advised to see the plantation and then send their offer or application in writing to the District Forest Officer, Lower Guelph, before 31st May 1913.
- Any further particulars regarding the plantation may be had from the District Forest Officer, Lower Guelph, Canada.

Ottawa's Office, Goddard,
1st April 1913.

E. B. KILWIN,
Collector.

NOTICE No. 5 OF 1914-15 OF THE DISTRICT OF TWO RIVERS.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT IN WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the occupancy right in lands hereunder specified will be disposed of by auction at the Collector's office, Outstations, by the Deputy Collector (under the rules for the disposal of waste lands published by notification No. — at page 747 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1906, and embodied in Part I of S.O. No. 30), subject to usual provisions of assessment as specified below to the highest bidder where the upset price or prices recommended in the following schedule at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th day of June 1914 or on such other date to which the sale may be duly adjourned:—

Schedule of lands to be sold.

Station.	Tributary	Tribe.	Number of lots.	Name, if any, and boundaries.	Approximate area.	Initial and assessed price (per acre) in the W. pound.	Upset price.
Two Rivers.	Ondulawa.	Kilimash.	2	Survey No. 107 North—Stamen and a part; East—E. No. 101 E. South— " 201 D. West— " 100 E.	240	1 0 7	2 0 0
		Moligun.	2	Survey No. 108 (part). North—E. No. 101 C. East— " 101 C. South— " 201 E and 10. West— " 101 E.	200	0 0 0	2 10 0
		Kilimash.	2	Survey No. 109 (part). North—E. No. 101 and 10. East— " 101. South— " 101 A. West— " 101 B.	200	0 0 0	2 10 0
		Engash.	4	Survey No. 109. North—E. No. 101 and 101 A. East—Wentworth village boundary. South—No. 101. West— " 101.	1000	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Do.	2	Survey No. 109. North—E. No. 101 A. East— " 101 A. South— " 101 A. West—E. No. 101 A and B.	1000	4 10 7	7 0 0
		Shalar.	4	Survey No. 110 (part). North— " No. 110. East— " No. 110. South— " No. 110. West— " No. 110.	100	0 0 0	1 0 0
		Do.	7	Survey No. 111 (part). North—E. No. 111. East— " 111. South— " 111 and part of 111. West— " 111.	931	0 0 0	1 0 0
		Kilimash.	2	Survey No. 112. North—E. No. 112. East— " 112. South— " 112. West— " 112.	100	0 0 0	1 0 0
		Shalar.	2	Survey No. 113 (part). North—E. No. 113. East— " 113. South— " 113 and 113. West— " 113.	200	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Angash.	10	Survey No. 114 B. North—E. No. 114 B. East— " 114 B. South— " 114 B. West— " 114 B.	274	0 0 11	0 0 0
Coromandel.		Angash.	10	Survey No. 114 B. North—E. No. 114 B. East— " 114 B. South— " 114 B. West— " 114 B.	274	0 0 11	0 0 0

5. The assessment on the said land shall be liable to periodical revision in the same manner as that on ordinary revenue land, but no portion of the land will, at any time, be assessed at a rate higher than the appropriate dry, wet or garden rate for such land under the general scheme of assessment for the year in which the land is situated.

6. Government reserves to itself all gold and other minerals, coal and stone or rock containing or supposed to contain gold or other minerals, and coal known to exist or which may, at any time, hereafter be discovered on, in, or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for Government servants, agents and workmen, and all persons duly authorized by Government to and upon the said lands, and

either with or without houses and other outbuildings, carts, waggons and other carriages and to erect on the said lands and use any engines and machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away such gold and other minerals and coal and also to sink, drive, make and use upon the said lands, mines, pits, shafts, drifts, adits, air-raises and water-courses, and to use all water which may be lifted or moved from the same, also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said lands for placing thereon the minerals waste, rubbish and other refuse to be got from such mines, and generally to do all such things necessary or proper for working and getting such gold and other minerals and coal and recovering same merchantable, Government paying or restoring compensation to the purchasers, lessees, representatives and assignees for all damage he or they shall sustain by reason of the exercise of such right of way so by the location and use of any such engines, machinery or works or of the exercise of all or any of such rights.

4. The Government also reserves to themselves the right to control and regulate in their absolute discretion the collection, retention and distribution of the water in or under the said lands or any part thereof, of all rivers and streams flowing in, across, through and of natural lakes and ponds or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed, in, or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense and in particular to intercept or make material alterations in the quantity, quality, direction, force or temperature of the said water and to cut off, stop and hinder the whole or any portion of the supply of the said water without being liable, in any case, to pay compensation for so doing.

5. All existing and customary rights of Government and of the public in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water in the land shall be reserved.

6. All parties having claims to the said lands incompatible with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day afterwards to be underwritten.

The sale will be stopped or postponed as the case may require—

(1) If the applicant fails to deposit the charges for survey and demarcation of the lands whereof such survey or demarcation is necessary.

(2) If the application has been withdrawn by the applicant and the Collector declines to re-open the matter.

(3) If the survey and demarcation of the lands have not been completed.

(4) If the sale has been adjourned to be subsequently on public grounds.

(5) If any claim of private ownership or endowment or any other right incompatible with the disposal of the lands under these rules has been preferred and is pending or is established.

The sale will be made subject to the following conditions:—

Conditions of Sale.

Then the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the upset price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisturbed bidding and re-sold.

3. That immediately after the lot is knocked down the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Collector or the officer authorized by him to conduct the sale a deposit of Rs. 10 per acre in full payment of his purchase-money and shall, at the same time, sign an acknowledgment in Form T.

4. That the purchaser shall, within 30 days from the day of sale, pay to the Collector the residue of his purchase-money, and shall thereupon receive a patna for the premises in Form Z.

5. That every person desirous of housing a purchaser is to satisfy himself as to the identity and correct description of the property and the measurement and boundaries of the premises prior to the sale, as by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objection to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the premises, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

6. That if from any cause whatever the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, then the purchaser shall pay to the Collector interest at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent per annum on the remainder of his purchase-money from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of resale reserved by the following condition, provided, however, that the whole of the purchase money with interest shall be paid within one year from the date of sale.

7. That if the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited, and retained by Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot either by public auction or private contract without the necessity of previously giving a patna to the purchaser; and the Collector, if any, acting from such re-sale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale who shall be entitled to sue for and to recover the same.

7. That the amount due on the land shall be paid from such 1912, that is, from 1st July 1912.

The Native Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
27th February 1913

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1882, that the undersigned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and afterwards should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the notice and receive the articles salved within the time of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold to the following month by the order of the Registrar, Port Trust, Madras.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified and fit persons for an appointment as Temporary Establishment, on Rs. 100-1200. Those who have undergone the required training in the Civil Engineering College, Madras, will be preferred. Higher skilled pay may be given according to qualifications.

2. Applicants must state age, date of all previous employments and all educational qualifications, and copies of all certificates, orders regarding employment, etc., should be submitted. They should be presented in person or the applicant should be prepared to appear if called on, and originals of all papers should then be produced.

Visiting Collector's Office (Forest Branch),
8th April 1933.

T. P. PEAK,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Forest Foreman on Rs. 50 per mensem (with travelling allowances under the rules). The appointment is temporary but will continue from year to year. The candidate will be required to lay out roads and prepare estimates for work in the Ghats forests including the preparation of plans and estimates for forest buildings. Candidates must state tests passed and furnish copies of all certificates and testimonials and particulars of all previous appointments held, and be ready to join immediately.

Preference will be given to qualified men who have had previous forest experience.

Karnal Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
8th April 1933.

G. W. THOMPSON,
District Forest Officer, South Karnal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman's test or the Lower Subordinate's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for an acting post of Draftsman on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment will last for about ten months. If the applicant gives satisfaction in his work, he will be recommended to the Superintending Engineer for appointment in any other vacancy in the Office.

Madanapalle, 11th April 1933.

F. C. L. GIFF,
Executive Engineer, Cuddalore Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates already in Government Service for the posts of Co-operative Inspectors noted in the margin sanctioned by Government for one year.
4 to Rs. 45. Preference will be given to candidates who are acquainted with Telugu as well as Tamil and proficient in accounts. Applicants should be physically fit for outdoor work and travelling and produce satisfactory references in regard to their possession of the special qualifications just mentioned. Applications should be submitted through the proper official channel and will be received in the Office of the Registrar up to the 10th May 1933.
4 to Rs. 20.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Chennai, Madras, 11th April 1933.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing a British Diploma in Public Health and a respectable medical qualification for the post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The appointments are non-permanent and the scale of pay is as follows :—

Years of service.						Rs.
1-5 (probationary)	..	..	..	..	..	500
5-8	..	..	..	..	..	600
8-10	..	..	..	..	..	700
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	800
15 and over	..	..	..	..	..	900

For approved service of over 20 years pay of Rs. 1,000 will be given up to 25 years which will collectively be the limit of service. Officers appointed on this scale will be eligible for leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules. First appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year less than two years, and no officer will receive any increment of pay during the probationary period of his service, but in the case of one who has rendered approved service as Municipal Officer of Health, the period of probation may be dispensed with at the discretion of the local Government and the full rate of pay (with Rs. 500) allowed. Deputy Sanitary Commissioners are debarred from private practice.

Those who have already applied for the post and whose names are registered in this office need not apply again in response to this advertisement unless they wish to furnish further references.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1933.

(By order.)

Madras, 15th April 1933.

W. C. BRAY, Captain, I.M.S.
As. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Appointments are invited from passed candidates for the post of a Typist-Clark in the office of the Government Engineering Department, Agricultural College, Combermere. Preference will be given to applicants who have passed an examination and have passed the Intermediate grade in Typewriting. The appointment will be for five years at Rs. 25-1-25.

Colombo, 12th April 1913.

G. A. BARNES,
Government Engineering Department.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman or the Lower Subordinate's Test of the Madras College of Engineering, for appointment as acting draftsman at Rs. 30 per month in the Tank Revision Scheme Division office at Annapur. The acting appointment will last for about one year.

Applicants should reach the undersigned before the 10th May 1913.

Delhi, 10th April 1913.

W. J. J. ROWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Appointments, accompanied by copies of testimonials are invited from candidates for posts of Clerks on Rs. 25 and Draftsman on Rs. 45 per month in this office.

The appointments are temporary but are likely to last for some years.

Applicants for clerical posts should have passed the Intermediate Examination and those for draftsman's posts should have passed the Draftsman or Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

Preference will be given to men with previous experience in the Public Works Department.

Executive Engineer's Office, T.H.S. Div., III Circle,
Annapur, 10th April 1913.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, T.H.S. Div., III Circle.

Applications are invited from qualified men for the post of one Surveyor on Rs. 40 and three Draftsmen on Rs. 30 for a period of one year, the former to be employed in survey and levelling works, and the latter in the Division office. The appointments are likely to continue for a longer period on each man and some for those who have passed at least the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply.

Applicants will be received up to the 30th April 1913 and the selected applicants should be ready to join duty before the 5th May.

Executive Engineer's Office, Trichinopoly,
10th April 1913.

C. PEDDER,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

Applications are invited up to the 31st May 1913 from duly qualified candidates under the advertisement relating to a sub. prov. Clerk's post on Rs. 25.

1. Preference will be given to non-draftsman matriculates or those possessing higher educational qualifications.

2. The applicants should state (1) name and religion, (2) residence, (3) age, (4) address in the public service, (5) landed property held, (6) past and present occupations and length of service in each, and (7) examination passed with reference to the previous page.

3. Copies of testimonials, if any, and specimens of writing in English should accompany the applications.

District Munsif's Court, Dhanuapuri, Salem Dist.,
10th April 1913.

G. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Wanted Graduates whose experience is Telugu to take up temporary appointments in Revenue Settlement Party No. III, on pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45 a month.

Revenue Settlement Office, Party No. III,
Machalapalle, 10th April 1913.

G. P. BRACKENBURY,
Special Settlement Officer.

Wanted a Jeweller to look after shop, repairs and jewellery.

Pay Rs. 10-1-25. Apply by undergoing suitable qualifications and exhibiting testimonials. Experienced men only will be appointed.

Commissioner's Office, Fourth Floor, Beach,
10th April 1913.

C. E. C. FISCHER,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman's or the Lower Subordinate's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointment as acting and temporary Draftsman in the I Circle.

Trichinopoly, 10th April 1913.

A. H. MORIN,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Appointments are invited for the post of Draftsman on Rs. 30 from passed draughtsmen or Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras. The vacancy is likely to last till 15th September 1913, if not longer.

Also possessing previous experience in the department will be preferred.

Applications from candidates should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1913.

Tiruchampaly, 24th April 1913.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, PT Circle.

Appointments accompanied by copies of testimonials are invited from candidates for posts of Messengers on Rs. 14 in the Tanks sub-division of this Division.

The appointments are temporary but are likely to last for one year or more.

A. Preference will be given to men with previous experience.

Applications will be received up to and at May 1913.

General Manager's Office, Chingleput,
21th April 1913.

S. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or Draftsman test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Draftsman. Appointment is to last for three months and the pay will be Rs. 33. Applications will be received up to the 30th May 1913.

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Division,
24th April 1913.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or Draftsman test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Draftsman on Rs. 33. The appointment though temporary is likely to continue for some time.

Applications will be received up to 30th May 1913. Applicants should state their age and educational qualifications and also submit copies of testimonials possessed by them.

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Div.,
Coimbatore, 24th April 1913.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th July 1913, I intend moving the High Court for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th April 1913.

P. KUPPUSAMY IYER.

On or after the 13th July 1913, I intend moving High Court to enrol me as Vakil thereof.
Madras, 14th April 1913.

A. ANANTARAMAN

I intend moving High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof, on or after 16th July 1913.
Madras, 24th April 1913.

MAHATYIL NARAYANA MENON.

I intend moving High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof, on or after 2nd August 1913.
Madras, 24th April 1913.

A. V. KUTTI KUSHNA MENON.

On or after 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 18th April 1913.

T. ANANDA SAQ.

On or after the 15th July I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 18th April 1913.

G. R. LAZARUSMANAYANAN.

On or after the 24th July 1913 I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 18th April 1913.

T. S. NARAYANAN

On or after the 18th July 1913 I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th April 1913.

M. P. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

I **INTER** moving the High Court, as or after the 15th July, to send me as a Vakil General
P. SATTANURTI.
 Ponnalukam, 29th April 1913.

I **INTER** moving the High Court, as or after the 15th of July 1913, do send me as a Vakil
 General.
G. MADHAVARAYA MUDALIAR.
 Vayay, 26th April 1913.

Notice is given that I, **HARAHARTY HATHAKRISHNAN**, Government Pleader, intend changing my
 name to **HATHAKRISHNAN SATHANATHAN** from this date.
Pondicherry, 14th April 1913.
H. HATHAKRISHNAN.

Notice is given that I, **G. RAMASWAMY SWAMY**, intend changing my name to **G. RAMASWAMY**
 GUPTA from this date.
Madras, 16th April 1913.
RAMASWAMY GUPTA.

I, **ARUN MUTHUKRISHNA MUDALIAR (GOPALAKRISHNAN)**, have changed my name from 15th April
 1913 to **PAUL MUTHUKRISHNA MUDALIAR GOPALAKRISHNAN.**
Pondicherry Cantonment, 22nd April 1913.
PAUL M. GOPALAKRISHNAN.

NOTICE.

The Administrator General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the Estates of—

SVARAYAN, HANAYYAND HARRAN, Coffee Planter, late of Julekodu's Coffee Estate, Koder
Forest, Mysore State, who died at Colombo, on or about the 17th May 1913 ;

JOHN, GEORGE SMITH, late of Carle's, Seavoy Road, Rangoon, in the County of Haver, who
died at Rangoon, on or about the 12th October 1913 ;

hereby give notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against
 the above estates as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, should prefer their claims accompanied with
 evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 15th May 1913,
 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras.
 10th April 1913.

C. E. ODGER,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of **Bankoor**
JAMES COOPER, late Engineer Division, South Indian Railway Company, Madras, who died at Madras on or
about the 12th November 1912, hereby give notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that
 all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next of kin or otherwise should prefer
 their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on
 or before the 15th May 1913 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said
 estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras.
 11th April 1913.

C. E. ODGER,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

I, **SINGARAYAN KONDURU, resident of Kankuppah, Palayam, Madras Presidency,** do hereby make
 known that I was owner of Government Promissory note No. 51521 of 1885 at 34 per cent, the
 interest thereon being payable to the District Treasury of Palayam and that the said note was duly
 transferred in my name by the late A. Gopalkrishna Mudali, contractor, Palayam, and the proceeds
 held thereon. In connection with a certain settlement the Promissory note was given to the hands
 of the late D. Krishnaiah Chetty, Pongalur, Palayam. The said Krishnaiah Chetty died
 suddenly in November 1912. The Government Promissory note is not to be found in his papers in spite
 of several searches made every where by his sons. I notify the loss of the Promissory note with a view
 to apply to the Secretary and Treasurer, Public of Bengal, Calcutta, for the issue of a duplicate.

Palayam, 12th April 1913.

Signature of Konduru.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1913.

[PART, 2 page.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 1 of 1913-1914, held on 25th April 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.M.G., Chairman.

Mr. A. S. A. Wieringa, I.C.S.
Commander W. R. Haddadon, R.N.M.
Mr. S. D. Peters.
Mr. J. A. Boyan.
Mr. A. H. Paves.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Madhav Rao.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kader
Bahadur Sahib.
M.E. Dy. Khan Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti
Gair, M.A.
M.R. Dy. Khan Bahadur G. Sampayawami
Chetti Gair.

1. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 28th March 1913.

2. Read a note by the Chairman supporting a proposal by the Traffic Manager that in consequence of the increase of self-borne traffic in the harbour those extra steaming jetties be appointed as No. 10 each per annum.

Resolved that the proposal be sanctioned subject to the men being engaged only as found to be needed.

3. Read a note by the Deputy Port Commissioner No. 244, dated 18th March 1913, supported by the Chairman recommending, for reasons given, that the steamer for two months, from 1st January 1913 of the Dover and Stoker of the Pilot water launch be towed as sink boats on half pay, and that the substitutes who have acted for them be allowed to retain the full pay drawn by them.

Resolved that the proposals be approved.

4. Read again G.O. No. 88, Marine, dated the 12th March 1913, recorded by Resolution No. 357, dated the 18th March 1913, authorising an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,46,000 for the trench shed opposite to the northern section of the western ship-quay.

Read telegram from the Board's purchasing agent in London submitting for a general Messrs. Dorman Long's offer of 65-10-0 per ton for the steel work of the shed.

Resolved that Messrs. Rendel & Tritton be authorised to proceed with the arrangements for the structural steel of the shed on these basis.

5. Read a note by the Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, recommending the acceptance of the offer of the Collector of Customs to pay an allowance of Rs. 16 per annum for the supervision of the Customs water launch.

Resolved that the offer be accepted and be paid to the Trust's employees who drive the launches mentioned in Resolution No. 71, dated 28th June 1908.

6. Read G.O. No. 134, Marine, dated the 8th April 1913, informing the Port Trust Board that His Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, had, with the consent of the Government of Madras, nominated Sir Francis Spring as a member of the Committee

appointed to engage into the affairs of the Institute, he endeavours to continue to hold his appointments of Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port Trust during the period he is engaged on the Commission.

Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 261, dated the 28th February 1912, regarding the grant to the Chairman of thirty-eight days' privilege leave up to and after the 1st of May and approving of certain proposed acting arrangements. Read also a note by the Chairman proposing to defer his leave for the present.

Resolved that the last proposal be approved and that the Chairman inform the Board later of the amounts offered by Government in regard to an allowance to Mr. H. T. G. Mitchell during Mr. Francis Spelling's absence.

Resolved also that telegraphist G. M. Gangadhar be given an allowance of Rs. 18 per mensem in addition to his pay so long as he remains with the Chairman at Bangalore.

7. Read G.O. No. 287, Madras, dated the 19th March 1912, communicating the proceedings of the Government of India (Finance Department) No. 567-A., dated the 15th March 1912, sanctioning, with remarks, the proposed loan of 40 lakhs from Imperial revenues to the Madras Port Trust Board.

Resolved that the terms of the Board be conveyed to Government for the loan as lately made to the Port Trust.

8. Read Madras Department Memorandum No. 262-B, dated the 4th April 1912, calling for early submission to Government of a revised budget estimate of the Port Trust's revenues and expenditure showing credit for each portion of the 40-lakh Imperial loan so far as required in 1912-13 and providing for the expenditure proposed to be met therefrom.

Resolved that the revised budget estimate prepared by the Chairman be adapted for submission to Government.

9. Read G.O. No. 312, Finance, dated the 26th March 1912, withdrawing the contribution of six lakhs from Provincial funds to the Port Trust Board provided for in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1912-13 in the instance of the Finance Committee of 1912.

Resolved that the orders of Government be complied with on an expression of the Board's gratitude for the intended liberality—for which there is now no immediate necessity.

10. Read a note by the Chairman, explaining that in connection with the abolition of the old custom ware shed pier, and the construction of other works arising out of the 40-lakh loan, it will not, for at least a year, be practicable to do passenger business at the centre of the harbour.

Resolved that the following notice be published:—

"On and after the 1st of May all passengers and others concerned in vessels lying at moorings in the harbour will be permitted to embark or disembark only at 'Springhatch 502A', which are reached by the road that turns off eastward from Parry's corner. The same road leads to the north quay where passenger steamers are usually moored whenever possible. Passenger arrangements in the centre of the harbour will from that date be no longer available."

11. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, of the cost of making a new coal yard on the unleased section.

Resolved that the estimate be approved under section 78 and be submitted to Government for sanction under the same section and for sanction to the debt in Capital under section 78 of the Madras Port Trust Act, funds to be provided from the Trust's revenues balance enhanced by the Imperial loan.

12. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 38,630 for quarters for the Trust's General Foreman.

Resolved to approve of the plan and the estimate under section 76 and that it be submitted to Government for sanction of the debt in Capital under section 78 of the Madras Port Trust Act, funds to be provided from the Trust's revenues balance enhanced by the Imperial loan.

13. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for sanction a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 60,525 for the new coastal approach and roadways leading through the Trust's premises, which have become necessary owing to developments connected with the western ship quay.

Resolved to approve of the plan and the estimate for submission to Government for sanction under section 76 as well as for sanction of the debt of the expenditure in Capital under section 78 of the Madras Port Trust Act, funds to be provided from the Trust's revenues balance enhanced by the Imperial loan.

14. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer proposing a bonus scheme, similar to that which worked so well during the progress of the 40-lakh Harbour Alteration Works, for the work staff to be employed on the portion of the new quay to be constructed after the 1st of April 1913.

Resolved that, provided the whole of the wall-working is completed before the 1st of April 1917 and the entire quay is constructed within the Rs. 31,00,000 estimate, a sum of Rs. 12,000, equivalent to about 1 per cent of the balance of the estimate remaining unexpended on the 1st of April 1913, be set apart for bonuses to the foremen and the subordinates employed in the work, at the discretion of the Chief Engineer; such bonuses to be allowed at the close of each year, provided the Chief Engineer is satisfied that the progress has been satisfactory and that the progress rates given in the Trust's accounts show that the work is probably being carried out within the estimate. Half the bonus so allotted to be paid to the beneficiaries at once and the other half to be placed to their credit in a fund, where it will remain bearing 4½ per cent simple interest, until the satisfactory completion of the work.

15. Read and recorded G.O. No. 168, Madras, dated 26th March 1912, sanctioning the Budget estimates for 1912-13 of the Madras Port Trust.

18. Read and recorded G.O. No. 115, Marine, dated 20th March 1912, authorising the budget estimates of the Madras Filtrage Fund for 1912-1913.

19. Read and recorded G.O. No. 125, Marine, dated the 4th April 1912, authorising the estimate amounting to Rs. 54,000 for completing the remainder of the dredging at the waste quay of the Madras Harbour and the deft of the expenditure in Capital.

20. Resolved that Mr. H. Graham, Traffic Manager, after availing himself, on the forenoon of the 17th May 1912, of the leave granted to him by Resolution Nos. 204 and 205, dated 12th February and 6th November 1912 received charge of his office from Mr. W. W. Robinson on the forenoon of the 1st April 1913.

21. Read and recorded the chart showing soundings and dredging for the 1st quarter 1913.

22. Read and recorded the statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received in March 1913.

23. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 26th March 1912 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of Budget available for estimate.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
1	G.O. No. 125, Marine.	4th April 1912	Reputed Major Works. Dredging in front of waste quay. Minor Works. 7th Madras Port Trust 30. Madras Filtrage Fund.	54,000	—	Contributions to Capital.	
2	Chairman's.	11th April 1913.	Repairs to the Harbour Master's Launch.	200	—	Major Launch charges.	

24. Read and recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for January 1913.

25. Read and recorded G.O. No. 125, Marine, dated 12th March 1912, authorising the re-appropriation of estimates providing for certain necessary modifications of the public works and for the purchase of the various year in Revenue and Capital funds operated on by the Trust's Chief Engineer. Fish Board's Resolution, No. 205, dated 12th March 1912.

26. Resolution and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 10th April 1913, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Deposited		Cash balance.
	Rs.	P.	
Payroll Amount	5,20,000	38,210	0 7
Provision Fund Amount	1,15,000	18,993	3 10
Deposit Fund Amount	12,000	810	0 0
Value Sufferer Home Charity Amount	57,500	510	4 0
Deceased Mariner's Fund Amount	35,000	1,210	10 2
Filtrage Fund Amount	71,500	5,800	14 0
Harbour Trust Amount	Nil	44,000	0 1

Port Trust Office, Madras,
20th April 1913.

J. A. SUTTON,
President.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 37.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1913.

[Price, 8 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1913.	Particular referred to.	Thermometer.				Barometer read in vacuo.	Barometer reading.	Wind.		Daily velocity.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Direction of rain.	Quantity of rain.	General weather.
		Observed.		Observed.				Direction.	Force.						
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.										
April	Mean	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
1st Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
2nd Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
3rd Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
4th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
5th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
6th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
7th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
8th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
9th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
10th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
11th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
12th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
13th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
14th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
15th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
16th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
17th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
18th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
19th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
20th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
21st Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
22nd Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
23rd Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
24th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
25th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
26th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
27th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
28th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
29th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
30th Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.
31st Sun.	..	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	30.0	30.0	S.E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Partly clear.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midday to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 6.10 inches, the average run for the same period being 9.10 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 29th April 1913.

J. L. SIMONSEN,
Offg. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1913.

[Price, 4 pice

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 26TH APRIL 1913.**

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.		PRICES OF GRAINS (PER 100 LBS.) AND RICES.									
	In the week.	Up to end of the week ending in 1913.	Rice.		Sago.		Cassia.		Cassia.		Cassia.	
			Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	This week.
Coast.												
Bangalore ..	0.4	0.4	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.7	8.4	9.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Interior.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
North.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
South.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
East.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
West.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
South.												
Agartala ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.0	9.2	12.0	11.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	..	..	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1911-1912.

L. = Local.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Grains and grasslands, reservoirs 24-5 and 16 60 feet deep, respectively. Transplantation of ripe paddy concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rag, and guajuly, cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in two taluks, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in three taluks and of paddy in one taluk. Standing crops thriving. Harvested cotton, rag, guajuly sugarcane, and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GUDAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks and one division. Godavari 33 feet below ankut and discharge insufficient. Mowing and preparing of land for next cultivation and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy requires water. Harvested sugarcane and tobacco, cotton fair to normal; paddy, rag to normal; guajuly, cotton, chillies, onions and garba, fair. Pasture insufficient in five taluks and five divisions; fodder sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient; Kistna 16 feet below ankut. Mowing and preparing of seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cotton, cotton fair; sugarcane and chillies, normal; guajuly, fair to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Mowing of lands for next season in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except water ponded tanks. Tungabhadra 24-5 feet below ankut, but discharge sufficient. Ploughing and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and paddy, cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

NARSARAJAPETA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing for early crops, removing of cut grass, planting of sugarcane, sowing of paddy and sowing going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, normal; ground crop-paddy, fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but mad-grip in two taluks and cotton in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing going on. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing for early crops, sowing and weeding of paddy and rag, sowing of koma and planting of sugarcane going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair, rag, cotton and cotton, fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk and in parts of another; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAHAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, rag, koma, tobacco, guajuly and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nallam and Bangam cathets; no discharge from Bangam outlet; discharges from Nallam outlet insufficient. Sowing and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy, ragi, sholas, millets and horsegram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant anaemia and black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINOLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture scarce in parts of one taluk and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, millets and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sholas, groundnut, and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly and sholas, planting of sugarcane, weeding of paddy and sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi and sholas, cotton poor to normal. Pasture available except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NORTH ARCO.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of eight taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in three taluks and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton and gingelly, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and sholas in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient; 5 feet of water in the Coimbatore at Kodu. Ploughing, manuring, and sowing of sholas in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton normal; ragi, fair. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except under River channels. Paddy and sholas sown and transplanted in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fairly normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. No flow over Grand Anicut and supply inadequate. Cultivation of tobacco and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, tobacco, maize and paddy in parts; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Transplanting of paddy and cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but want of rain felt in parts.

MADRAS.

Water-supply generally insufficient; no discharge from Peranal reported. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and sholas and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sholas; cotton fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair; but rain required in one taluk.

RAJSHAH

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TIRUNELVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No few over Sivalakshmi and, but discharge sufficient. Ploughing of wet and dry lands in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture mostly; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair; but negligent attention, especially in the north and south districts in parts. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Raising of seedlings for first rice crop in progress. Standing third rice crop fair. Harvest of rice crop commenced; cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing begun. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Dry crops harvested; cotton not reported. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Fencing, mowing of main crops and sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and sugi; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

First sowing 25th April 1913.—Rainfall good in Travancore; nil Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, sugarcane, paddy proceeding or concluding; cotton fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy, sugarcane proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SEC., LAND REV. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
29th April 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1913. [PART, 14 CO. 2 p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Secretaries.
Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation Bill (Annexure) Bill with the Bill as amended by the Committee (Copy).

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron FETTERLAND of Lyth, K.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARTHUR, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. NIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.I.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANDLER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BARNESMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. CHASE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYMAN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOYD, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. K. CLARK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. M. SOMMER.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. JAYASINGH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORRY (Absence—*deceased*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLER.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadar L. D. SWAMINATHAN Pillai Ayyangar.

Questions and Answers.

(The President, Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

- The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIFAR.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA OSTR
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMKRISHNAIAH RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUDHARAYALU KRISHNAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIFAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMESH MESSOR.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMESHCHANDRAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMESH AIFANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.
 The Hon'ble Niveda Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NATUNU GARG, *Minister of*
Doddiappanayakkadu.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDANARASAIKIAH MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUTUBUDIN NAYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB, *Shik-ul-Mulk.*
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JAYANIN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. SAYEGE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. SARDAR.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPINDU, *C.I.E.*
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SORASIMHARAO CHETTIYAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SAHIB.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGESAN, *C.I.E.*
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahana Mohana Sowma Deva Garg, *Minister of*
Therukottu.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I understood that it will be for the convenience of the Council that we should follow the ordinary practice of adjourning on near as possible at 2 o'clock for luncheon and closing the sitting at 5 o'clock in the evening. Is that the general desire of the Honourable Members? (Voices “yes”.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the sitting of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the names of each interpolator. In turn, specify the serial number of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhaswara Sarma Garg.

Ground rent
on house-sites.
Berwada.

Question 1. (a) Is it a fact that a ground-rent of Rs. 500 *per acre* has been imposed on B. Sanyasi in respect of a house-site in Berwada purchased by him from the municipality?

(b) Is it a fact that a ground-rent of Rs. 10 *per acre* was imposed in respect of all or most of the lands sold as house-sites in Berwada?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which a rate of Rs. 500 *per acre* was fixed, (i.e.), if the answer to the first part of the question be in the affirmative?

* Did not arrive until some little time after the ground rent had commenced.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimhanna Sarma.)

Answer 1—

(a) The facts are as stated.

(b) In the case of lands acquired for the Barrack, Municipal Council by the grant of Government land in exchange or made over by Government to the Council in connection with certain town improvement schemes, the ground-rent was as a special case fixed at ten rupees per acre.

(c) The land purchased by B. Sanyasi did not fall under the above category and the ground-rent was correctly fixed at Rs. 500 per acre with reference to the principles laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 24.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Government villages in this Presidency—

Survey of Government villages.

(a) whose original cadastral survey has been completed,

(b) whose original survey has to be undertaken or is in progress,

(c) which have been re-surveyed,

(d) which have been revision surveyed,

(e) which have to be re-surveyed (i) owing to a defect in the original survey, (ii) for other causes?

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state the extent in area under each of the heads referred to in Question No. 2?

Survey of Government villages—continued.

Answer 2 & 3—

(a) Twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty villages with an area of 88,767 square miles have been completed.

(b) Original survey is not in progress in any Government villages. It has to be undertaken in the 62 villages of the Nagar taluk with an area of 508 square miles, also in unsurveyed villages in the Giddayari Agency tracts and some resumed man villages in several districts of the Presidency.

(c) Five thousand nine hundred and forty-seven villages aggregating 39,915 square miles have been re-surveyed.

(d) Excluding figures for taluks now in progress the revision survey of 3,920 villages with an area of 34,159 square miles has been completed.

(e) So far as orders have been issued,

(i) there are no localities at present which have to be re-surveyed owing to defects in original survey;

(ii) three hundred and sixty-three whole villages and portions of 18 villages with an area of 606 square miles are for re-survey owing to loss of original survey measurement records and 236 villages with an area of 1,067 square miles have been put down for fresh re-survey owing to defects in the last re-survey.

Some areas are likely to be included under items (i) and (ii) in the future.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of (a) theodolite stations, (b) offsets and (c) field marks in existence when the original cadastral survey of Government villages was completed and the number of each class in existence now?

Re—number of survey marks.

Answer 4—

The Government have not the information required.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state the net excess or deficiency in area in acres discovered during re-survey and revision survey?

Variation in area due to fresh survey.

Answer 5—

The Government are not in possession of the information required.

Questions and Answers.

(His Bahadur Karonisherrama Barua.)

Progress of
reclassification
and re-survey

Question 6 Will the Government be pleased to state the districts which are proposed to be re-settled during the next five years commencing with 1913-14 and the taluks which are proposed to be re-surveyed during the said period?

Answer 6—

The taluks to be re-settled during the next five years are—

District.	Taluks
1. Anantapur	Kadiri.
2. North Arcot	All taluks excepting Tirumangalam and Tiruppur.
3. South Arcot	Cuddalore.
4. Chittoor	Madanapalle. Chittoor. Chandragiri.
5. Guntur	Palemmer. Guntur.
6. Madras	Parsi. Periyakulam. Dindigul. Nilakottai (a portion).
7. The Nilgiris excepting the Coimbatore valley.	

Revision survey is understood to be required to—

District.	Taluks
Anantapur	Kadiri (a portion). Chayyar (do.) Vallur (do.)
North Arcot	Palar. Wardirank. Madanapalle (a portion).
Chittoor	Chittoor. Chandragiri. Palemmer. Parsi. Periyakulam. Dindigul. Nilakottai. Madur. Tirumangalam.

Besides these certain taluks in Tanjore and Trichinopoly are believed to require re-survey but no definite pronouncement can be made now as to when the work will be undertaken.

Progress of
reclassification
of taluks
already
surveyed.

Question 7 Will the Government be pleased to state which of the taluks proposed to be or which have to be re-settled during the next five years have been re-surveyed already?

Answer 7—

None of the taluks referred to has been re-surveyed already, but revision survey has been completed or will be completed by the end of June next in Arkonam, Walajpet and Gudiyatham.

Progress of
reclassification
proposals.

Question 8 Will the Government be pleased to state what taluks or specified areas in the districts referred to in Question No. 6 are proposed to be re-classified with regard to the quality of the soils and the approximate cost of such re-classification?

Answer 8—

There will be no general re-classification of soils in the Kadiri taluk (Anantapur district) or North Arcot or in the taluks of Madanapalle (Chittoor district) and Guntur (Guntur district). As regards the remaining areas the Government are not at present in a position to say whether any re-classification will be necessary.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimhamo Sarma.)

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Government tanks out of repair now and the number proposed to be repaired during 1912-13 (a) by the Revenue Department, (b) by the Public Works Department?

Repair of Government tanks.

Answer 9.—

The statement of irrigation sources in and out of repair is prepared quarterly. The last statement was prepared for the year ending 30th June 1910 and the Government have no information as to how many tanks are out of repair now nor are they aware how many are being repaired by Collectors or by the Public Works Department for repairs in the current year.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state the approximate extent of wet land in the apudai of the tanks out of repair now, the revenue derived therefrom and the remission granted during the year 1911-12 in respect of the lands under the tanks out of repair during that year?

Government tanks out of repair—Wet apudai and revenue.

Answer 10.—

The Government have no information.

Question 11. With reference to Statement No. 57 (extension of elementary education) Supplementary statistics, Volume II, Report on Public Instruction, will the Government be pleased to state how many schools have been newly established during 1912-13 and how many are proposed to be established in 1913-14 in each of the villages or groups of villages noted in columns 6, 7, 8, 9, i.e., with a population of 2,000-3,000, 1,000-2,000, 500-1,000 and less than 500?

Newly opened elementary schools.

Answer 11.—

The information desired is not yet available. The progress made from year to year can be ascertained from a comparison of the statistics of the extension of elementary education given in the supplemental tables furnished with the annual reports on public instruction.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state the protective irrigation works which have been investigated during the last ten years, and

Progress of protective irrigation works.

(a) the estimated cost of each,

(b) which of the said works has received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State?

Answer 12.—

(a) A list* showing the projects which were investigated primarily for the purpose of protection with a note showing how each has been dealt with will be laid on the table.

(b) The following projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India or the Secretary of State:—

Kharasani project, Guntur District .. Sanctioned by the Government of India.

Yerikotapuram project, Kurnool District .. Do. do.

Vellar project (improvements to the Lower Coleroon and Shattacopee agra systems), South Arcot District, revised estimate. .. Sanctioned by the Government of India as a productive work.

Siddapur project, Kurnool District .. Originally sanctioned by the Government of India as a productive work and subsequently re-sanctioned by Local Government as a Class II, minor work.

Moyed project, Nellore District .. Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

* Printed as Appendix I, pages 120 to 148, infra.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Alfred Dorne; Rao Bahadur Ramanujachariyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Grants to aid
in secondary
schools from
Imperial
Treasury.

Question 13. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of all the schools that applied for a share of the Imperial grant for aided secondary schools which was the subject of G.O. No. 593. Educational, dated 5th July 1913, showing in each case (a) whether the school was already in receipt of teaching grants, (b) the amount applied for, (c) the amount actually paid, (d) the object to which it was devoted, i.e., increased pay or provision fund, and (e) in cases where no grant was given, the reason?

Answer 13—

The Government regret that they cannot furnish the particulars desired, partly because complete information is not available and partly for the reason that they are not prepared to publish the grounds for refusing to make or to enhance grants to individual schools. The total grant actually paid to each school is given in the subsidiary tables published with the annual reports on public instruction.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRI:—“May I ask whether any board or municipal school has received a share of this grant?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED DORNE:—“The answer is: ‘No.’”

Affiliation of
Presidency
College in
Group VI of
B.A. courses.

Question 14. (a) With reference to G.O. No. 351, Educational, dated 22nd February 1912, passing orders on a memorial from the Chairman, Public Meeting, Madras, dated November 1911, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken to secure the affiliation of the Presidency College to the University in Group VI of the B.A. Pass and Honours courses?

(b) If no action has yet been taken, will Government be pleased to expedite it?

Answer 14—

The Government called for a report on the subject from the Director of Public Instruction, but the submission of that report has necessarily been deferred pending a decision is reached to the larger questions of the place to be assigned to Indian languages in the University Arts course and the extent to which the University will itself undertake the teaching of these languages.

Candidate
bringing up
petition for
admission to
secondary
education.

Question 15. Will Government be pleased to state the numbers of candidates at the public examinations of 1911, 1912 and 1913 held by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board that brought up under Group C. Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Oriya, respectively?

Answer 15—

The following statement shows the number of candidates registered for the examination in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Oriya in 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

	Tam.	Canar.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canar.	Malayalam.	Oriya.
1911	100	1,010	1,010	121	121	20	
1912	100	1,010	1,010	121	121	20	
1913	100	1,010	1,010	121	121	20	

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar Avargal.

Drainage of
Canary delta.

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to Question No. 55 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th February 1913,

(a) whether a programme has been drawn up for carrying out the remaining improvements to the drainage of the Canary delta;

(b) in what time the programme will be completed; and

(c) whether a copy of the programme will be placed on the table?

Questions and Answers.

(The Balakrishnan Namangalariyer.)

Answer 16—

No complete programme for the execution of improvements to the drainage of the Cauvery delta has been drawn up. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has made recommendations for the drainage of the Shiyali taluk and estimates when prepared will be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The question of other improvements will be examined from time to time in the light of the experience gained from completed works.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in paragraph 15 of its proceedings printed on page 139 of G.O. No. 697, Revenue, dated 31st July 1908,

*Regulation in
Cauvery delta.*

(a) how many regulators have been constructed since 1908 and at what cost to secure an "equitable and economical distribution of water" in the various minor rivers which spread out over the delta;

(b) whether any work remains to be done, and when it will be completed and

(c) whether a statement of work already done can be placed upon the table?

Answer 17—

A list will be compiled and furnished to the Honourable Member.

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the improvement of the Manjarir suggested by Mr. Clark in paragraph 59 of his settlement report printed on page 6 of G.O. No. 697, Revenue, dated 31st July 1908, has been carried out and when?

*Manjarir
improvement
scheme—
Cauvery delta.*

Answer 18—

The consideration of the improvement referred to was dropped owing to the possibility of the Manjarir irrigation being benefited by other contemplated improvements in the delta. The scheme will be inquired into again.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the re-placement of the dam by shutters at the Upper Asicut of the Cauvery delta has produced the result anticipated;

(b) if the reply is in the affirmative, what is the resulting benefit and to what extent has it been secured?

*Shutters at
Upper Asicut,
Cauvery delta.*

Answer 19—

(a) Yes.

(b) The improvements effected are as follows:—

(i) The quantity of sand loosed down the Cauvery has been reduced.

(ii) The flood discharge of the Cauvery has been reduced.

(iii) The supply in the Cauvery in low freshes has been increased.

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the necessity for the large and sudden increase in the staff of the Law College, Madras, provided in the budget estimate for 1912-13 by the addition of a professor on Rs. 600, four assistant professors on Rs. 250 and a curator on Rs. 200;

*Law College
staff.*

(b) whether they will place on the table copy of the correspondence on the subject, and a statement of the number of students on the roll in each class during the last two years?

Answer 20—

(a) The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 224, Educational, dated 18th March 1913, which gives the reasons for the increase in the staff of the Law College.

(b) The Government are not prepared to place on the table the correspondence on the subject leading up to the Government Order mentioned. The number of students in each class of the college is given in the annual administration reports which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Questions and Answers.

(See *Bahadur Rameshchariyer* ; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Grants-in-aid to an industrial school at Tanjore.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 to an industrial institution to be started at Tanjore ;

(b) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, the terms on which grant will be made ?

Answer 21.—

No such grant has been sanctioned.

Transfer of a sub-assistant surgeon from Trichinopoly.

Question 22. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter regarding the transfer of sub-assistant surgeon P. M. Krishnaswami Nayudu printed on page 7 of the *Hindu* newspaper, dated 6th March 1913 ?

(b) Will they be pleased to state—

(i) whether during the two years Krishnaswami Nayudu remained in charge of the Wernaiyur Jubilee dispensary the number of out-patients increased from 80 to 220 ;

(ii) whether he was transferred twice—once in February 1911 and again in May 1911—and whether on both the occasions the order of transfer was cancelled on representations made by the local officers ;

(iii) whether he was again transferred in December 1912 against the wishes of the Municipal Council and of the leading citizens of Trichinopoly ; and

(iv) whether Government have received a memorial on his behalf and whether it will be favourably considered ?

Answer 22.—

Sub-assistant surgeon P. M. Krishnaswami Nayudu was in charge of the Wernaiyur Jubilee dispensary from April 1910 to December 1912. The daily average attendance of out-patients at the dispensary was 167, 206 and 227, respectively, during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. The sub-assistant surgeon was twice under orders of transfer in 1911 and the order of transfer on both occasions was cancelled by the Surgeon-General at the request of the local officers. His transfer in 1912 was ordered, although local representations were made against it, because this sub-assistant surgeon had served in the Trichinopoly district continuously for eleven years (with the exception of 2½ months) and for 2½ years at Wernaiyur and the Surgeon-General was of opinion that it was time he was sent elsewhere. A memorial on behalf of the sub-assistant surgeon has been received and has been referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks.

Location of existing hospital, Trichinopoly.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the citizens of Trichinopoly assembled in public meeting and protesting against the removal of the municipal hospital of the town from its present site, which is centrally situated, and whether orders have been passed thereon ?

Answer 23.—

The Government have received a memorial signed by the president of the rate-payers' association and embodying a resolution said to have been passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Trichinopoly protesting against any change in the site of the municipal hospital. This representation was referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for report in connection with an inquiry which he had separately been instructed to make regarding the relative merits of alternative sites for a new general hospital. The Government await the result of that inquiry.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

Municipal Commission.

Question 24. (a) With reference to my Question No. 46, and answer thereto in the Council meeting on the 6th April 1910; will the Government be pleased to inform whether powers have been delegated to Collectors to cancel manorial encroachments when reports are made to them that the bonds to a field have been removed ?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to issue early orders to save to the ryots the expense and trouble of appealing to the Board of Revenue in such matters ?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. S. Pillai.)

Answer 24—

The Additional Member is referred to G.O. No. 3142, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1910 (which was placed on the Editors' Table) by which Collectors are authorized to sanction with the consent of the pottadar transfers of ryotwari lands from assessors to "dry" or "wet" and vice versa.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

Railway accidents.

(a) the number of collisions, averted collisions and derailments of trains in the South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway lines during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 and the number of casualties reported,

(b) the number of such collisions and derailments during nights and the consequent casualties,

(c) the number of such accidents found to have been directly or indirectly due to the negligence of the assistant station-masters employed in the railways?

Answer 25—

The following table gives the information asked for:—

Description.	M. & S. M. Railway.			South Indian Railway.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
(a) Total figures.						
Collisions	—	—	4	4	6	2
Averted collisions	4	3	4	3	1	7
Deraillments	2	3	2	3	10	11
Casualties Killed	—	—	12	—	4	4
Injured (slightly)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Accidents and casualties by night.						
Collisions	—	—	2	2	4	2
Averted collisions	2	1	2	2	—	4
Deraillments	—	—	2	—	4	—
Casualties Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injured (slightly)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Accidents by night-guards or assistant station-masters.						
Collisions	—	—	2	2	4	1
Averted collisions	2	1	2	2	—	4
Deraillments	—	—	—	—	—	1

Question 26. (a) Are the Government aware that assistant station-masters are not only made to do continuously night work, but at times some of them are not relieved even after twelve hours' work?

Night duty of assistant station-masters.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to make inquiry, with a view to ensure public safety, by insisting on these railway servants being not over-worked, or kept on duty beyond a reasonable time?

Answer 26—

The Government are aware that assistant station-masters are ordinarily employed continuously on night duty but they have no information whether such duty at times extends beyond a period of twelve hours. The Government do not propose to take any further action in this matter as they are satisfied that all necessary precautions are being taken to secure public safety.

Question 27. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders were eventually passed by Government in pursuance of their answer to the Question No. 45 asked by the Hon'ble Moulvi Saliyid Marhum Sahib in the Council meeting dated 21st February 1911?

Government of Madras at Government of Madras.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ketere Pillai; Mr. Evans Mason; Raja Sri Madana Mohana Srinha Deva.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry into the alleged grievances of the employees in the Government Press with regard to the casual leave, privilege leave, public holidays, over-time work, postal facilities, manner of monthly payment of salaries, mode of payment when employees are compelled to be absent on sickness and absences, etc., with a view to redress them?

Answer 27—

The Superintendent of the Government Press has been recently given discretion to grant casual leave to employees entitled to payment for over-time whenever he considers that circumstances render this course reasonable. The Government will inquire into the other matters which are dealt with in the memorandum which accompanied the Honourable Member's question.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MAHON.

Question 28. (a) What is the Panchama population (i) in Malabar, (ii) in South Canara?

(b) Are there any schools solely devoted to the education of Panchama boys and girls? If so, will the Government be pleased to mention the names of such schools with the strength of each?

(c) Are any Panchama boys attending schools in which caste Hindu boys are being educated?

Answer 28—

(a) According to the census of 1911 the castes generally regarded as coming under the term "Panchama" numbered 26,712 in Malabar and 114,596 in South Canara.

(b) The Honourable Member will be furnished with copies of the lists of recognised elementary schools in the districts of Malabar and South Canara. The lists show among other things the names of the schools, the form of management, the standards and the total number of pupils in each school on the 31st March 1912 and indicate which schools are chiefly intended for Panchama or any other particular class of the community.

(c) It is not uncommon for Panchama pupils to attend schools in which caste Hindu boys are being educated, but the Government have no detailed information.

Question 29. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state through what avenue the canal connecting the Kallatur river with the Kallai river goes?

(b) Is it a fact that salt water during high tide from the canal inundates the rice lands on the banks of the canal and injures the crops thereon?

(c) If so, what is the average of such lands and what is the revenue derived therefrom?

Answer 29—

The Government have called for a report.

Question 30. Will the Government in view of the railway communication now existing between Calicut and Kallatur cause inquiries to be made if the filling up of the canal will not materially benefit the rice lands on the banks thereof?

Answer 30—

The Government do not consider it necessary to make the inquiries suggested as the filling up of the canal would be injurious to the timber trade of the locality.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Srinha Deva Garu.

Question 31. (a) Will the Government be pleased in backward areas like Ganjam, etc., to give effect to the alternative suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner embodied in G.O. No. 1435 L., dated 27th October 1911, for the adoption of revised scale of pay to the deputy inspectors of vaccination sanctioned in G.O. No. 1558 L., dated 7th December 1910?

Panchama,
descendants of
Malabar and
South Canara.

Inundation
from Kallatur
canal, Malabar
district.

Canal of
Kallatur,
Kallatur canal,
Malabar
district.

Pay and other
allowances of
deputy
inspectors of
vaccination.

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Sri Mahesa Mahesa Sista Deva; Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether all the Deputy inspectors of vaccination have been provided with office accommodation either in the District or in the taluk boards' offices as per G.O. No. 237 L., dated 24th June 1913, and if not, will the Government be pleased to sanction house-rent to such of the deputy inspectors of vaccination as are not provided with office accommodation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to exempt the Uryia vaccinators of the Ganjam district from the operation of G.O. No. 1558 L., dated 7th December 1905, regarding the educational qualification?

Employment of village Uryia vaccinators in Ganjam.

Answer 31—

- (a) The Government are not prepared to consider any revision in the scale of pay drawn by deputy inspectors of vaccination in hill tracts and other backward areas or localities not within easy reach of magisterial courts until they have received and considered the proposals which the Sanitary Commissioner is now engaged in working out for the extension of the "trial scheme" of vaccination to the rest of the Presidency.
- (b) The Government are not aware of the exact arrangements which have been made locally for the provision of office accommodation for deputy inspectors of vaccination. They are not prepared to sanction the grant of house-rent on that account.
- (c) The educational qualifications prescribed in the case of vaccinators are specified in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1605 L., dated 25th September 1905. As at present advised the Government do not consider it either necessary or desirable to exempt Uryia in general from the rules then laid down.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of appeals presented to the Board of Revenue, Madras, each year during the last five years against the decisions of their subordinate officers, exempting those passed under the Madras Estates Land Act, with particulars showing in how many the decisions were modified or reversed and in how many they were confirmed?

Appeals to the Board of Revenue.

Answer 33—

The following statement gives the information required by the Honourable Member:—

Year.	Number of appeals presented to the Board of Revenue, Madras.	Number of cases in which the decisions of subordinate officers were modified.	Number of cases in which the decisions of subordinate officers were reversed or modified.
1910	917	408	81
1909	903	713	109
1914	988	948	100
1911	932	738	167
1912	1,018	890	218

Year.	Number of appeals presented to the Board of Revenue, Madras.	Number of cases in which the decisions of subordinate officers were modified.	Number of cases in which the decisions of subordinate officers were reversed or modified.
1905-06	815	580	48
1906-07	861	569	47
1907-08	901	618	46
1908-09	935	718	46
1909-10	1,017	718	47

Questions and Answers.

(Res. Bahadur Subbaroyala Reddiyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

A district or sub-district judge for Vellore.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to establish in the new district of North Arcot a district court or a sub-court at Vellore, the head-quarters of that district?

Answer 33—

There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

Transfer of Chingleput district court to Saidapet.

Question 34. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to transfer the district court of Chingleput from Chingleput to Saidapet, and if so, the grounds on which the proposal is based?

Answer 34—

In connection with proposals to build a new court house for the District and Sessions Judge Chingleput, it has been suggested that the district court should be transferred to Saidapet on the ground that it is desirable to concentrate the district offices at one place and that Saidapet is now more populous than Chingleput. The Government are consulting the High Court on this suggestion.

Flood work in the French Mangrove, North Arcot district.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) if any steps have been taken by the Public Works Department to protect and strengthen the left bank of the French Mangrove channel in the district of South Arcot against periodically recurring breaches during high floods between the limits of Krishnapuram, Villupuram tank, and the French Bahar tank; and

(b) if the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, whether estimates have been prepared therefor and the probable time when the work will be started?

Answer 35—

It is not proposed to strengthen the left bank of the Mangrove channel as certain improvements are under consideration, which, if carried out, will obviate the necessity for doing so.

Arbitration Commission, Chingleput district.

Question 36. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to Question No. 50 (d) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912—

(a) whether the plans and estimates have been scrutinized by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and

(b) if so, whether they have been submitted for the orders of Government and with what result?

Answer 36—

The revision of the plans and estimate of the project was delayed owing to more urgent work in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation but will be completed in a month.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Prayer leave for Mohammedans at Saidapet.

Question 37. (a) Is the Government aware that on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Uthappa the Government of Bengal has been pleased to grant two hours' leave to all Mohammedans employed in the public offices to say their Friday prayers?

(b) Will the Government of Madras also be pleased to extend the same concession to the Mohammedans employed in the public offices and grant them two hours' leave to enable them to say their Friday prayers?

Answer 37—

The Government have asked the Government of Bengal whether such an order as is described has been issued. When the reply is received, the matter will be further considered.

Sinking up of Negapatnam bar.

Question 38. (a) Is the Government aware that the bar at Negapatnam has not improved in spite of the special works at Valangannur and that in low tide even empty boats cannot cross the bar?

Questions and answers.

(Mr. Ahmad Faruk Marikkar; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.)

(3) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps to prevent the constant silting up of the bar until such time as the proposed dredger arrives?

Answer 58—

(a) The Government are informed that the condition of the bar is not worse this year than it has been in former years at the same season.

(b) The new dredger is expected to commence work in May next, and meanwhile the dredger now in use has been repaired and will be kept constantly in operation.

Question 59. (a) Is the Government aware that in areas inhabited by a large Mohammedan population their interests are not adequately represented in local bodies by a representative of their being elected?

Representation
of Mohammedans
in local bodies

(b) Will Government in order to safeguard their interests be pleased to reserve a fixed proportion of nominated seats to Mohammedans?

Answer 59—

The Government have no reason to believe that speaking generally the Mohammedan community is inadequately represented on local bodies. It is well understood that the existing powers of nomination should be utilized so as to safeguard the interests of minorities which cannot secure representation through the process of election, but the Government are not prepared definitely to reserve a fixed proportion of the nominated seats for any one section of the community.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.

Question 60. Will the Government be pleased to amend the standing orders relating to *jamaabandi* by directing,

Orders of
president.

(a) the village officers to close the village accounts by the 1st of May in every year,

(b) the village officers to obtain the signatures of the pattidars of the village or their representatives in Village Account No. 10, part II, not less than a week before the date on which the *jamaabandi* of the village begins,(c) that the *jamaabandi* of any village does not begin earlier than the 8th of May in every year, when the objections, if any, of the pattidars may be heard,(d) the *jamaabandi* officers to record in each year in the village register the defects pointed out and the remedies and improvements suggested at the *jamaabandi* in the village administration by the pattidars or their representatives and how far in each year the defects pointed out and the remedies and improvements suggested in previous years were redressed or carried out, and this register be open to the pattidars?

Answer 60—

(a) & (c) *Jamaabandi* has to be completed within the kharif year. The proposed orders would render this difficult or impossible and would result in a hurried and unsatisfactory settlement.(b) The proposal is impracticable as No. 10 Account, part II, cannot be written up till orders have been passed by the *jamaabandi* officer on the various detailed accounts from which it is compiled.

(d) Government do not consider the suggestion practicable or necessary.

Question 61. (a) Is the Government aware that serious inconvenience is caused to the public at present by the way in which street encroachments are dealt with by the officers of Government in this Presidency?

Encroachments
on streets.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to decide the street lines once for all in such a manner as to meet the reasonable requirements of the public by removing the objectionable and assigning unobjectionable cases and to prepare permanent sketches of streets in villages?

Questions and Answers.

To Mr. Kankiraman Nayanar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Answer 46—

It is the case that the sanctioned scheme for the re-organisation of training schools for masters, which was drawn up some years ago, involves the abolition of the training school at Badagere, but owing to the present pressing need for more trained teachers the Government have as a tentative measure authorised the continuation of the school for a year; the question of its permanent retention will receive consideration in due course.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any experiment for eradicating malaria by encouraging the breeding of species of fresh-water fish which feed on mosquito larvae has been undertaken in South Canara and Malabar;

(b) whether any local species of mosquito-destroying fish have been identified in either or both of these districts;

(c) if such species of fish have been identified and their mosquito-destroying value tested, whether steps have yet been taken to popularise the breeding of such fish in tanks, pools and wells affected by mosquito larvae; and

(d) if no such experiments and investigations have yet been undertaken, whether Government will now be pleased to direct them to be set on foot?

Answer 47—

(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information whether any such experiments and investigations have been undertaken.

(d) They will consider the matter.

Question 48. (a) Is the Government aware that the litigants in general consider it a hardship to conduct cases in the High Court on account of the heavy translation and printing charges in the preparation of the records in cases on the appellate side of the local High Court?

(b) Is it a fact that the translators are paid only Rs. 6 a page while Rs. 10 is levied per page from the parties, and Rs. 15 a page for printing from the appellants and Rs. 4 a page from the respondents, whereas only Rs. 16 per page is paid by the High Court to the printing office?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the surplus amount of translation and printing fund of the local High Court levied from the parties?

(d) If the surplus of the credit of the translation and the printing department of the High Court is large, will the Government be pleased to instruct the High Court to reduce such charges to lighten the burden of the ordinary litigants?

Answer 48—

(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The facts are as stated.

(c) The surplus of the translation and printing fund was approximately Rs. 1 lakhs on the 31st December 1932.

(d) The High Court have under consideration the question whether the charges collected from suitors should be reduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Question 49. With reference to the Question No. 19 asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1932, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to re regarding the advisability of abolishing the outstems' case in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district?

Answer 49—

The report called for on the subject from the Board of Revenue has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rameschandra Sas Pandita.)

included in
local bodies
for the new
elementary
schools

Question 50. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of elementary schools started in each district in rural and urban areas in 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 and the contribution paid to each district board and municipality from Provincial funds during the said years in regard to the maintenance of the schools?

Answer 50.—

No contribution was paid to local bodies during 1910-11 for the opening of new schools and no information is readily available showing in which districts or municipalities schools were opened, but the totals are shown in Statements Nos. 65 and 66 in the supplemental statistics published with the report on public instruction for the year, namely, under local boards 63 boys' schools and six girls' schools and in municipalities ten boys' schools and one girls' school. Statements * are laid on the table giving full details for the year 1911-12 and information as to the contributions paid in 1912-13; complete particulars of the schools opened in the latter year are not yet available.

Grants to local
bodies for
elementary
school
buildings.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the distribution among the district boards and municipalities of the grant for the construction of buildings for elementary schools in 1910-11, 1911-12 and in 1912-13?

Answer 51.—

No grants were distributed for the construction of elementary school buildings in 1910-11. A statement † is laid on the table showing the distribution of schemes for this purpose in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Elementary
school
buildings.

Question 52. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of school buildings for elementary schools constructed in 1911-12 and in 1912-13?

Answer 52.—

Twenty-eight buildings for elementary schools were constructed by local bodies during 1911-12. The returns for 1912-13 have not yet been received. The information is always published in the supplemental statistics attached to the annual reports on public instruction.

Training
colleges,
Rajahmundry.

Question 53. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances that led to the abolition of the L.T. section of the Training College at Rajahmundry?

(b) In view of expansion of the work of the Department of Education will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of re-opening the L.T. section of the above college?

Answer 53.—

(a) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 58 of the last quinquennial report for an explanation of the circumstances which led to the amalgamation of the college department of the Training College, Rajahmundry, with the Teachers' College, Suddipet.

(b) The latter institution has just been re-organized at a considerable cost and as at present advised the Government do not think it expedient to revive the training section at Rajahmundry.

Kistna
reservoir
project.

Question 54. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to what progress has been made in regard to the Kistna reservoir project?

Answer 54.—

The plans and estimates for the project have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

* Printed as Appendix II at page 260 and 261 infra.

† Printed as Appendix III at page 262 infra.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Question 53. (a) Is it a fact that mile-cookies on steel banks and river embankments in the Godavari delta are fixed every month for their inability to impound cattle and is the practice supported by any departmental orders? Cattle weighing 800 lbs. (approx.) is fixed for 10 days.

(b) Is any limit fixed up to which fines can be imposed in a month?

(c) Is it true that these statements of cattle respondents are sent to revenue inspectors for verification every month?

Answer 53—

(a) It is not a fact that mile-cookies are fixed every month for their inability to impound cattle.

(b) No.

(c) In Godavari Western division the pound receipts are sent to tahsildars for verification at the beginning of each month. In the other two divisions the practice has been discontinued.

Question 54. With reference to the estimate sanctioned in 1905 for the Kottalanka project in the Amalapur taluk, Godavari district, and postponed after the work was proceeded with to some extent, will the Government be pleased to order further investigation for the project main and branch channels on account of the importance and necessity of the project? Kottalanka project, Godavari district.

Answer 54—

The execution of further work on the Kottalanka project is deferred until the question of re-modelling the existing channels in the Godavari delta now under investigation has been considered.

Question 55. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter published in the *Itina*, dated 26th August 1912, "On inconvenient *kidhadi* on 'lanka lands'?" Kidhadi on delta lands, Godavari district.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Godavari on the subject?

Answer 55—

The Government have now perused the article referred to. The lanka *kidhadi* are collected in three instalments from January to March. As this *kidhadi* was fixed in 1896 after full consideration the Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report.

Question 56. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the delta irrigation maps referred to on page 16 of the Public Works Department administration report for 1910-11, Part II, are available to the public for sale? If not, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table? Delta irrigation maps.

Answer 56—

As only a small number of copies has been printed, the irrigation maps of the Godavari and Krishna deltas are not available for sale to the public and they cannot be placed on the table but they may be inspected by Honourable Members either at the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or in the offices of the executive engineers.

Question 57. With reference to paragraph 249 of the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-02, Part II, Provincial, will the Government be pleased to state whether investigations of projects for storage works in the uplands of the Godavari recommended by the Irrigation Commission have been made in view of the fact that those tracts need protection, and if so with what result? Proposed irrigation on Godavari uplands.

Answer 57—

No projects of the class referred to have been investigated, but the improvement of a number of small tanks in the Hindrichalam and Nagar taluks has been investigated and estimates for such of the works as were feasible have been prepared.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. P. V. Krishna Rao Pancha.)

Impress
project a map
Tani and
Sakuradi,
Goderi
District.

Question 60. (a) Adverting to the list of projects for new works given on page 118 of the report of the Irrigation Commission, 1901-03, Appendix, will the Government be pleased to state whether the projects regarding the reservoir on the stream which passes Tani and the irrigation in the Ilakapalli taluk from the Sabari and its tributaries stated by the special superintending engineer as worthy of investigation have been investigated accordingly and if so with what result?

(b) If not will the Government be pleased to issue orders for the investigation of the said project?

Answer 60—

(a) The projects have not been investigated.

(b) Preliminary reports regarding them will be called for.

Pumping
installations on
the Godavari
banks.

Question 61. (a) Now that the Divi pumping project has been completed and proved a success, will the Government be pleased to order an investigation for steam pumping installations on a site on the right bank of the Godavari fifteen miles above the ament as also on the left bank of the same for bringing the areas of the uplands under irrigation as proposed by Mr. Ead, executive engineer on special duty in connection with the Divi pumping project, as the preliminary levels appear to have been taken and the approximate extent that can be brought under irrigation ascertained?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state to what taluks of the Godavari district as it was constituted in 1901-03 the 150,000 acres belong, as shown by Colonel A. W. Smart, to which probably irrigation could be extended by pumping (vide page 146 of the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, Appendix)?

Answer 61—

(a) The question of investigating the scheme will be considered.

(b) The Government have no information as to the exact location of the 150,000 acres referred to. They will inquire whether the information is on record in the office of the Superintending Engineer.

Widening of
navigation
Godavari
District.

Question 62. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of bridges over navigable canals in the present Godavari district whose width is less than twelve feet?

(b) Is the Government aware that inconvenience is felt and danger apprehended in road traffic by their not being at least twelve feet wide; and, if so, will the Government be pleased to order the Godavari District Board to provide funds to widen them as early as possible?

Answer 62—

The Government have no information on the subject and do not propose to interfere in a matter with which the local boards of the district are competent to deal.

Revenue from
tree patta.

Question 63. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of districts in which revenue is derived from tree patta?

(b) With reference to G.O. No. 3476, Revenue, dated 14th November 1911, will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether due publicity was given in all districts by a notification in the district gazettes in digest of the abrogation of the rule in Board's Standing Order No. 15, 2 (v) (b), therein mentioned?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to issue orders to Collectors for the supply of the omission?

Answer 63—

(a) Revenue is derived from tree patta in the following districts:—

Ganjam	Karnool	Trichinopoly.
Vinayapattam.	Madras.	Madras.
Giddalur.	Chingleput.	Hannid.
Quinta.	Chittoor.	Tirunelveli.
Nellore.	North Arcot.	Colaba.
Chintapur.	South Arcot.	Salem.
Satyap.	Tanjore.	South Canara.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. N. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu: Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

(B) & (c) The Government Order referred to by the Honourable Member has been communicated to all Collectors, divisional officers, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars and has been placed on the Notice Table. The Board of Revenue has also cancelled paragraph 2 (v) (b) of Board's Standing Order No. 15 in accordance with the direction of the Government Order. The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report as to whether a notification to that effect was issued in the district gazettes nor do they consider that such a notification is necessary.

Question 64. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been any reduction in the Madhav district at the end of 1912 in the number of teddy shops of bad rogues and houses of "receivers," which were reported to be 71 and 55, respectively at the end of 1911?

Teddy shops of bad rogues and houses of receivers of stolen property in Madhav district.

Answer 64—

The figures at the end of 1912 were 84 and 29, respectively.

Question 65. Will the Government be pleased to state whether inconvenience is caused to the pattadars of service farms by giving only one or two names of the several owners in the re-survey settlement registers of villages without commencing the names of all owners and the shares of fields owned by each, severally or jointly, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to order that separate sheets be published as appendices to these registers giving the names of all the pattadars of survey number or numbers as in the case of jagirdar lands?

Appendixes to the service farms.

Answer 65—

Instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue in 1909 that a detailed list of immidars concerned in joint fow holdings similar to the list of holders of ryotwari joint pattas should be appended to settlement registers.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Question 66. (a) Is it a fact that any gratuity or superannuation allowance paid to teachers in secondary schools is not recognised as an item of expenditure for the purpose of determining teaching grants?

Gratuities for teachers in secondary schools.

(b) Is it a fact that grants are not given in aid of schools under private management for the payment of gratuities or superannuation allowances to teachers, unless there are endowments started for that purpose?

(c) Is it a fact that the managers of most of the schools are not in a position to start any endowment for the purpose of providing gratuities or superannuation allowances to teachers?

(d) Is the Government aware that there are some managers of secondary schools that are able and willing to set apart some sums annually from private sources other than school fees for the payment of gratuities or superannuation allowances to teachers?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to modify the rules relating to grant-in-aid so as to afford help to such secondary schools, equal in amount to what the management may annually contribute, for the payment of gratuities and superannuation allowances to teachers?

Answer 66—

All money looked upon as reasonable was treated as admissible expenditure last year and included in the calculations made for the purpose of determining the amount of grant payable. No alteration of the Grant-in-Aid Code is necessary to allow of the continuance of this practice. But if it is found possible to institute a general provident fund for teachers, such payments will, doubtless be discontinued; in the meantime it is hoped that the funds available will permit of their being made.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantiak.)

Religious riots
at Kovur and
other places
in Nellore
district.

Question 57. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that on the night of 18th February last there was a disturbance at Kovur near Nellore on account of some disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans, that some persons were fired under the orders of the taluk magistrate, Kovur, and that two persons died in consequence?

(b) Is it a fact that there were similar disturbances at Kovur in former years?

(c) Is it a fact that there have been within recent years disturbances of public peace at Kandukur, Gudur, Nellore, and other places in the Nellore district on account of similar disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter fully and devise measures so as to prevent the recurrence of such disputes and disturbances of public peace?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials of Hindus and Muhammadans to investigate the causes that led to such disputes and suggest means for preventing a recurrence of such disputes?

Answer 57.—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such disturbances having occurred previously at Kovur.

(c) There was a similar disturbance at Kandukur in 1911. The Government have not been able to discover any other cases in which similar breaches of the peace occurred in the district.

(d) & (e) The Government have the matter under consideration already. They do not at present think that it is necessary to appoint a committee of the kind suggested.

Sanctity of the
Pambalera,
Nellore
district.

Question 58. (a) With reference to the answer of the Government to Question No. 89 put by me at the meeting of the Council held on 18th February 1913 regarding Pambalera sanctity near Gudur, Nellore district, will the Government be pleased to state if the report called for by the Government has been since received?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps to have an ancient re-constructed across the Pambalera river?

Answer 58.—

(a) Yes.

(b) The reports of the Collector and the Executive Engineer will be laid on the table.*

(c) The possibility of reconstructing an ancient will be further inquired into.

Sanatorium for
consumption
at Madanapalle,
Chittoor
dist.

Question 59. (a) Is it a fact that there is not sufficient accommodation for the use of patients resorting to the sanatorium at Madanapalle, Chittoor district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if an application was made for the acquisition of land for the sanatorium and, if so, when?

(c) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state if the land has been acquired for the sanatorium?

(d) If the land has not yet been acquired, will the Government be pleased to state the cause for the delay in acquiring the land?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps to complete the acquisition of land for the said sanatorium?

* Printed as Appendix IV at pages 356 and 365 infra.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Ponnala.)**Answer 69—*

The tuberculosis sanatorium at Madanapalle is a private institution maintained by the American Arctic Mission and is not under the control of the Government. The Government are unable to express an opinion regarding the sufficiency of the accommodation available in the institution, nor have the Government received an application for the acquisition of land on behalf of the sanatorium. A scheme to establish a larger sanatorium at Madanapalle, under the management of the South Indian Missionary Association, is however on foot, and the Government have undertaken, subject to compliance with certain conditions, to give it some financial assistance.

Question 70, Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases of (a) "theft of cattle" and (b) "mischief by killing or poisoning or maiming any animal" reported in Nellore district during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, the number of those cases which were tried and the number of cases which ended in conviction?

Cattle-thief and mischief to cows, Nellore District.

Answer 70—

A statement giving such statistics as are available is laid on the table.*

APPENDIX I.

[File Answer to Question No. 12 asked by the Hon'ble Rio Bahadur B. Namasubhara Sarma Gura at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913, page 341 supra.]

List of irrigation projects investigated primarily as productive works.

Project, district.	Amount of estimate.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
1. Kancherla project ..	10,45,000	Abandoned.
2. Bhassralingam project ..	1,54,353	
3. Gopalpuram tank ..	1,25,700	
4. Jagudi reservoir ..	2,17,500	
5. Amaladitya tank ..	1,57,000	
6. Ballipada project ..	2,65,425	
7. Nagavali reservoir ..	41,48,500	A preliminary report with an approximate estimate was received. It has been decided that no further action is necessary at present. Satisfactory as a famine-relief work under the head "B".
8. Begura reservoir ..	8,42,000	
9. Ganga Tempura project ..	8,72,600	
10. Padmanabhanagar project ..	1,47,300	Abandoned.
11. Bakula reservoir project ..	24,03,100	The further consideration of these projects has been deferred pending a decision on proposals for improving the existing floodlighting system.
12. Boudhupalli project ..	32,94,000	
13. Gaidibello project ..	15,17,500	
14. Mahasimantaya project ..	3,07,600	
14-a. Dinadi project ..	5,51,600	Abandoned.
<i>Madras District.</i>		
15. Mayad project ..	21,51,000	Under execution under the head "B".
16. Vengalapuram project ..	40,54,000	Returned for further investigation.
17. Buggara project ..	7,12,400	It is proposed to sanction this project as a famine-relief work under "B".
18. Saravalli project ..	6,58,000	Abandoned.
19. Gandipalem project ..	13,31,400	This project was held over till the results of the Mayad project are known. Will be re-considered when the Mayad project comes completion.
20. Ballajad reservoir ..	15,66,400	File remarks against Serial No. 19.
21. Somasankhi project ..	Not known.	Abandoned.
<i>Gauhati District.</i>		
22. Polkanda reservoir ..	18,65,719	In abeyance pending the settlement of the question of supply available for which gauging observations are being made.
23. Atara tank project ..	5,52,000	Awaiting the results of gaugings of the river for a year in which the rainfall does not exceed 80 inches.

List of irrigation projects terminated primarily as protective works—cont.

	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Guntur district—cont.</i>		
24. Chayyabandapalem tank.	1,06,000	Sanctioned as a finance-aided work under "35".
25. Ilberwal project ..	1,72,500	Under execution as a protective work under "35".
26. Gundlakuram project. {	Dry: 46,00,000 Wet: 14,92,000	Ordered to be over until orders are passed on the Krishna reservoir project.
<i>Koraput district.</i>		
27. Koraput-Cuddapah improvements.	42,00,000	Under scrutiny in the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
27-a Velgode project ..	20,57,000	Under revision by the Superintending Engineer.
27-b Osk project ..	40,00,000	Hold over pending final orders on Serial Nos 27 and 27-a above.
28. Gachhidat reservoir ..	11,33,000	Ordered to be over for ten years pending the results of some other minor projects in the locality.
29. Krishnapuram project ..	2,13,500	Under execution as a Class II minor work under Provincial "42".
30. Kothicorra project ..	47,000	Under execution as a Class II minor work under Provincial "42".
31. Chinnu Telur project ..	1,25,000	Sanctioned under the head "51" Finance Relief.
32. Yachalapuram project ..	2,45,000	Under execution as a protective work under "35".
33. Gundlapudi reservoir ..	5,15,000	Lying over pending the completion of the Yontapuram and Kothicorra projects now under execution.
34. Siddapur project ..	4,15,000	Under execution as a Class II minor work, under Provincial "42".
35. Yerragundapalayam tank.	20,100	Carried out from funds under "42".
<i>Anandpur district.</i>		
36. Upper Pinner project ..	25,35,000	Lying over pending the results of the gauging observations now being made.
<i>Cuddapah district.</i>		
37. Peralgal reservoir ..	42,00,000	Abandoned.
38. Pullampet project ..	66,30,000	Abandoned.
39. Lower Nagdara project ..	2,31,000	Abandoned.
40. Chinnayyagudipalli project.	4,28,000	Abandoned.
<i>Chingleput district.</i>		
41. Arni river reservoir ..	28,52,000	Sanctioned under "31. Finance Relief".
42. Arni river project (Lower).	2,73,000	Abandoned.
43. Upper Arni river project.	2,66,000	Under consideration by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as a finance-aided work.
44. Tannanapet project ..	1,49,000	The sanction of the project in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has already been completed.
45. Vaddalapalem project ..	96,700	Under consideration by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as a finance-aided work.
46. Uthamamer project ..	7,25,300	Under execution by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as a finance-aided work.
47. Madurathakam tank ..	4,93,000	Under execution by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as a finance-aided work.
<i>South Arcot district.</i>		
48. Vellar project (i.e., improvements to the Lower Coleroon and Periyar systems)	10,93,350	This project which was sanctioned as a protective work under "40" has almost been carried out.
49. Tabular project ..	16,44,000	The plans and estimates for the project have been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State as a protective work under "40".
<i>Tiruchirappalli district.</i>		
50. Nandiyar reservoir project.	30,06,000	Abandoned.

List of irrigation projects investigated primarily as protective works—cont.

	<i>Amount of estimate.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>		
51. Sherani project	.. 2,65,76,360	Awaiting orders on the Coimbatore reservoir project.
52. Tungalbadra project	.. 13,60,00,000	Indefinitely postponed.
53. Kistia reservoir project	.. 8,50,90,000	Submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State as a protective work under "49".
54. Coimbatore reservoir project	.. 3,85,60,000	Submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State as a protective work under "49".
<i>Salem district.</i>		
55. Gudamalai project	.. 24,75,000	If the Toladur project (Serial No. 48) be sanctioned, this will have to be abandoned.
56. Kinkunigai project	.. 52,28,300	Awaiting the results of the gauging observations now being made at the Ponnar bridge in the South Arcot district.
57. Marandhalli project	.. 1,14,700	The plans and estimates for this project are now undergoing revision by the Superintending Engineer.
<i>Madurai district.</i>		
58. Puzosalar project	.. 3,30,300	Abandoned.

APPENDIX II.

[Vote Answer to Question No. 10 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913, page 353 supra.]

A.—Statement showing the contributions paid & had taken from Provincial funds during 1911-12 and 1912-13 for the maintenance of elementary schools newly opened.

Name of district school.	Year		Year
	1911-12.		1912-13.
	Rs.	P.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	11,689		87,799
2. Anant, North	5,162		8,225
3. Anant, South	3,395		22,748
4. Bellary	3,791		15,288
5. Channarayana	6,816		19,960
6. Chikmagalur	3,809		8,275
7. Chittoor	2,553		12,248
8. Coimbatore	2,520		7,895
9. Cuddalore	3,394		7,872
10. Gajapati	2,415		17,717
11. Gadchiroli	2,688		15,499
12. Guntur	6,182		17,474
13. Kalyan	22,857		31,571
14. Karapur			584
15. Karmali	2,972		21,296
16. Madhav	8,062		11,288
17. Malabar	1,476		26,194
18. Nellore	3,922		22,471
19. Nijigala, The	315		1,466
20. Raverla	1,886		7,741
21. Salem	1,490		8,453
22. Tanjore	7,255		23,624
23. Tirunelveli	3,593		13,589
24. Trichinopoly	4,139		12,267
25. Vengalpet	4,281		13,546
Total	1,96,566		2,86,270

MUNICIPALITIES.

(No grants in 1911-12.)

Name of municipality.	1912-13.		Name of municipality.	1912-13.	
	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.
1. Anantapur	990		23. Burwade	2,443	
2. Bellary	583		24. Eluru	1,823	
3. Chikmagalur	585		25. Mandlapet	744	
4. Chikmagalur	185		26. Karmali	759	
5. Chikmagalur	420		27. Chikmagalur	921	
6. Chikmagalur	585		28. Chikmagalur	745	
7. Chikmagalur	185		29. Chikmagalur	693	
8. Chikmagalur	185		30. Chikmagalur	384	
9. Chikmagalur	740		31. Chikmagalur	1,781	
10. Chikmagalur	2,225		32. Chikmagalur	666	
11. Chikmagalur	1,629		33. Chikmagalur	666	
12. Chikmagalur	595		34. Chikmagalur	370	
13. Chikmagalur	622		35. Chikmagalur	370	
14. Chikmagalur	1,332		36. Chikmagalur	762	
15. Chikmagalur	679		37. Chikmagalur	421	
16. Chikmagalur	852		38. Chikmagalur	161	
17. Chikmagalur	893		39. Chikmagalur	826	
18. Chikmagalur	311		40. Chikmagalur	525	
19. Chikmagalur	437		41. Chikmagalur		
20. Chikmagalur	532				
21. Chikmagalur	490				
22. Chikmagalur	459				
			Total	29,962	

APPENDIX III.

[File Answer to Question No. 53 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandran Iyer Pundit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913, page 332 supra.]

Estimated showing the distribution among the district boards and municipalities of the grants paid for the construction of elementary school buildings in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Name of district board.	Year	
	1911-12.	1912-13.
	RS.	RS.
1. Annamalai	5,000	21,300
2. Annai, North	5,000	10,000
3. Annai, South	4,500	24,700
4. Bellary	6,000	21,000
5. Channarayana	3,300	18,700
6. Chingleput	6,000	22,150
7. Chittoor	3,000	18,500
8. Coimbatore	4,500	16,400
9. Cuddalore	6,000	18,400
10. Ganjam	6,000	20,000
11. Giddalur	4,000	21,000
12. Guntur	6,000	20,500
13. Kakinada	6,000	24,500
14. Khammam	2,000	3,500
15. Kurnool	6,000	3,000
16. Madhavaram	4,000	10,000
17. Madurai	6,000	8,700
18. Nellore	5,000	20,000
19. Nilgiris, The .. .. .	..	6,000
20. Pondicherry	6,000	18,000
21. Salem	5,000	15,000
22. Tanjore	6,000	24,500
23. Tiruchirappalli	5,000	5,000
24. Trichinopoly	6,000	24,100
25. Vengaloor	4,000	23,000
Total ..	1,36,000	4,25,700

MUNICIPALITIES.
(For grants in 1911-12.)

Name of municipality.	Year	
	1911-12.	1912-13.
	RS.	RS.
1. Annamalai	6,000	..
2. Chingleput	5,000	10,000
3. Tiruvannamalai	2,000	4,000
4. Vengaloor	4,100	5,000
5. Vellore	5,500	2,000
6. Walajpet	7,000	6,000
7. Chittoor	6,000	7,000
8. Coimbatore	2,500	2,000
9. Bellary	5,000	2,000
10. Mangalore	5,100	2,000
11. Chingleput	2,000	17,000
12. Coimbatore	6,000	20,000
13. Tirupur	4,000	2,000
14. Coimbatore	10,000	6,000
15. Erode	4,000	7,000
16. Cuddalore	3,000	3,000
17. Chingleput	4,000	2,000
18. Chingleput	5,000	2,000
19. Pudukkottai	3,000	2,000
20. Coimbatore	6,000	..
21. Rajahmundry	11,000	6,000
22. Guntur	5,000	2,000
23. Ongole	3,000	..
24. Tanjore	7,200	..
25. Berhampur	8,000	..
26. Mangalore	5,000	..
27. Kurnool	3,000	..
28. Nandyal	4,000	..
29. Dindigul	4,000	..
30. Kodaikanal .. .. .	..	10,000
31. Madurai .. .. .	..	4,000
32. Palani .. .. .	..	5,000
33. Ootacamund .. .. .	..	2,000
34. Channarayana .. .. .	..	2,000
35. Ootacamund .. .. .	..	2,000
36. Palghat .. .. .	..	2,000
37. Tellicherry .. .. .	..	2,000
38. Nellore .. .. .	..	2,000
39. Pudukkottai .. .. .	..	2,000
40. Salem .. .. .	..	17,000
41. Kumbakonam .. .. .	..	20,000
42. Marudangudi .. .. .	..	2,000
43. Mayasaram .. .. .	..	6,000
44. Nagapattinam .. .. .	..	7,000
45. Tanjore .. .. .	..	3,000
46. Palanassah .. .. .	..	2,000
47. Tiruvallur .. .. .	..	2,000
48. Tiruvarur .. .. .	..	7,000
49. Karaikal .. .. .	..	6,000
50. Trichinopoly .. .. .	..	2,000
51. Anaparthi .. .. .	..	2,000
52. Binnapattinam .. .. .	..	..
53. Vengaloor .. .. .	..	..
54. Vinnagaram .. .. .	..	4,000
Total ..	..	2,84,300

APPENDIX IV.

[For Answer to Question No. 65 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna. See Partals at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913, page 325 supra.]

Report of Nellore Collector on the Pambakura ancient.

Letter—from M.H.Dy. R. RAMAKRISHNA RAO Awaraj, Dinesh Bahadur, Collector of Nellore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 15th February 1913.

No.—Ref. 162-G, B/Col.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 294 B-15-1, dated 14th February 1913, received by me to-day I have the honour to enclose copy of a report, dated 11th November 1904, by the Executive Engineer, containing a history of the Pambakura ancient irrigation. The irrigation channel from the ancient having become much higher than the bed of the stream, the section of a pumping installation at the head of the channel was proposed. The Chief Engineer for irrigation in his No. 4224, dated 12th December 1904, pronounced the proposal as "not a promising one". Thereupon the correspondence was closed by the Board of Revenue in Proceedings No. 6974, M.A., dated 24th December 1904 (Settlement).

2. Early in 1912, certain ryots of Gudur and Tippengustapala, an adjoining village, presented a petition praying that the old silted may be restored. The irrigation tank in the latter village was being fed from the stream, and the ryots believe that if the channel is restored, the area under the tank will be about 300 acres. The matter was referred to the Executive Engineer who inspected the site and was convinced that "no workable scheme can be made out". A copy of his letter No. 1393 M., dated 2nd October 1912, is enclosed. Since then I had a talk with the Public Works Department, sub-divisional officer, Gudur division, and he made me understand that some arrangements about this ancient were being proposed. His proposals however have not been decided.

3. I beg to suggest the following answers to the questions of the Honourable Member:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The area involved is 1,108 acres situated at Rs. 4,973 converted to dry at Rs. 1,418. Of these 348 acres situated at Rs. 1,430 and bearing a dry assessment of Rs. 409 remained uncultivated. These figures are based upon the original survey and settlement. The present assessment on the entire wet system would be Rs. 5,805 (wet) and Rs. 1,360 (dry).

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The Engineering Department has pronounced against the recommended restoration of the works, but the matter is under the consideration of the Collector and the Executive Engineer.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Report on a pumping installation proposed to be erected at Gudur.

There are 1,178 acres of paddy or low lands in Gudur which were cultivated wet more than 30 years ago by a channel taking off from the Pambakura or Venkatagiri river above the bridge on the trunk road. This channel is known as the Pambakura irrigation channel, and is still borne on the Imperial Act No. 172. The channel besides supplying water to this extent supplies the Tippengustapala tank, Imperial No. 175, with an outlet of 212 acres.

2. The channel bed is higher than that of the river from which it takes, and it was usual for the ryots to put up a dike every year to raise the water. More than 30 years ago, the dike began to wear out so much both above and below the off-take of the channel that the villagers found it difficult to maintain the dike. The Public Works Department then stepped in to help the ryots. Small dams were constructed on the upstream side of the trunk-road bridge across the Pambakura river, and sluices were provided to be put in the grooves of the dams to raise water to the channel. The sluices were to be put in after the floods subsided and removed after the irrigation season. But in fact the ryots began to put the sluices when there were slight floods in the river and neglected to remove them when there were high floods. There were heavy floods when the sluices were in, but the bridge was fortuitously saved by the river bowing the road by its side making a way for itself. The Local Fund Department then objected to sluices being put in the road bridge, and the piers were consequently demolished. The irrigation under the channel began to decline from that date, and at present most of the lands are lying waste and some are cultivated with dry crops. During the floods of 1893, the whole country between Mandabali and Gudur was one sheet of water, and many

of the road bridges were washed away and have been replaced since by long Irish bridges or road dams.

3. The question of irrigation of these lands has been weighing up off and on, and when Mr. Paul was Executive Engineer in 1884 he proposed to erect the cross bund across the Pambalera. As it would be difficult to erect a cross bund when water was flowing through the river, he proposed to put in three rows of pipes in the river-bed to which water would be flowing during the erection of the bund, and which would be closed by shutters as soon as the bund was ready. This was tried but without any success. The idea was therefore given up.

4. In the years 1905 and 1901 another cross bund was erected across the river after the floods subsided in December, and although water flowed through the channel for some time the ryots would not take advantage of it. The ryots were told to sow their lands dry before the monsoon as they do in several parts of this district, and to grow the crops with the help of the rain and then take the channel water for some wettings after the rains cease. This they refused to do saying that these lands were unfit for that sort of cultivation, and that they could only cultivate them wet by allowing water and ploughing the lands. They further say that they cannot grow a three months' crop on the lands and that only five months' crop could be grown on them. They thus want the water to be supplied in the month of September. No cross bund could be erected then as a large quantity of water would be flowing down the river then.

5. The bed of the channel is nearly seven feet above that of the river and the channel will have to run nearly four feet deep, the least height of the cross bund to maintain this water level would be 15 feet and the cost of putting up such a bund every year would be prohibitive. The only way in which water could be supplied to the channel in September is by means of an ascent for which there is no proper site, the whole country for three miles being one sheet of water during high floods.

6. The only other alternative is to erect a pumping installation at the head of the channel and pump the river water into it. The pump will have to work for about four months in the year. The motor to be driven will be about Rs. 4,000, and the working expenses about Rs. 2,000. The net return may be Rs. 2,000 a year.

B. A. Srinivasa Aiyangar,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

(2)

Copy of letter from the Executive Engineer, Nellore Division, dated 2nd October 1912, No. 1235 M.

I have the honour to state that I inspected the site a day or two after you in company with the ryots. From an inspection of the place I thought it might be possible to irrigate some of the paddy lands by constructing a very low body wall in the Pambalera, with cross uprights about 24 or three feet high, three feet apart, so that when the supply in the river was low, the ryots might bend this up with turf, etc., and raise the water to irrigate their fields. I have had levels, etc., taken and find that with this arrangement I could irrigate fields at a level of 18 or lower while the level of the fields is actually 21 and over. Nothing very elaborate can be attempted as the increased revenue will be Rs. 2,100 only. It is impossible to control the Kandam river here except at a very heavy cost owing to the enormous quantity of water which it carries in floods and the low level of the fields on the margin which are entirely submerged during the floods. I repeat therefore that no workable scheme can be made.

APPENDIX V.

[Full Answer to Question No. 70 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kishen Rao Parule at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1911, page 357 supra.]

Statistics of cattle-thefts and mauling to cattle in Solapur district.

Description of case.	Year.	Police cases.			Magistrate's cases.	
		Reported.	Notified.	Convicted.	Reported.	Unreported.
A. Cattle thefts	1910 ..	101	63	21	10	1
	1911 ..	102	58	20	10	5
	1912 ..	115	66	23	10	3
B. Mauling by killing, poisoning or	1910 ..	20	8	5	0	0
	1911 ..	41	12	0	0	265
	1912 ..	26	5	4	0	251.

Budget.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART presented the budget for 1913-14 and in doing so said:—"Your Excellency, it is my duty on this occasion to explain to the Council the changes that have been made in the financial proposals of the Government that were embodied in the Financial Statement and that have now been reverted into our budget estimate. My Lord, there are no changes in the actual terms of the budget; but there is one change of perhaps some importance that I should like to mention, although it does not actually affect the form of the budget. We provided for a grant of six lakhs to the Madras Port Trust, our object being to enable that extremely useful body to continue the work which was then in progress if there should be any delay in obtaining the loan which they desired to get from the Government of India for the purpose of completing their scheme of works. I am glad to say that there has been no delay in obtaining the loan; and, therefore, the Port Trust are able to dispense with our assistance and to surrender to us the six lakhs which we had provided for them. I need hardly say that we shall find very useful objects for the expenditure of that six lakhs. That really exhausts, my Lord, the whole of the duty that I have to perform. But it has been customary to make some general remarks on this occasion, and if the Council will bear with me, I should like to offer some observations on a few matters connected with the revised estimate and the budget estimate.

"I will first take the revised estimate. We budgeted for the year that closed two days ago for a revenue of 690.25 lakhs and our revised estimate was 705.61 lakhs. The increase is 15.34 lakhs. That is only 2.2 per cent. of the total, and I think Honorable Members will agree with me that is very successful budgeting. Another satisfactory feature in our estimates is this, that this betterment of 15½ lakhs is not a betterment obtained by large increases under some heads and decreases under others; but there has been a general improvement under all the important heads and the increase is the sum of a number of places instead of being the net result of a lot of pluses and minuses. The principal increase has been under a head which has very rapidly grown in this Presidency; I refer to Excise. The increase under that head over original estimates has been no less than 6.65 lakhs, and taking the Imperial share as well, 12.10 lakhs. I budgeted last year for an increase of 18 lakhs which was about the arithmetical average; and the revenue from this source has grown so rapidly in the last few years upon the figures of which our calculations were based that I feared we should not really reach the amount indicated by the past rate of increase; but I am sorry to say I was very wrong and the actual increase over the previous year is no less than 30 lakhs, instead of the 18 lakhs that we had provided for. The other heads of revenue which show the principal increases are Land Revenue, Stamp and Registration. They are all better by two lakhs with some fractions, varying from 75 to 85 lakhs. These four heads—Land Revenue, Stamp, Registration and Excise—amount for 13.24 lakhs out of the 15.34 lakhs by which our revised estimate is better than our budget estimate. There is really a very satisfactory explanation even of this small amount of error in our original estimates. We budgeted for a normal season, but the season has actually been better than the normal. The south-west monsoon was late, but it was well maintained; the paddy was a very fine crop, while the dry crops that came through were above the average. There was some loss in the beginning in the early dry crops owing to the lateness of the monsoons, but this was more than made good by the harvest eventually obtained. The north-east monsoon was also late, and there was shortage in the sowing rice; but there again, when the rain came, it was exceedingly good—above the average; all our tanks were full and the area under paddy was above the average. The total increase in area under dry crops was 304,000 acres above the average of the previous five years, while under wet crops it was 87,000 acres. The prices also were slightly higher than they were in the year before, so that we had a larger area under cultivation, better harvests and rather better prices. All that meant prosperity to the agricultural population, which is far the greater portion of the population of this Presidency, and they had accordingly more money to spend on drink, and also there was more money devoted to litigation, more transactions in transfers of land owing no doubt to the agricultural

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boom, with the result that our revenue from Stamps and Registration also went up. I must lay stress on the part played by the seasons in our finances, because, while a good season means prosperous finance, I want to impress upon the Council that even a comparatively mild failure of the rains will seriously interfere with our financial prosperity. Our three chief items of revenue are Land Revenue including land revenue due to irrigation, Excise and Stamps; they constitute 80 per cent. of our total revenue, and these three are items which would suffer very markedly if we had a failure of the rains. Another thing is that these are the chief growing items of revenue, that perhaps is even a more important aspect of the matter. The only other item of taxation of any importance is the Assessed Taxes—Income-tax. That, I am sorry to say, yields very little and grows very slowly. It has not responded to the growing prosperity of the country in the way I should have expected. Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Registration have all responded and so also have the Imperial funds of Customs and Salt. The income-tax, on the other hand, shows very little increase in the three years of which we have accounts. The total varied from 15.55 lakhs to 16.08 lakhs. We have taken 17 lakhs for the revised estimate and we have put 17½ lakhs in the budget estimate, but it ought to grow much faster than that and I hope something of the same kind of feeling that prompts the sending in of conscience-money to the Chancellor at home may induce those who are amenable to income-tax to send what I may call 'conscience' returns to the assessing officer. We shall then hope to show a much larger amount in future years and to find a steadier growth than has been the case in the past.

"The revised estimate of expenditure has already been rather fully explained in the Financial Statement prepared by the Chief Secretary and in the memorandum which was prefixed to it. The total expenditure as there shown was 4.60 lakhs above our budget. That would ordinarily be quite wrong, but, as a matter of fact, our budget was increased by 12.30 lakhs after it had been introduced into this Council, chiefly by grants from the Government of India. If we take that into account, the revised estimate of expenditure is 7.70 lakhs less than the budget.

"I come now to the budget estimate. Our revenue is 740.37 lakhs and our expenditure is 620.58 lakhs, leaving a deficit of 80.21 lakhs, and I think the Council will agree with me that that is a very large deficit. It is made up of 22.55 lakhs taken from our two balances and of 57.66 lakhs taken from non-recurring grants made by the Government of India. This last amount has been spent in this way. On education—I will take the old grants first—2.25 lakhs; Madras City gets 12½ lakhs; agriculture and allied objects get 61 lakh; and the scheme for re-distribution of district and sub-divisional charges 6.10 lakhs. Of the new grants, education gets 16.30 lakhs, sanitation 2.25 lakhs and we have four lakhs, provided for general purposes. That makes up the total of 57.66 lakhs. We have received, as the Council knows, a great deal from the Government of India in recent years. In 1912-13 and 1913-14 we got no less than 16.60 lakhs recurring for expenditure on education. We got in this year which we are just entering six lakhs recurring for sanitation, so that our recurring grants are altogether 22.50 lakhs. That, I need hardly say, gives no cause for financial anxiety. That may be counted as part of our regular income, and we can rely upon it from year to year. The non-recurring grant has been no less than 61.07 lakhs for education; 52.25 lakhs for sanitation; one and a half lakhs for audit; seven lakhs for scientific and minor departments; 25 lakhs for Madras City; 12 lakhs for general purposes; and 18.50 lakhs for buildings in connection with the district re-organisation scheme. The total of these non-recurring grants is 187.82 lakhs.

"Our closing balance at the end of the year to which the budget relates is 148.44 lakhs, from which we must deduct our compulsory balance of 20 lakhs, leaving us 128.44 lakhs. Now, if we had not received these large grants from the Government of India, we should have a deficit instead of having 128.44 lakhs as available balance. We should have had a deficit of 83.43 lakhs. Another point which I wish to mention is that this balance of 128.44 lakhs is to some extent earmarked. No less than 63.50 lakhs of it consists of money which is made over to us by the Government of India with instructions as to the objects

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(Sir Herold Stuart.)

on which it is to be spent, so that our free balance is only 45.54 lakhs. There is another point of view that I should like to put, and that is, to repeat once more that our available balance is 128.84 lakhs and our deficit is 80.21 lakhs. If we go on at the present rate of expenditure and if we get no further grants from the Government of India, then at the end of three years from now, we shall have spent all our balances and shall have started a scale of expenditure which we should be quite unable to maintain. I think it necessary to sound a note of warning, because Honourable Members are apt to assume that we could go on at our present rate and they frequently press for still further increase in expenditure. As a matter of fact we are living on wind-falls, and our large expenditure in recent years has, as I think I have shown, been rendered possible only by wind-falls. We are glad to get them, but I think you will all agree that we should like to have a more assured form of income.

"The other point that I should like to refer to is the large increase in grants to local bodies, which also has been, in a great measure, due to the fact that we have received these wind-falls from the Imperial Government. I find that in 1904-05 the grants from the Provincial revenue to Local authorities amounted to 10.42 lakhs; in 1911-12 they had gone up to 47.03 lakhs; in the year that has just closed they went up to 78.78 lakhs; and in the budget estimate the figure is 85.46 lakhs. Even that figure is not quite complete, because it does not include grants from allotments which have gone into the budget but have not yet been distributed. It is probable that the total grants to local bodies will be 105.40 lakhs. That certainly is an enormous growth of grants-in-aid to local bodies. It is also apt to encourage the belief that expenditure on that scale can continue and that these grants will become permanent. Grants have been given by the Government of India amounting to 28.30 lakhs—recurring grants; and the total of recurring grants is 36.55 lakhs. I think we may well use our way to maintain these grants, and I hope we may even go further. In the course of this year we propose to consider whether we cannot distribute, not the whole perhaps, but a fairly large proportion of this money permanently to District boards, so that instead of not knowing each year what they are going to get, the boards will have an assured addition to their income which we would also welcome in respect of our own revenues.

"Another point that I should like to refer to is what has been said in another place, that our recurring income has a balance of 39 lakhs over our recurring expenditure. That was in reply to a request for a larger share of revenue for this Presidency. That calculation means that out of our expenditure of 820.28 lakhs about 119 lakhs could be stopped, if necessary. As a mere account statement I accept it; and possibly we might even show a still more prosperous appearance of our finances; but it would only be an appearance. To get this balance of 39 lakhs of recurring revenue over recurring expenditure, we shall have to strike out of our budget all that undotted expenditure which was placed before the Finance Committee, amounting to 72.13 lakhs, with the exception of two small items amounting to 4.86 lakhs. We shall have to strike out all the expenditure on buildings made necessary by the scheme of the re-distribution of districts, the provision of 2.35 lakhs for hospitals, 16.20 lakhs provided for education and 9.00 lakhs provided for sanitation. As I say, that as a mere matter of accounts is quite possible. But we must look at it with a wider sweep of vision. I do not think that any of us will believe for a moment that we can possibly reduce our expenditure in that way. It will be difficult enough, when our balances are exhausted and the Imperial grants are stopped, to reduce our expenditure to a figure which will enable us to avoid a deficit. But it would be utterly impossible to go beyond that. We hope, therefore, that the Government of India will not go away with the impression that we are a wealthy Province. It is true that much of our expenditure is of a non-recurring character, in that it is not absolutely obligatory like the payment of interest on a debt; but still it is really of a recurring character, if we are to maintain the same standard of administration and to secure a development of the country in the way which we all desire.

"I will just mention a few of our needs. One of the matters that will come up before the Government in the course of this summer is the general revision of salaries in the case of those servants of Government whose salaries have not yet been

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revised. I refer to the low salaries and not high salaries. This revision has been rendered necessary by the increase in prices. Our police constables, our peons and our model servants generally are now undoubtedly under-paid. We feel that we must recognize that the time has come when the question must be examined and we should see what increase should be given in order to meet the additional expenditure involved by the increase in prices. I have made no estimate at present of the expenditure that it will entail; but on a conservative estimate it would take quite 15 lakhs. That is not non-recurring expenditure but recurring expenditure. I think probably we should find that it really comes to a much larger figure. Then we have education. We have already announced that it is our expectation to increase our grant for elementary education by a progressive amount of two lakhs per annum. That is an obligation which we shall feel very sorry indeed to be obliged to refuse to meet and I have every hope that we shall be able to meet it. I have no doubt that we shall also have to find some money for expenditure on secondary education and for the various miscellaneous items in the education budget. Then there is the large head of sanitation. That is not so much recurring expenditure; but for a good many years we shall have to find a large sum to assist local bodies in financing their schemes of water-supply and drainage; and we cannot possibly neglect rural sanitation. The great bulk of the money which goes to the aid of the municipalities comes from the rural population and I hold strongly that a good deal of it should go back to them. That will make a particularly large drain upon our resources. Under the head of Medical, we have hospitals and dispensaries. Many of our hospitals require to be re-built and we require more dispensaries as soon as we get more qualified men to man them. We must also improve our medical education. There are other items of non-recurring expenditure, such as police buildings. In consequence of the re-organization of the police we have had to embark on a programme of buildings which still entails on us a heavy liability. We shall also require a good deal of money for the improvement of our jails. We want to provide more cellular accommodation and we must enlarge our jails in a few places.

"This examination of our financial position leaves me in conclusion to a subject on which I made a few remarks last year—the difference between national and private finance. National finance is based on the principle that the needs of the country are first considered and then the financial arrangements are made to meet those needs. But in private finance you take your revenue and see how much you have got to spend and then determine how you will spend it. Our finance has of late years had the character of private rather than of national finance. I would rather see a programme of our requirements met by another programme of taxation or revenue-raising which would be sufficient to finance those requirements. I hope we shall get back to that method of finance. That means that we shall have to economize wherever we possibly can and to avoid new expenditure wherever it can be avoided. Our present sale is far in advance of our present income and I do not see any way to a large improvement in our income except by grants from the Imperial Government. I am quite sure that in our efforts to keep down expenditure we shall have the assistance and co-operation of Honourable Members of this Council and my experience convinces me that there will be the same cordiality in assisting the Finance Member to secure the balance of the revenue of the Province that there has always been in the past."

His Excellency the President:—"I propose to adjourn the discussion of the statement which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has just made nominally until to-morrow. But if we cannot take it up to-morrow on account of other business, it will be adjourned to the next day."

THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR next moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners and in doing so said:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners. Before I go to the subject-matter of the Bill itself, I must explain to Honourable Members the procedure which I have adopted. There has been some complaint that I have not submitted the actual copies of the Bill to Honourable Members before

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(Dr. Hare.)

making this motion. But unfortunately the procedure laid down by rules prevents me from carrying out that plan. The rule says: 'Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 18 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.' Then the next rule says: 'If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary, who will forthwith cause the Bill, the statement of objects and reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the members, and will also cause the Bill and the statement of objects and reasons to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in English and in such vernacular languages as the Governor may direct.'

The Honourable Members of this Council have got accustomed to a different procedure. Where Government Bills are concerned, the rule says: 'The Governor may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill, together with a statement of objects and reasons for it . . .', altogether omitting the stage at which I am now placed. Therefore, as a private member, I find that until I have the permission of this Council to introduce the Bill I am not in a position to submit my Bill in a printed and a completed form, and therefore I must beg to be excused for not having given them the Bill itself.

Now, my Lord, I shall briefly explain the reason why I have thought it necessary to introduce this Bill. The *ratio motus* why a medical registration Bill is necessary in any civilized country is to enable people who require medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners. It has also got the further object in that under the medical registration Bill a competent council is appointed, which undertakes the duty of keeping the standard of medical education in the country up to the required mark. These are the two main objects with which a medical registration Bill is introduced. There is a subsidiary object, which is also of great importance, and that is that when a number of medical practitioners are registered under the Act, they could be brought under greater discipline and the status of the profession could be maintained at a higher standard. That was one of the objects with which medical registration was first attempted in Great Britain, and fortunately for us, the obstacles which were in the way of medical registration in England do not exist in this country. In England the chief objections to medical registration consisted in the opposition of bodies which had charters and which had certain exclusive rights of practice in medicine in certain localities. For instance, the Royal College of Physicians had, by charter, obtained the exclusive right of practising medicine in London and seven miles around, and this powerful body opposed any attempt to permit other medical practitioners without being members or licentiates of that college to practise medicine within their territorial jurisdiction. That is one of the sorts of opposition which they had to encounter in England. Fortunately we have no such opposition to encounter here. We have only to take into consideration the number of qualified medical practitioners and in that way we are quite justified in taking the procedure laid down in England, viz., that any man can practise medicine in this country provided he is competent to do so, and the authorities who are capable of deciding as to who is competent to practise medicine are the statutory bodies which have derived their power either by an Act or in this country very often by an executive order. My Lord, what is now proposed is that all medical practitioners who come under that category and who have received their authority either from the Universities which are created by a statute of this country or by bodies which are created by the executive Government should be brought under registration. There is a misconception generally prevailing, that the object of a medical Act like this is to prevent unqualified men from practising. That has never been attempted and I do not think that it is practicable to attempt such a step. This was complained of in the House of Commons, when the Medical Act of 1858 was under consideration, and one of the defects which some members, especially Mr. Black, representing Edinburgh, pointed out was that the Bill was defective inasmuch as it did not prevent unqualified men from practising. My Lord, that is an absolutely impracticable proceeding. The only step that can be taken by the legislature is to register medical practitioners and to offer them

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certain privileges and advantages over unqualified practitioners. In the Bill that is proposed in India the privileges which are intended to be bestowed on registered practitioners are the right of granting certificates in cases where certificates are required by any Act in existence, and secondly the right of holding appointments under Government and public bodies, hospitals and dispensaries which are not entirely supported by voluntary contribution, and thirdly the right of exemption from serving on juries and at inquests. These are the three main rights conferred by the medical registration Act in India as carried out in Bombay. These are exactly the rights which are not at present enjoyed by unqualified medical practitioners. Therefore under the Act as proposed in Bombay and under the Bill which I intend proposing here there will be no restriction placed on unqualified practitioners and that being so they have no right to complain of the restriction under this Act. The only persons who perhaps will be aggrieved are the persons who are not qualified and yet at the same time who want to pretend that they are qualified. These persons will be aggrieved and there are certain penal clauses in the Act which these persons will find to be rather unpleasant. Sir Phoscoha Mehta observed in the Bombay Council when the medical Act was under discussion there: 'I will ask my Indian colleagues to consider in what way is it that it really affects the cause and justice. To my mind it is quite clear they are left in the Bill as they have ever been before. As a matter of fact, they have never enjoyed the privilege of giving certificates. What is there in the Bill which takes away in any respect from the position which they now occupy? They are left entirely to their own devices as at present without let or hindrance.' Therefore, my Lord, so far as the position of unqualified men is concerned, it is one of non-interference under this Act.

I would briefly outline the provisions which I intend to propose here and which are practically the provisions contained in the Bombay Act with two or three very small modifications. The Bombay Act, as all medical Acts do, provides for the formation of a medical council for carrying out the purposes of the Act. In England and Bombay great controversy raged over the constitution of this council. In Bombay it is proposed to have a council of 15, one of whom is to be the president, and 14 members, six of whom are to be nominated by the Government. It was pointed out then that under that arrangement the council would practically be a Government body. I modify that and I propose that eight should be elected, and I have indicated the various bodies which should have the power of election, and the remaining four should be nominated by the Government and the president has also to be nominated by the Government, so that the objection raised in Bombay has been removed. Then there are details as to the tenure of office and the time and place of meetings of the council. Then there is the appointment of the registrar and then how the registrar should be maintained. Then we come to the most important point as to who are the persons entitled to be registered under the Act. The Bombay Act lays down — 'every person who is for the time being registered under the Medical Act, or subject to the provisions of section 19 is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule to this Act.' Every person registered under the Medical Act of 1858 means any one who is qualified in Great Britain or Ireland. In the schedule there are only two clauses, one relating to medical graduates of Indian Universities and the other relating to those who are Government diplomaists, such as military assistant surgeons, apothecaries and sub-assistant surgeons and others of that class. Then the Bombay Act deals with the removal of medical practitioners for unprofessional conduct. There has been some ambiguity in the wording of the Bombay Act which gave the impression that the medical practitioners whose names were removed for unprofessional conduct would not be entitled to a trial where they could be heard by council. That was one of the objections stated in the Bombay Council when this Act was under discussion. I intend to introduce words which will be absolutely unambiguous, and which will state that any one against whom a charge of unprofessional conduct is brought is entitled to have a trial at which he may be represented either by himself or by counsel before his name can be erased from the medical register. Then the Bombay Act goes on to details as to how the registrar is to collect information. Then it lays down that medical practitioners should be exempt from serving on any inquest. It deals with the fees

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payable to members, depend of fees, the annual medical list, how it should be published and the penalties. The penalty clause is most important. 'Whoever falsely pretends to be registered under this Act or not being registered under this Act uses in connection with his name or title any words or letters representing that he is so registered shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or representation or not, be punished on conviction by a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of first class with fine that may extend to three hundred rupees.' That also will not affect any honest person but only those who pretend to be registered. Then it gives power to frame rules and regulations under the Act. That is practically the outline of what is followed in Bombay and that is practically the Bill which I shall have the honour of introducing into the Council if leave is given to me. My Lord, there is very little of a contentious nature, when the Bill is understood in its true nature, if it is not taken to mean that it is a bill intended to prevent unqualified men from practising. There is very little that is contentious in the Bill and whatever there is can be discussed when the Bill is actually before the Council. I hope that at this stage the Council will kindly give me permission to introduce this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kuchiparam Nayanar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAIFI:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Dr. Nair is asking leave to introduce a bill for the registration of medical practitioners, I rise to oppose the granting of such permission. My reasons are as follows:

"It may be all right to have a medical practitioners' Act in England, where the State and the people are acquainted with but one system of medicine, the system known in this country as the European system. In India, the case is different. Before the British people set foot on India there were indigenous systems of medicine which flourished with the united support of the rulers and the ruled. Even in the early days of the East India Company, if my information is correct, the Government extended no small amount of support and patronage to those who practised the indigenous system. But as days passed on the cleavage between the State and the people in the matter of supporting the indigenous systems of medicine has become greater and greater but not so great as to prevent the Government of India from conferring, even now, medical titles of honour upon some of the members of the indigenous medical profession as such. And now an Hon'ble Member of this Council seeks by the introduction of a medical registration Act to make the cleavage complete. For it must be remembered that while the Government have been labelling vast sums of the people's money on the encouragement of the western system of medicine, the great majority of the people of this country, both Hindus and Mohammedans, seek relief, and may I in all humility be permitted to say, find a considerable measure of relief at the hands of indigenous doctors. For the Government now openly to abandon the attitude of neutrality and impartiality between eastern and western systems of medicine, which is the interests of justice and in the interests of popular government it is bound to maintain, is in my opinion to create a cause of irritation in the mind of the people towards the administration. It may be said with a great deal of reflective reasoning that this bill seeks to do nothing of the kind. That it is not the intention I readily admit but that it will not have that effect is more than anybody can predict. On the other hand, knowing as I do from experience what great religious repugnance many people have to take western medicine—it should be remembered that those who submit to western treatment are but a minority—the action of the Government in saying that it will recognize the practitioners of western system of medicine to the exclusion of the practitioners of the eastern systems is sure to be resented as a deliberate slight put upon indigenous institutions and a labelling up of a western system. I see the word 'institutions' adversely, for I regard legions of the kind proposed as an undue interference with the social customs and religious sentiments of the people.

"Another reason why this Council should not countenance the introduction of a medical registration Act here is that though such an Act may profess not to touch indigenous medical practitioners, it cannot but have the effect of discouraging and discounting the study of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. In this country

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it is well known that voluntary institutions which do not command the recognition and support of the Government have very little chance of development by the side of and in competition with the systems which the Government takes in hand and supports with men and money and which thus shine in the light of its countenance.

"It is already with great difficulty that those interested in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems have started schools and colleges for the encouragement of their study." "If the Government should now say that it will put the stamp of legal recognition upon western practitioners and will have nothing to say to indigenous doctors, that I say is a sure way to impede the progress of those eastern systems and eventually to kill them."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ACHESON:—"I think it would be desirable that I should state the attitude of the Government in regard to this motion. The motion is one for leave to introduce this Bill and on that motion the Members of Government will remain neutral, it being left to the official members to vote in accordance with their own feelings. Of course that declaration of neutrality extends only to this particular motion. What action the Government may adopt towards this Bill hereafter, will remain to be decided."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I wish to say a few words in connection with the Bill before us. It may be ungracious on our part to object to a motion until we know exactly what the Bill is going to be and what its contents will be, so that it would be time enough to object to the Bill. Generally that would be the natural attitude of Honourable Members in connection with Bills that may be introduced; but in regard to this particular case the very necessity for the Bill may be questioned. In the present case after having listened to the able address of the Honourable member I am still unable to discover what exactly the necessity for the Bill is. At present we are not suffering from any serious evils from the existing state of the law. It has not been pointed out that any serious hardship has befallen the public by reason of the prevailing state of affairs. No doubt, it has been pointed out by the Honourable member that the public will be better for knowing who are registered practitioners and that a greater sense of solidarity and a greater sense of discipline among doctors will come into existence when this Bill comes into force. These are possibilities of which some may wish to take advantage. But I should, however, point out certain other features of the Bill. The Honourable member has stated that the Bill for medical registration will not in any way interfere with the practice of Unani or other systems of medicine. I wish to point out that that is not quite an accurate statement. No doubt, the Bill is not likely to prevent the Unani doctor from practising Unani medicine; but as the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-abidin pointed out, the Government will be expressly putting their stamp of approval on western systems and of disapproval on other systems of medicine. The Hon'ble Dr. Naik may say that is not a part of the intention of the Bill. But in the rough outline he has given as to the manner in which the board is to be constituted according to his view,—I take it that his intention is better set out and in great detail in the article in the *Asiatic* which the Hon'ble Dr. Naik has written—we see that the object is to fill the board with persons who have got diplomas and who have got recognition according to the western system of science. Let us take the existing schools. Recently schools have been started in this Presidency for teaching the Unani system and the Ayurvedic system of treatment. How are you going to make provision for persons qualified in these systems to be on this board? Unless a fair attempt is going to be made to include all persons qualified under all systems from these colleges, any attempt to frame a board would be unfair; and I say that, without any idea of unfairness on his part, the Hon'ble Dr. Naik has come forward with a scheme and put forward a board on which will be represented only those versed in the western system of medicine. Numerous objections would, no doubt, be offered on the ground of the impracticability of the suggestion to include members of other systems in the board. Whatever the difficulties may be, if it is really found not possible to include the members of other systems in the board, I say that it is unjust and unfair that a medical board like that should be constituted and that medical registration should be insisted upon. It was mentioned by the Hon'ble Dr. Naik that there was so great hardship resulting from

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(*Mr. Narsimha Aiyar; Mr. Ramon Memon.*)

the Bill, because the only persons who will have any ground of complaint will be unqualified persons. In stating so, the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has given away his case. It is not a thing to ignore, not a thing for us to scoff at—that his persons who object to the Bill are unqualified in the sense that they are unqualified according to the western system. No doubt the extent of the evil is minimised in Dr. Nair's speech. One thing to which pointed attention has not been drawn is this. Take for instance the two distinguished institutions in the Madras Presidency where instruction and treatment are given according to the Ayurvedic system. At present they are given grants by the Government; but under the proposed Bill the recognition will be taken away from these Ayurvedic schools and dispensaries. Is it just or fair to do so? I am right to say that only "unqualified" persons will have the right to complain? I am afraid that these "unqualified" men have got a majority of people in the Presidency at their back. I for one am quite willing to accept on all occasions the excellence of the Ayurvedic system; and its satisfactory work has been acknowledged on all hands by all people. Certainly, it is not proper for the Government to assume that the Ayurvedic system is not fit for recognition and that Ayurvedic schools should not be given grants. Taking for granted that section 11 of the Bombay Act is one of the sections likely to be repeated in the Bill proposed to be introduced by the Hon'ble Dr. Nair, then I take it that a part of the result of the introduction of this Bill is to take away the grants from excellent institutions like Kanyaka Poramboor Desamthamam Ayurvedic dispensary and the Venkataramana dispensary. I believe that the vast majority of the people will condemn any such action as being unjust and unfair."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramon Memon :—"The attitude taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Zam-ul-ahidin Sahib and the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Aiyar has taken me by surprise. I thought that the measure introduced by the Hon'ble Dr. Nair was a perfectly innocuous measure, a measure intended to bestow greater solidarity upon medical practitioners who follow the western methods. But a sense of false patriotism, if I may be pardoned for saying so, actuates the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Zam-ul-ahidin in their opposition to this Bill being allowed to be introduced. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair has explained that his sole object is in so far as those persons who are qualified according to the western notions and who want to practice medicine in this country should be tied down by certain rules, and I fail to see how their being so tied down in any way affect the Ayurvedic or the Unani system, as stated by both the Honourable Members who preceded me. I do not for a moment profess to judge between the merits of the respective systems of medicines as the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Aiyar has chosen to do. No doubt there are many people in this Presidency to whom western medicine is inaccessible. They are not in a position to afford to have western medicine. But it is all the same known to every one of us that wherever there are big hospitals opened by the Government people resort to them whenever they have any occasion to do so. I do not want to say anything in disparage of the old indigenous system. But the fact must be admitted that one of the main arguments urged in the opposition raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Zam-ul-ahidin was that it would show a cleavage between the Government and the indigenous systems for which he speaks. I fail to see if there is any such cleavage that is being created by this Bill. If there is any cleavage it exists already; and the gulf cannot be widened by any particular measure being moved in the Council. Then the next argument put forward was that the recognition of such a principle would give the stamp of Government approval to western medicine which is denied to the indigenous system. Has not the Government bestowed its stamp of approval upon the western system as testified to by the existence of hospitals undertaken by the Government, financed by the Government and officered by the Government, which sufficiently show that the stamp of approval is bestowed on these institutions? What was next said was that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems would die out, if only the western system was granted recognition. It is not the fault of the Government and is not the fault of any others, if these systems die out; but it is the fault of the practitioners, who do not care and who have no idea whatsoever how the system should be worked on scientific lines. As a matter of fact, if I may be permitted to say so, in my own district, where there are native physicians, they take particular care that they never impart a knowledge of their best drugs or of the best preparations to their pupils; and if a system is worked on these lines, the system must die out and it is

*The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.**(Mr. Ramen Moan; Mr. Subagiri Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

not the fault of the western or any other nations that these systems do die out. No doubt the old indigenous system is excellent and I have myself seen the effect of treatment given under this system. There is no reason why in the case of a humble measure like the one the Hon'ble Dr. Nair seeks to introduce into the Council the leave for introduction which he seeks to obtain should be refused."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SASTRI AYYAR :—"I rise to move, with some reluctance, for the adjournment of this motion. At this stage, I do not propose to go into the merits of the measure which my Honourable friend proposes to introduce. He is entirely within his rights when he says that the skeleton of the Bill need not be placed in the hands of Honourable Members before he asks for leave to introduce the Bill. But if he really wants to take his non-official colleagues into his confidence, the proper thing to do, as it has been done on previous occasions in this Council, is to circulate among the members a copy of the Bill which he proposes to introduce, so that the members may be in a position to consider the merits of the measure and be prepared to vote for leave being given to introduce the Bill. That has been done with regard to some of the measures connected with Malabar and that has also been done with regard to a Bill which I had the honour of introducing into this Council. The mover is not required to circulate the Bill; but if he gives his non-official colleagues some idea of the measure which he wants to introduce, then they will be in a position to judge for themselves whether the measure is wanted or not. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair has, for example, in the course of his speech referred to the privileges which qualified practitioners will have over unqualified practitioners; and he referred to three main points. We do not know what the subsidiary points are in regard to which qualified practitioners will be entitled to have privileges over unqualified practitioners. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair referred to the case of persons who pretend to be qualified and who will be brought under the penal provisions of the Bill. One would like to know what he means by those persons who pretend to be qualified and who will be brought under the penal provisions of the law. There is one matter referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar, which certainly requires a great deal of consideration. Are we going to have in the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's Bill a provision similar to that in the Bombay Act, which says that there shall be no grant made to indigenous medicine? If we are going to have that provision in the Bill and if a measure like that is going to be introduced, we shall vote against it; but if we are not going to have a similar provision, certainly the Council may be prepared to consider the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's Bill with greater consideration. For all these reasons I hope the Hon'ble Dr. Nair will agree with me in thinking that if he wants to take his non-official colleagues into his confidence, he should circulate among the members a copy of the Bill which he proposes to introduce into this Council so that the members of this Council may have an opportunity of studying its provisions and seeing whether there is anything in them which is objectionable. I do not think that the time between April and May will be so great and so disastrous in its consequences as to induce the Hon'ble Dr. Nair to say that he will not wait till May to ask for leave, especially having regard to this fact, that in Bombay the Government moved in the matter and in Madras it is only a private member that moves. It seems to me that it would be a proper thing on his part that the Hon'ble Dr. Nair should accede to my request to allow this motion to come on in May, so that the Council may be in a position to see what there is really in the Bill. I am one of those who consider that private members should have every opportunity of introducing Bills. But unfortunately in this particular case, unless we are in a position to know the details of the Bill, I am of opinion that, having regard to the amount of feeling which this Bill has created in the minds of the public, it is absolutely necessary to give some more time to the members to think over the matter so that they may come prepared to say whether this leave should be given or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should like to say a few words in support of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Subagiri Aiyar. It is a matter for regret that this motion is discussed under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It is a great pity that we are not in possession of the exact proposals which the Hon'ble Dr. Nair intends to embody in the Bill. There is no doubt that considerable

*The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.**(Mr. Ramanendra Rao Pantulu.)*

misconception exists as regards the exact scope of the measure which he wishes to introduce. I understood him to say that the measure which he proposes to introduce is more or less based upon the Bombay Act. There is one provision in that Act to which considerable objection might be taken, an objection which has been referred to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar. That objection is certainly not touched by any notices of false pretensions, as the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon has said. The objection is this. Section 1 of the Bombay Act lays down: 'On the expiry of three months from the commencement of this Act no person shall hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary, or lying-in hospital, act supported entirely by voluntary contributions, or in any public establishment, body or institution, or as a medical officer of health, unless he be registered under the Medical Act or under this Act.' So that Honorable Members will readily recognize, that, except in institutions supported wholly by voluntary contributions, no man who is not a medical practitioner registered under this Act can be entrusted and no grade can be given to institutions not entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions. Two institutions have been mentioned in this Council just now; that is the Venkataswami dispensary and the Ayurvedic College in Georgetown. Both these institutions receive contributions from the Municipality of Malacca and I am perfectly certain that if the section is given effect to, the physicians or surgeons of those institutions, in charge of these dispensaries, will have to be recognized medical practitioners registered under this Act. Persons entitled to be registered are mentioned in the schedule. They are: 'Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicine, and Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore; any person trained in a Government medical college or school who holds a diploma or certificate granted by Government declaring him to be qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.' So that, Honorable Members will readily see that so far as institutions not supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions are concerned, no contribution or subvention can be granted from public funds or from municipalities to institutions where other systems of medicine are in vogue. That is the first objection that might be raised to this measure. The second objection is that the persons entitled to be registered are persons trained in the western science of medicine. In these circumstances, it seems to me that, unless the Bill provides for registration of medical practitioners who are trained in the Ayurvedic system or the Unani system or other systems of medicine and also provides for public help to institutions under public management where such doctors are eligible for employment, great objection will be raised to a Bill like this. To show that I am not at all singular in this view, I shall have to trouble the Honorable Members with what the late Mr. Krishnamoorti Aiyar said in presiding at one of the meetings of the Ayurvedic College in Madras. He said:—

'The modern system of medicine was introduced by Government and had spread into all parts of the country. He said not a word against it, but the fact had to be remembered that there were hundreds of thousands of villages where the old system had died out, and the new system could not be introduced for want of adequate funds; and people had to travel long distances to resort to dispensaries in the municipal towns and other centres. So long as the financial resources of the Government remained insufficient to afford medical relief in villages, they were bound to recognize the Ayurvedic system to afford relief to people in villages, and in that way not merely to preserve the system but afford relief. Again they might well say that the Ayurvedic system was perhaps in a sense more suited to the people of this country than the foreign system. The Indian constitution, diet habits, inherited tastes, likes and dislikes, all those had been taken account of in the system of medicine which was indigenous. But the person who pursued the English system of treatment had necessarily the British pharmacopoeia to follow, supplemented, it might be, in individual cases, by the French or American system. But such a person would necessarily find that they had been largely tested in countries, in climates and on constitutions that were substantially different to those of this country. Therefore, before the native system of treatment or medicine was rejected in favour of the foreign and pronounced as altogether

*The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.**(Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

not the fault of the western or any other nations that these systems do die out. No doubt the old indigenous system is excellent and I have myself seen the effect of treatment given under this system. There is no reason why in the case of a movable measure like the one the Hon'ble Dr. Nair seeks to introduce into the Council the leave for introduction which he seeks to obtain should be refused."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARANATHAN :—"I rise to move, with some reluctance, for the adjournment of this motion. At this stage, I do not propose to go into the merits of the measure which my Honourable friend proposes to introduce. He is entirely within his rights when he says that the skeleton of the Bill need not be placed in the hands of Honourable Members before he asks for leave to introduce the Bill. But if he really wants to take his non-official colleagues into his confidence, the proper thing to do, as it has been done on previous occasions in this Council, is to circulate among the members a copy of the Bill which he proposes to introduce, so that the members may be in a position to consider the merits of the measure and be prepared to vote for leave being given to introduce the Bill. That has been done with regard to some of the measures connected with Malabar and that has also been done with regard to a Bill which I had the honour of introducing into this Council. The mover is not required to circulate the Bill; but if he gives his non-official colleagues some idea of the measure which he wants to introduce, then they will be in a position to judge for themselves whether the measure is wanted or not. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair has, for example, in the course of his speech referred to the privileges which qualified practitioners will have over unqualified practitioners; and he referred to three main points. We do not know what the subsidiary points are in regard to which qualified practitioners will be entitled to have privileges over unqualified practitioners. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair referred to the case of persons who pretend to be qualified and who will be brought under the penal provisions of the Bill. One would like to know what he means by these persons who pretend to be qualified and who will be brought under the penal provisions of the law. There is one matter referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, which certainly requires a great deal of consideration. Are we going to have in the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's Bill a provision similar to that in the Bombay Act, which says that there shall be no grant made to indigenous medicine? If we are going to have that provision in the Bill and if a measure like that is going to be introduced, we shall vote against it; but if we are not going to have a similar provision, certainly the Council may be prepared to consider the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's Bill with greater consideration. For all these reasons I hope the Hon'ble Dr. Nair will agree with me in thinking that if he wants to take his non-official colleagues into his confidence, he should circulate among the members a copy of the Bill which he proposes to introduce into this Council so that the members of this Council may have an opportunity of studying its provisions and seeing whether there is anything in them which is objectionable. I do not think that the time between April and May will be so great and so disastrous in its consequences as to induce the Hon'ble Dr. Nair to say that he will not wait till May to ask for leave, especially having regard to this fact, that in Bombay the Government moved in the matter and in Madras it is only a private member that moves. It seems to me that it would be a proper thing on his part that the Hon'ble Dr. Nair should accede to my request to allow this motion to come on in May, so that the Council may be in a position to see what there is really in the Bill. I am one of those who consider that private members should have every opportunity of introducing Bills. But unfortunately in this particular case, unless we are in a position to know the details of the Bill, I am of opinion that, having regard to the amount of feeling which this Bill has created in the minds of the public, it is absolutely necessary to give some more time to the members to think over the matter so that they may come prepared to say whether this leave should be given or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should like to say a few words in support of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. It is a matter for regret that this motion is discussed under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It is a great pity that we are not in possession of the exact proposals which the Hon'ble Dr. Nair intends to embody in the Bill. There is no doubt that considerable

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(*Mr. Rameswami Rao Pannala.*)

misconception exists as regards the exact scope of the measure which he wishes to introduce. I understood him to say that the measure which he proposes to introduce is more or less based upon the Bombay Act. There is one provision in that Act to which considerable objection might be taken, an objection which has been referred to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narsingha Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. That objection is certainly not founded by any motives of false patriotism, as the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon has said. The objection is this. Section 11 of the Bombay Act lays down: 'On the expiry of three months from the commencement of this Act no person shall hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary, or lying-in hospital, not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, or in any public establishment, body or institution, or as a medical officer of health, unless he be registered under the Medical Act or under this Act.' So that Honourable Members will readily recognize, that, except in institutions supported wholly by voluntary contributions, no man who is not a medical practitioner registered under this Act can be entertained and no grants can be given to institutions not entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions. Two institutions have been mentioned in this Council just now; that is the Venkateswara dispensary and the Ayurvedic College in Georgetown. Both these institutions receive contributions from the Municipality of Madras and I am perfectly certain that if this section is given effect to, the physicians or surgeons of these institutions, in charge of these dispensaries, will have to be recognized medical practitioners registered under this Act. Persons entitled to be registered are mentioned in the schedule. They are: 'Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicine, and Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore; any person trained in a Government medical college or school who holds a diploma or certificate granted by Government declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.' So far, Honourable Members will readily see that so far as institutions not supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions are concerned, no contribution or subscription can be granted from public funds or from municipalities to institutions where other systems of medicine are in vogue. That is the first objection that might be raised to this measure. The second objection is that the persons entitled to be registered are persons trained in the western science of medicine. In these circumstances, it seems to me that, unless the Bill provides for registration of medical practitioners who are trained in the Ayurvedic system or the Unani system or other systems of medicine and also provides for public help to institutions under public management where such doctors are eligible for employment, great objection will be raised to a Bill like this. To show that I am not at all singular in this view, I shall have to trouble the Honourable Members with what the late Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar said on proceeding at one of the meetings of the Ayurvedic College in Madras. He said:—

'The modern system of medicine was patronised by Government and had spread into all parts of the country. He said not a word against it, but the fact had to be remembered that there were hundreds of thousands of villages where the old system had died out, and the new system could not be introduced for want of adequate funds; and people had to travel long distances to resort to dispensaries in the municipal towns and other centres. So long as the financial resources of the Government remained insufficient to afford medical relief in villages, they were bound to recognize the Ayurvedic system to afford relief to people in villages, and in that way not merely to preserve the system but afford relief. Again they might well say that the Ayurvedic system was perhaps in a case more suited to the people of this country than the foreign system. The Indian constitution, diet habits, inherited tastes, likes and dislikes, all those had been taken account of in the system of medicine which was indigenous. But the person who pursued the English system of treatment had necessarily the British persimptions to follow, supplemented, it might be, in individual cases, by the French or American system. But such a person would necessarily find that they had been largely tested in countries, in climates and on constitutions that were substantially different to those of this country. Therefore, before the native system of treatment or medicine was rejected in favour of the foreign and pronounced as altogether

*The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.**(Mr. Rameswandra Rao Panthulu; the Advocate-General.)*

"*Well, the question should be solved whether they could legitimately declare that the Ayurvedic system had nothing in its support. He ventured to think that the indigenous system needed encouragement on the part of the Government and of the people. He knew that in saying that he probably ran counter to the prejudices of members of medical men in the Indian Medical Service. He knew that he was probably pronouncing what they might regard as a piece of heresy. Government were to-day spending 20 lakhs per annum on medical relief, given to the people in their hospitals and dispensaries. Was it too much to ask Government to devote an extra lakh of money for the promotion of a system of medicine against which nothing had been said up to now?*"

"*These observations clearly show that if section 11 of the Bombay Act finds a place in the statute book, no subvention from public funds can be given to institutions managed at public expense.*"

"*The second point is that persons trained in other systems would not be eligible for registration under the Act such as is proposed by Dr. Nair. Honourable Members will also see that the observations which I have just quoted run quite counter to the terms of this Bill. It is answer my Honourable friend is not going to make provision for subventions to the hospitals maintained at public expense, where indigenous systems are practised, and, if in his Bill he does not propose the registration of medical practitioners who are trained in the Unani or Ayurvedic systems, it would really be a great hardship to the practitioners of these systems in this country as well as to the people. At present the difficulty is that there are no colleges or institutions where diplomas in either Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine can be given in this country. That is a great stumbling block to the registration of medical practitioners, but if the Government are in a position to provide colleges and suitable institutions where persons could be trained in both Ayurvedic and Unani systems, certainly it would be a great step taken in regard to medical matters, and medical practitioners could then be brought under one register. For these reasons, it would certainly be a desirable thing if the Hon'ble Dr. Nair would circulate the Bill, so as to enable us to see what really are the proposals that he wishes to embody in his Bill."*

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Your Excellency, I desire to appeal to Honourable Members to take a broad and catholic view of the question that is before them. The ambition with which the Hon'ble Dr. Nair is inspired is to put in order the house of those members of the healing art who practice medicine according to western methods; and there, I take it, his ambition can stand. There is no reason why any chance of the Bill should be allowed to interfere with the cultivation of the other systems of medicine that have been referred to and of which I desire, with some knowledge of the subject, to speak with respect. I deprecate the discussion of the details of the Bill, for instance the idea that it may have this effect, that only registered practitioners can be employed in institutions which receive any official grant. That is a matter which can very well be settled when we have the Bill before us. I do ask Honourable Members not to choke off the Bill at this stage. It is very important that every great profession should be properly controlled; and it is important that medical men—I mean men practising the western systems of medicine—should be allowed to protect themselves against unqualified persons who pretend to be upholders of western methods. The whole point is there. I am sure that when the Hon'ble Dr. Nair comes to draft his Bill, it will be clearly seen who these unqualified practitioners are to whom he refers, the men who pretend to be qualified when they are not, the men who pretend to be western doctors when they are not. I venture, therefore, to support the motion for leave to introduce this Bill. I have heard no objection to the Bill in principle. The objections urged by Honourable Members are really objections to details and not to the substance of the Bill. But let me say this. When one branch of the profession is systematised, as the Honourable Member proposes it should be, and some small privileges which are already presently enjoyed are formally given to doctors who are qualified according to western methods, this will be an example to the doctors who follow other methods to endeavor to organize themselves and to put themselves on an equally high and responsible footing."

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Dr. Hain.)

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIK:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has replied very largely to the criticisms of Honourable Members who have preceded him and who have opposed the leave being granted to introduce the Bill. I have, however, only one disclaimer to make—that I know very little about the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. But I can assure Honourable Members who are interested in these systems that there is absolutely nothing in this Bill that can in any way interfere with their progress. It is for the Government to decide whether colleges for the encouragement of these systems should be instituted, it is for the Government to recognize bodies who are competent to grant diplomas to those who practise these systems of medicine. Unless these colleges and examining bodies receive legal recognition, they cannot very well come into this Bill or in any other Bill. This Bill has nothing to do with establishing institutions or creating examining bodies; the Bill only deals with recognized examining bodies which already exist. With regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib said, I may point out to him that medical registration Acts are conceived in a very broad spirit. When the Medical Registration Bill of 1858 was under discussion, when it was passed by the House of Commons and went to the House of Lords, an amendment was moved there, by which it was made compulsory that any one who was registered under it could practise any other system of medicine, and the gentlemen of the medical council could not interfere with him. To give you an example, if any qualified practitioner got himself registered under the Medical Act of 1858, and the next day he chose to give up allopathic treatment, and to take to homeopathic treatment, the general medical council has no power to interfere with him. When a minimum knowledge of medicine is ensured, when a practitioner has ensured it under this Act, he is at liberty to take up the Unani or the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and practise it in this country; and the medical council have no right or power to interfere with him. The main object is to ensure a minimum knowledge of medicine before he can be registered. If at some future time the Government will have an examining body or college which will certify to the minimum knowledge of persons necessary for the Ayurvedic and the Unani system of medicine, it is very easy to bring those people under the Bill by extending the schedule by a notification. There can be no difficulty whatever in doing that. I am rather surprised at the attitude taken by Honourable Members at this stage of the Bill. Their remarks are not even those of a second reading debate, but sounded very much like those of the committee stage. As to the opposition taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, that until I have circulated a Bill and taken the opinion of the non-official members of this Council I ought not to bring in any measure, I must say that that multiplies the labours of a private member enormously; and I must plead that I have not the time to do that manipulation process. The rules give certain rights to introduce a Bill; and when permission is granted, the Secretary will be authorized not only to send copies to Honourable Members, but to publish it in the Gazette. I can assure Honourable Members that, until a reasonable time has elapsed after the publication of it in the Port St. George Gazette, I shall make no attempt to move that the Bill be read in Council. I shall allow a very handsome margin, and until that time has elapsed I shall not attempt to move in the matter. To this theory that I should privately circulate copies of the Bill and get the consent of not the whole Council but of the non-official members I must dissent, I am sorry that I have not got the time to do it. I have placed this humble measure before the Council; and the Council is not committed to anything until it sees the Bill. The proper time for discussion is when I come to move that the Bill be read in Council. That is when all the discussion should begin. But in respect of a private member, who wishes to introduce a private Bill, an additional stage is introduced. I submit that the Bill ought to be given a fair trial and a fair hearing and ought to be judged on its merits. I hope that Honourable Members will take the broad view taken by the Advocate-General and I would ask them to give their vote for the motion."

The motion for leave to introduce a Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill was then put to the Council and agreed to.

*The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Nizamani Agha; Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiachariyar; the President.)*

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKARI ACT, 1886.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AITAN :—Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, and to move that the bill as amended and the report be taken into consideration at once. I may state that the alterations that have been introduced by the Select Committee are more or less of a verbal character. There is only one material change and that consists in the definition of 'manufacture.' The reason why that was introduced was that it was considered necessary to have some control over bottling operations and there can be no effective control over bottling operations, unless the blending can be controlled, and the best way, in the opinion of the committee, of providing for the control over blending was to amend the definition of 'manufacture' so as to include the process of blending. I beg to move, Sir, that the Bill as amended and the report be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The various clauses of the bill were then considered :—

Clause 1 and 2.

Clause 1 and clause 2 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 down to the word "also" on page 2 of the Bill was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIACHARIYAR :—I beg to propose—

"that in clause 3, sub-clause (vi) for the words "whether any process of "manufacture be employed" (page 2, lines 1 and 2), the words "whether such "transfer involves any process of manufacture" shall be substituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMIACHARIYAR seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AITAN :—I am unable to accept the amendment. Bottling by itself does not involve any process of manufacture. The wording that we have adopted has been copied from similar enactments in force in other parts of India and there is no necessity for amending the definition that has been adopted for the word 'bottle'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENCY :—Does the Honourable gentleman press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIACHARIYAR :—I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The remainder of the clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

Clause 4 down to the end of sub-clause (i) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AITAN :—As regards the remainder of clause 4, I accept the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiachariyar, namely, that in sub-clause (ii), the word 'paragraph' be substituted for the words 'new clause' and in sub-clause (iv) for the word 'include' (page 3, line 35), the word 'over' shall be substituted."

The amendments were put and agreed to.

Clause 4 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

Clause 5, sub-clause (i) down to "the words" was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

*The Madras Abkiri (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Sivasami Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Ramaswajachariyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR:—“I am unable to accept the amendment to sub-clause (i) proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswajachariyar.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAJACHARIYAR:—“I don't press my amendment as regards sub-clause (i).”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment to sub-clause (i) was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswajachariyar who had given notice of it:—

“In clause 5, sub-clause (i), for the words ‘or specially with regard to persons, places, or times’ (page 2, lines 35 and 36), the following shall be substituted: ‘or with regard to particular persons or classes of persons, places, or period of time.’”

Sub-clause (i) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR:—“I accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswajachariyar to sub-clause (ii) namely, ‘that in clause 5, sub-clause (ii), the second amendment proposed (page 2, lines 43 to 44) shall be dropped, and in lieu thereof the word “of” shall be substituted for the words “purchased by” in proviso (2) to section 13.’”

Sub-clause (ii) as amended was put and agreed to, the final form being as follows:—

(ii) In proviso (2) the words “other than denatured spirit” shall be inserted after the words “foreign liquor,” and the word “of” shall be substituted for the words “purchased by.”

Clause 5 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

Clause 6 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7.

Clause 7 down to the end of line 21 on page 3 of the Bill was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR:—“I do not think that I can accept the amendment, of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswajachariyar to sub-clause (iv).”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAJACHARIYAR:—“The amendment of which I gave notice is—

“In clause 7 for the addition proposed in sub-clause (iv) (page 3, lines 24 to 30) the following shall be substituted.—

“Provided further that nothing herein contained shall apply to any ‘foreign liquor legally procured by any person for private use and sold by him or on his behalf by auction upon his leaving a station, or on behalf of his representative by auction after his decease.’”

“I shall now content myself with moving only the last portion, so that, there will be no change up to the words ‘sold by him’ in line 27, and I propose to substitute for the words occurring thereafter the following: ‘or on his behalf by auction upon his leaving a station, or on behalf of his representative by auction after his decease.’ In the addition that is made by the select committee we have two clauses—one is upon his quitting a station, and the other is ‘after his decease.’ I want those two clauses to go with the portion to which they relate. The liquor is sold by him or on his behalf when he leaves the station and it is sold by his representative after his decease. I want to make that clear.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR:—“I think the clause is clear enough and there is no necessity for altering the wording. I am unable to accept the amendment.”

*The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Bill.**(The President; Rao Bahadur Eswaraiahachariyar; Mr. Sivarama Aiyar;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Panthulu.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"It is only a verbal amendment and I do not wish to press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The remainder of clause 7 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 8 and 9.

Clause 8 and 9 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMA AYYAR:—"At this stage I have to offer an explanation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"I do not wish to move the amendment which stands in my name."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR was withdrawn:—

"For the words 'is punished for' (page 4, line 35), the word 'at' shall be substituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMA AYYAR:—"I wish to move an amendment myself. I beg to move that on page 4, line 39, for the words and figure 'clause 8 of' the following words be substituted: 'the eighth item of the schedule in'."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 10 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.*

Clause 11.

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In section 29 between clauses (a) and (b) the following clause is to be inserted:—

"(a-1) prescribing the procedure to be followed and the matters to be ascertained before any license for the sale of any liquor or intoxicating drug 'is granted.'"

In doing so, he said:—"The amendment is a very simple one, though it involves a very important principle. It involves the question of making a definite provision in the present amendment of the Act about ascertaining public opinion regarding the location of shops. It is clear from the statement of objects and reasons that the present amending Bill has been undertaken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Excise Committee and I claim for my amendment also the support of the recommendations of that committee. Honourable Members of this Council will be pleased to notice that the Excise Committee in their elaborate report dealt with the question relating to the location of shops and local option in paragraphs 233 to 244. Therein they came to the conclusion that though it is impracticable to introduce the question of local option, it is desirable that public opinion should be ascertained; and they went into and examined the question from this aspect and suggested various methods in which public opinion can be ascertained. In paragraph 513 of their report they make their observations about Abkari Act I of 1886:—

"The need for embodying in that Act provisions regarding distillery spirit is the same as in the case of Bombay; but the majority of the points in which the Bombay Act may be improved have already been met in the later Madras Act.
* The Committee would only suggest that the Madras Government, when amending

The Madras Abkiri (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishnan Rao Pantulu; Mr. Sivaraman Aiyar;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.*)

"its Act in respect to decaffeinated spirit, might with advantage take into consideration
"the appendices to this report and introduce such amendments as on consideration
"appear necessary."

"Appendix I of the report to which they refer in paragraph 315 contains the
draft Excise Bill. That draft Excise Bill is to consolidate and amend the law in
certain provinces and contains a provision similar to the one I am suggesting in my
amendment in clause 33 thereof. Clause 33 of the draft Excise Bill corresponds to
section 29 of Abkiri Act. There also power is taken to frame rules for certain
purposes. Certain amendments have been suggested and also have been modified by
the Select Committee. In clause 33, sub-clause (2) (g), of the draft Excise Bill it
is stated that the Local Government may make rules 'prohibiting the procedure to
'be followed and the matters to be ascertained before any license for such vend is
'granted for any locality.' The amendment which I propose practically suggests that
the same clause should be incorporated in this amending Bill. Appendix I of the
report of the Excise Committee contains notes explanatory of the draft Excise Bill.
These are the remarks made in regard to clause 33, sub-clause (2) (g).

"Sub-clause (2) (g).—Under the clause as drafted can be made rule also rules
'governing the conduct of auctions or other methods of disposal of shops and for
'ascertaining public opinion in the matter of the grant of licenses'

"Taking the recommendation of the Excise Committee into consideration, I
venture to submit that this is the most modest provision that can be inserted in the
Bill, regarding the necessity of ascertaining public opinion as to the location of shops.
The recommendations of the Excise Committee are in themselves very cautious and
do not proceed a step further than are absolutely necessary. There is no reason why
that recommendation of the Excise Committee has not been incorporated in the
present Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMAN AIYAR :—"We consider this provision unneces-
sary. The words at the beginning of section 29 referred to in sub-clause (1) of
clause 12 of our Bill are sufficient authority for the Government to make rules for
the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and it is therefore unnecessary
to introduce this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should like to say a word
on this matter. Some time in 1908 the Government issued executive orders for constitu-
ting committees to ascertain the number of liquor shops and the local opinion as to the
location of these shops in municipal as well as in rural areas. The committees con-
stituted under these orders consist in the case of municipalities with a population of
over 50,000 of the Collector, the superintendent of police and the municipal chairman;
and in the case of municipalities below 50,000, they consist of the sub-divisional
officer, the deputy superintendent of police, and the chairman of the municipality.
In regard to rural areas, they consist of the president of the taluk board and divisional
officer or the Collector concerned. These committees now decide the number and the
location of these shops. What is attempted by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Rao is to
legislate this position and to place it on a statutory basis by saying that the Govern-
ment may frame rules for ascertaining local opinion with reference to the location of
shops before the licenses are actually granted. That is exactly what he wishes to
do; and that is the recommendation of the Excise Committee. Under the circum-
stances I do not see why the matter should not be made specific by saying that the
Government may take power to frame rules to ascertain certain matters and to consult
public opinion, or local opinion, before the license was granted by them, as to the
number and location of shops. It seems to me that the existing practice should be
placed on a statutory basis and I see absolutely no objection to the acceptance of this
amendment, unless the Government desire that the whole question as to the number
and location of shops should be left to the Government for executive action. If such
rules are framed, I expect that the people concerned will have an opportunity of
making their representation and the officers concerned will be acting with statutory
authority in dealing with these objections. I trust that the Government will see their
way to accept the amendment."

*The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Poshala; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“Instructions are issued to Collectors to ascertain local opinion with regard to the number and location of shops.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I am only desiring to have it placed on a statutory basis.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“We have issued instructions to ascertain local opinion as to the number and location of shops; but we do not desire to proceed further and place it on a statutory basis. Whenever is necessary we have been doing and we are prepared to do. If this provision is intended to commit the Government to local opinion, we cannot assent to it now.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“I wish to make a few observations in reply to the remarks of the Honourable Member in charge. The only objection stated against my amendment is that it is unnecessary, in so far as it is covered by the language of the section. Your Excellency, section 29 as amended by the Select Committee in sub-clause (1) of clause 12 practically follows the provisions of sub-clauses (1) and (3) of clause 33 of the draft Excise Bill. Sub-section (2) of section 29 says: ‘In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision the Local Government may make rules.’ Then follow sub-heads (a) to (c). Sub-section (1) of section 29 is quite general though it states distinctly ‘the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or other law for the time being in force relating to excise revenue.’ It was still found necessary to specify the various points regarding which rules have to be framed. It is stated therein that rules have to be framed regarding the powers and duties of some officers of the Excise Department, regarding the bottling of liquor, regarding the power of appeal and the effect to be given to orders on appeals and various other matters. The second objection urged is that instructions have been issued to ascertain local opinion. I am aware of the circumstances under which these instructions were issued and I am not moving this amendment without a knowledge of that subject. The chief point is whether the matter has to be left to mere executive orders issued by the Government from time to time or whether it is to be given a definite recognition by the Council. If there is no objection to ascertain local opinion, I cannot myself imagine how this amendment can be opposed. I stated expressly in the beginning of my remarks that I was not going to introduce the question of local opinion. So long as it is admitted that it is necessary to ascertain local opinion, I cannot understand why we should not have it in a legislative enactment, instead of its being left to rules.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“It is perhaps desirable to refer to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 29 as proposed to be amended by sub-clause (5) of clause 12 of our Bill. Those will run as follows:—

‘Section 29.—(1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.’

‘(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision the Governor in Council may make rules.’

“Thus, sub-sections (1) and (2) leave sufficient power in the hands of the Government to make rules whenever necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this Act. Therefore it is not necessary to introduce this particular provision. At present we do not see the necessity of having rules under the Act—rules which are now enforced administratively—providing for the procedure to be followed and the matters to be ascertained before licences for sale are issued. I oppose the amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 12 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSES 13 to 25.

CLAUSES 13 to 28 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Madras Abolition (Amendment) Bill; the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill.

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; the President)

The Preamble.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" Your Excellency, the amendments that have been passed have been more or less of a verbal character. I therefore beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS ACTS, 1884.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.E., C.M.A., presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, 1884, and moved that the Bill as amended and the report be taken into consideration at once.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" Your Excellency, no notice of any amendment having been received in time, there are no amendments to consider. I beg to move that the various clauses of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee stand part of the Bill."

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble was then put to the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" I wanted to make a motion for adjournment so that these particular clauses might not be taken into consideration at this meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" You are rather late."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" If your Excellency will permit me, I shall state what my motion is."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I understand what happened is this. The Honourable gentleman sent notice of an amendment which was received too late, and therefore it could not be admitted. We have just come to the motion that the preamble stand part of the Bill. If the Honourable gentleman wishes to make any observation, he may do so when the motion is made that the Bill be passed into law, but now it is rather too late for him to defer the consideration of these clauses."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" I thought that as it would be necessary to re-consider the various provisions, it was much better that the whole thing was adjourned. I recognize that my amendment was sent too late, but yet I thought of sending it in, instead of opposing the whole Bill, the object of which is very good."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I think the proper and most convenient time for the Honourable gentleman to address the Council will be when my Honourable friend moves the next motion that the Bill be passed into law. The Honourable gentleman will then have an opportunity of making any remarks that he wishes to offer."

The motion that the preamble stand part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law at once."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" I rise to address the Council under peculiar circumstances. The objects of the Bill are quite unexceptionable and I am of opinion that such a Bill should be brought and passed into law as early as possible."

*The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Narayana Aiyar.)*

But unfortunately I find that to-day it is not possible for the Council to consider this Bill, for reasons which I shall presently explain. I only wish to state that though really our object is to empower local boards and municipalities to form out certain incomes from cart-stands and markets, we should not only add a provision in the sections relating to their levy, but we must also add corresponding provisions to the sections which relate to the enforcement of that provision. It is not enough to say that the municipality shall levy or form out certain fees, but it is also necessary to empower the person who takes the form of such fees to collect them. I shall explain at once what I mean by reference to the first amendment. The first amendment we have here is section 2 of the proposed Bill, which says:—

“In sections 190 and 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1834, the following shall be added at the end of sub-section (1):—

“The municipal council may place the collection of such fees under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper or may form out such fees on such terms and subject to such conditions as they may deem fit.”

“This provision is undoubtedly necessary and no one will contend that it is not necessary. We are all agreed that this should be done. But let us see what is the effect of leaving the next clause as it is.

“Sub-section (1) of section 190 says:—

“190 (1).—The municipal council may from time to time provide places for the purpose of being used as cart-stands, public landing places or public halting places, and may levy fees for the use thereof.”

“The amendment that is now proposed will enable the municipal council to farm out these fees. Sub-section (2) of section 190 is a penal clause, which makes it improper for the person to make use of the cart-stand without making payment of money. It reads thus:—

“(2) If, upon demand by the person authorised to collect on behalf of the municipal council fees for the use of any such cart-stand, landing place or halting place, any person has refused or neglected to pay the prescribed fee, the provisions of sections 95 and 96 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.”

“The result of passing the Bill to-day will be that the municipal council will be able to levy the fees or farm them out, but when the demand is made for these fees and the payment is refused, the consequence is obvious. When the demand is made by the farmer, nothing can be seized. I will contrast it with the language of section 93 of the same Act both as it stood after the amending Act of 1897 and before it. Section 93 prescribes the penalty for evading tolls and section 94 prescribes the limit of time for payment. I will read sections 94 and 96 to show how the language of those sections necessitates an alteration in the language of section 190, clause (2). Section 93—that is the portion which is referred to in section 190—says:—

“93 (1) If the toll leviable is not paid on demand, the person appointed to collect it as aforesaid may seize and detain such portion of the apparellance or load of the vehicle or animal in respect of which the toll, or any portion thereof, is due as will, in his opinion, suffice to defray the amount so due, and, in the absence of such apparellance or load, may seize and detain the said vehicle or animal.”

“The ‘person appointed to collect,’ referred to in this section is explained in section 94, which says:—

“No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded in any one municipality in respect of any vehicle or animal in any period of twenty-four hours counted from sunrise to sunrise and on such payment being made a receipt shall be granted by the person appointed to collect the toll on behalf of the municipal council, or, if the tolls have been farmed out, of the toll-farmer; such receipts shall be in such form as the municipal council may from time to time prescribe.”

“This is the portion to which I wish to invite the attention of Honourable Members: receipt shall be granted by the person appointed to collect the toll on

*The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill;
Committee on jail administration.*

(*Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.*)

'behalf of the municipal council or if the tolls have been farmed out of the toll-farmer.' Taking sections 94 and 95, we see that the person who is authorized to receive the fees according to the amended Act is the person who is expressly referred to as the person entitled to collect on behalf of the municipal council or on behalf of the farmer. Any court of law is bound to refer to the wording of section 94. I may mention that the words 'on behalf of the municipal council or, if the tolls have been farmed out, of the toll-farmer' were added by the amending Act of 1897, and therefore any court is bound to consider the wording of the section as amended in 1897. In section 190, sub-section (2) we have 'the person authorized to collect on behalf of the municipal council;' and in sections 94 and 95 we have not only the person authorized to collect on behalf of the municipal council but also the person authorized to collect on behalf of the person who has taken the farm. Contrasting the language of sections 94 and 95 with the language of section 190, sub-section (2), any court is bound to hold that it shall be penal for a person who takes a contract to refuse to pay the amount demanded on behalf of the municipal council; but if it is demanded on behalf of the person to whom the fees are farmed out, then it is not a case which comes under the penal clause of section 190, as it is at present worded. The special wording of section 94 should be incorporated into clause (2), section 190, and unless that is done our present amendment will make us lose the very object we have in undertaking the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I am ready to let the motion stand over for the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I am very much to be blamed for not having sent in my amendments in time. If they had been resolved in time, they might have been placed before the Select Committee, but for some reason or other I could not do so. The other clauses also present similar difficulties. I intended to send up three amendments, but considering the lateness of the hour and the great trouble to which the Secretary and the office will be put, I did not send up the other two amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable gentleman communicate with the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill? This discussion is not in order, strictly speaking, at this stage. I think it would be to the general convenience of the Council, if the Honourable gentleman will communicate with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar who will consider the points that the Honourable gentleman wishes to bring forward. The Honourable Member in charge consents to the motion that the Bill be passed into law standing over, and the discussion of the motion will accordingly stand adjourned until the next meeting of the Council. That will give the Honourable gentleman full opportunity to communicate with my Honourable friend in charge of the Bill as regard to the amendments which he wishes to have considered."

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of the resolutions on matters of general public interest.

COMMITTEE ON JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord I beg to move:—

[No. 1.] That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the system of jail administration of this Presidency with reference to the dieting, discipline and treatment of prisoners, and to recommend such reforms as may be in harmony with modern conceptions.

"The object of this resolution will, I venture to hope, commend itself to the judgment of this Council and the sympathy of the Government. I have been

*Committee on jail administration.**(Mr. KANAO PILLAI.)*

endeavouring to get some sort of reform in the administration connected with our jails, and I am able to admit with gratitude that the attitude of the Government, though it was somewhat in the beginning, has been on the whole encouraging and stimulating. I remember the interview which the Chief Secretary during the government of Sir Arthur Lawley was pleased to grant me and a pretty long interview it was; and then reference was made to the Government on the subject of rice diet to prisoners, accustomed to rice, on the subject of flogging and on the subject of clothing. I may state, your Excellency, that the subject of clothing was said to have been referred to the jail authorities, the subject of rice diet was referred to experts, and the subject of flogging was decided. Before dealing with the details, I might make a general remark. From what I have read of the administration of the jails in this country I find that enormous strides have been made by the introduction of reforms since Lord Macaulay's time. One shudder at the condition of the jails in those days, in this very Presidency, when the percentage of deaths was high, it being nearly 30 per cent. Gradually improvements were made and the dietary was changed from time to time, as one would expect that the Government would be able to do with their limited knowledge of the conditions and the habits of the people. There was a good deal of flogging then, 180 stripes with no-o'-size tails for offenders in jail, and the number was reduced since the time of that good Christian ruler, Lord Ripon, to 80 stripes with a rattan. Many other changes were also introduced—I must admit with a profound sense of thankfulness—and there have been vast improvements in the system of jail administration in this Presidency. Yet, Sir, though the Madras Government and the Government of India, also or rather all the Provincial Governments have borrowed certain commendable features from the English system, yet they have drawn a line at other features of that system. That is rather regrettable and I would refer to it later on. What I want to show first is that the Government have not done what I expected them to do in the matter of rice diet for those accustomed to eat rice. Once the Government were giving rice to all prisoners, and they found out later on that rice was not the staple food of the people and so they changed it into ragi. Again they made a mistake since they thought that ragi was the staple food of all people that came into prisons, and yet they went on to give ragi to all people indiscriminately. There were complaints of ill-health and then there was a compromise suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Hare, that rice might be given for a meal every day. That was not then adopted; and recently some such sort of modification was introduced by Colonel Munro, with the approval of Government but unfortunately with a deplorable lack of an idea about the Indian taste and the Indian stomach. We cannot get over the taste of people; you cannot expect people to fling away their habits of life even if it be at the bidding of the jail superintendent. We find from a perusal of jail literature that diet is given according to the habits of the people. In South Africa, in England or in America prisoners are given such food as they have been accustomed to. Why, Sir, even in Bengal, rice is given to rice-eating prisoners; even in the Central Provinces they give rice to people who are accustomed to rice. It is only here they have introduced a general uniform diet to all prisoners. In this matter of the modification of the diet they have again ignored the habits of the people. They did not know that a Madras man eats more salt than a Bengali. The mistake arises from the ignorance of the officers that decide such questions. I have been told by no less a person than Dewan Bahadur Adinarayana that Madras people eat more salt than the people of Bengal and statistics prove it. These people eat turmeric and therefore they require more salt. If only the Government had given them the same diet every day as they were giving them on Sundays and Wednesdays before the introduction of the new diet, there would not have been all this bother, either from inside the jail or from outside it. They were getting on Wednesdays and Sundays, 14 ounces of ragi, and 12 ounces of rice with the necessary condiments; and if the same thing had been continued there would not have been all this trouble and suffering. What they have done is, they reduced the quantity of rice, salt and curry powder, and this made the quantity of food less and made it also tasteless. A man has to eat some kind of food in order to be able to do hard work, and he must have some time for repenting for his past. Is it possible that when a

*Committee on jail administration.**(Mr. KESAV PILLAI.)*

man is perpetually troubled with anxiety about his food all through, he would take any notice of the condition of the soul? Your Excellency, there is one other point, unfortunately some critics say, those that should know better,—I am sorry to see it mentioned even in the judicial courts—that all these troubles about dieting, etc., was due to the fact that ragi was converted into rice. That is not so. The fact is that the convicts try—'we are getting less food; a little more rice we want and a little more carry.' They were very moderate. Your Excellency, if you will go through the past records of the country, you will find that a very high certificate is given to the nature of the prison population of India. I may state that our habitual form about one-fourth of the jail population and that is very small as compared with England, where they form 48 per cent. This fact was acknowledged by the Master of Ulbuck, the late Under Secretary, in a speech that he delivered in England. Now, Sir, the Indian convicts are as a class very docile and law abiding; only they require a gentle treatment, so that we may make good citizens of them. What I am afraid is that they are not given the food that might be necessary to keep their body in good condition, so that they might have time to feel and improve their moral condition. I may quote from an American source, the Governor of Virginia, the Hon'ble Claude A. Swanson, who in welcoming the American Prison Association said: 'What a change has come over society. It is almost incredible that a century ago two hundred and fifty offences were punishable with death. To-day reformation and slavery have so ennobled the world that there are only two or three offences punishable with death. In olden times the one thought of punishment was revenge. To-day another element has entered and that is the reformation of the criminal, to make him a useful member of the society, doing his part in its progress and in its development.'

"Again he says: 'You cannot inspire a man to do right when he has had 'surroundings, wretched food, foul air. Give him good food, good treatment, good ventilation and he will strive to continue those things.'

"I may be permitted to say, Sir, that when I began to draw the attention of the Government to this subject at the budget meeting held in 1909, the Government were rather angry that a layman should dare to lay his finger on the administration; but they were very good and they gradually saw that I was right in my criticisms and they tried to improve matters. Then, Sir, I was supported by no less a person than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in the Council. I may say that my agitation had the sympathy and support of the leading Indian gentlemen in this Presidency. Although some of them may not be able to come forward and tell publicly what they feel in the matter, yet I can say that almost all of them, without exception, are in favour of the reforms which I have been advocating in recent years. Here is a letter written to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar a year after the debate. 'I am glad you are continuing your work of improving the administration of jails. You have done a public service in getting Government to prescribe rice 'at jails. You have done a public service wholly unacknowledged to ragi. I am also glad that Government will further restrict whipping in jails. He made a mistake when he said that I got the Government to prescribe rice diet; and perhaps in this case the wish was father to the thought. As a matter of fact, the question of rice diet was referred to experts; and experts have the privilege of changing their opinions as often as they like, and they have done so. The doctor said that ragi diet caused only a temporary disturbance or derangement of the stomach, and that after a time the men would get over it; and one or two doctors observed, however, that it was rather bad for people at an advanced age. I never asked for rice being given to those who were accustomed to it. In the matter of flogging I was able to convince the Government of the reasonableness of my demand, and the Government asked the Inspector-General to report upon it. It is a weighty pronouncement that he made. He said:—'The punishment is a great deterrent, not so much to the delinquent himself as to others, but I do not believe it ever yet reformed anybody. It appeals to the baser feelings and is calculated to ruin a man's self-respect. It

*Committee on jail administration.**(Mr. Keane P.W.S.)*

'should therefore be used only when there is no self-respect left to lose, and deterrance cannot be brought about by mildness. For offences relating to work it should be very rare indeed.'

'In England the whipping of prisoners is permitted only with the sanction of the Home Secretary; and that only for offences of violence and untidy. There the superintendent is not empowered to place a sanicle in letters for more than 24 hours without the written permission of a member of the visiting committee. But here in India whipping can be given by the superintendent for any offence that the prisoner may commit. The superintendent might give him whipping even if a prisoner complained against himself to a visitor. That was being done in this Presidency, and when I drew the attention of the Government to this matter they restricted the power of the superintendent and said that the sanction of the Inspector-General should be obtained for whipping for such an offence. I have not the time to go into details and I must proceed rather space. I should call the attention of Government and I should request them to give their most earnest thought to the system of convict-workers. It is a most pernicious system and I have got here records—books, publications and other things—which I could place at the disposal of the Government to show that the system of convict-workers leads to demoralization, besides blackmailing and all that sort of thing. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that most of the people who go to jail, a majority of them, are what are called casacals. Many of them are convicted for offences such as those relating to forest laws, namely, forest laws, abkari laws and salt laws, and some are convicted for attempt to commit suicide. All such people are sent to jail and are placed under the control of *deotols* and *burglars* who are in the jail. It is only people that commit serious offences that could be convicted and sentenced to long terms, and such people, as Mr. William Talbot, Secretary, Howard Association, London, observes, are very clever in getting the favour of their superiors. If they could please their superiors, they are put in authority over all sorts of people that come temporarily into the jail and they exercise enormous power over these people, and they are supposed to terrorize them for illegal purposes. I need not mention what all they do; I have got records here to show—records from the Chief Secretary—that some of these people are a source of much immorality and commit monstrous offences. I need not mention what they are. Under the present system the people who get into the jails are very much demoralized and their self-respect is stamped out of them. In these circumstances I think that paid men are much better. These men who have been in jail, considering their former condition of life, your Excellency will be pleased to see, are not the people to be entrusted with any control over others. In England you have classification of offenders. We find offenders of the first division, offenders of the second division, offenders of the third division. In the third division we have the star class. They have a differential treatment about food and dress. Your Excellency, this convict-worker system was also condemned by Colonel Buchanan of the Bengal administration; and it must go. This is an immoral system and has led to wickedness and is doing a lot of mischief to the prison population. This is a system that ought to be abolished without hesitation. Then as regards education and morality, all the prisoners were once given education and that was one of the principles of the jail administration as laid down by Lord Macaulay and afterwards developed by Lord Lawrence. But gradually it was given up and they said that the adult prisoners in jails are not fit for education. But in England we find that adult prisoners are, up to the age of forty, educated. Why not we introduce that system here? Why are these people unfit to have the benefit of education? I ask that the Government may introduce some sort of education; they should give them some sort of compulsory education. Here are the prisoners under your charge; why not give them compulsory education? The Government said that they could not do it at once, but that they would make experiments. I was told that in some of the prisons it was resolved to teach vernaculars—the mother tongue of the prisoners; but gradually even that was stopped. The difficulty as regard to it has been the restriction that, if a man wants education, he must have it after his task work was over. That, I need hardly say, your Excellency, is very hard. I want to refer, or rather draw the attention of the Government, to one important fact. I was reading

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(Mr. KESAVA PILLAI; the President.)

the other day some proceedings of the International Prison Commission, over which Sir Evelyn Duggles Brier presided. He was the president of the Commission and the Commission was drawing up a programme for the International Penitentiary Congress to be held in London in 1915, and that congress was officially invited by the Prime Minister to hold its sittings in London. It is a quinquennial congress; the last one was held in Washington. In that programme there is no mention of India at all. They took steps to invite the representatives of the British colonies. There were also the Secretary to the English Prison Commissioners and the Chairman of the Scottish Prison Commission. Only the Chairman of the Irish Prison Board was absent. Although all these were there and drew up the programme of work, yet India did not find a place. I have not been able to find out anywhere that India was ever mentioned by any one of them. Why should India be left out? It cannot be the experience of this Government that we have nothing to learn from this great International Conference to be held in 1915. I am sorry, your Excellency, that India has been altogether omitted from their programme. One more thing I want to point out, and that relates to sanitation. In regard to sanitation, much could be said and done; but I would only say one or two words. Mr. Talbot says: 'The condition of the air, whether in cells or in prison workshops, is often so unhealthy for want of adequate ventilation that although there are of course many exceptions, yet as a rule prisons are peculiarly favourable to the production of pulmonary disease. The mortality from this one cause is, on the average, more than double that of the general community. This has been noticed as a prevalent feature of jails in various lands and climates. The constant breathing of the impure air over and over again, whether in separate cells or associated wards, has a most deleterious effect upon the lungs (Pulmonary disease even in ordinary life is most frequent where there is not a frequent circulation of fresh air both by day and by night.) It must be further and especially remembered that much of the unnatural mortality thus occasioned strikes its deadly work after the discharge of the prisoner, and so escapes detection in connection with prison statistics.'

"In other countries visiting committees do a lot of useful work. Here we have got a system of non-official visitors; but I am afraid these gentlemen are able to do very little. Some of them told me that their ideas were not required, their suggestions were not acted for, and they had felt it rather a burden, to be members of a jail committee. Each member is accompanied by some official in the jail and you cannot expect much from that sort of inspection. Mr. Talbot—I am much indebted to Dr. Macdonald for this book—says—"

His Excellency the President:—"I must warn the Honourable Member that he has already exceeded 25 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI (continuing):—"I shall quote one more passage and sit down. It is stated: 'In Great Britain and Ireland, in Sweden, Norway, Germany and Belgium, prize-worthy and systematic arrangements are made for the supply of at least one chaplain to every jail. In many of the prisons of these countries there are also resident schoolmasters. . . . And there is another reason for supplementing the services of the regular staff by such visitors. This consists in the universally observed fact that all permanently appointed and paid officials have a tendency to settle down, with too much conservatism, into narrow grooves of uniformity. They manifest a frequent disposition to shrink from the trouble which any change or progress however desirable involves. They are apt to become somewhat 'fossilized,' and to preserve old habits at the expense of useful modifications called for by the changing circumstances and environments. In short, every atmosphere of undisturbed officialdom necessarily requires ventilation from time to time, by the freshening effect of external influences. This applies especially to prison administration.' Your Excellency, in England just at this moment they are agitating for a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the prison system. Any one who has paid even attention to the question of jail administration cannot fail to be impressed with the great improvements that Government have made within the last fifty years. But

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we lag behind England much more than England lags behind Canada with her new reformatory farm at Guelph, Ontario. We have no doubt adopted the Borstal system and the reformatory methods of England. While England is agitating vigorously for a Commission, is it too much for us to ask Government to go into matters connected with our jail administration? There are several points with which I should like to deal, but I am sorry to say that I have no time; and I expect that your Excellency's Government will receive my motion with sympathy."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair:—"I am sorry that, in seconding this resolution, I cannot bring into focus the wealth of detail which my Honourable friend is always able to give when dealing with this subject. I am rather a raw recruit in the field of jail administration, in which he is a veteran. I think the time has come when this Government may enquire into the whole prison system in this country. Even now there is a good deal of the old retributive theory of punishments still remaining in the prison system in this country. I think it is time that we should investigate into the prison system, not so much with the idea of punishing, but with the idea of reclaiming those individuals to society. I think, in framing any system of prison treatment, a more detailed study of the psychology of the criminal mind is required than a mere lecture to the individual who has offended against society. The Hon'ble Mr. Kuma Pillai has pointed out certain reforms in the prison system which have been carried out in a good many countries. The other day I was reading a debate in the House of Commons when Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, explained that he had introduced a system of education among prisoners, and in some cases also music, in order to give them refined ideas. Although we cannot go quite so far in this country, yet I feel that something must be done in the way of reclaiming these prisoners. It would also be interesting in this country to study—where there are so many returned ex-convicts—whether the fact of their being habitual criminals is due to their degeneracy or whether it is the result of an irrational system of prison treatment. Wherever we can find sufficient evidence to prove that the habitual criminal is the result of mental degeneracy, the sooner he is taken away from the prison to the asylum the better it is for the society concerned. While I am pleading for a Commission to investigate into what ought to be done, I am sorry to say that the directions in which reforms are already being tried to be introduced are not of a kind that I think very highly of. Yesterday when I casually happened to go into the Secretariat, I found on the notice board a notice put up for the press to the following effect: 'Government direct that all clothing and bedding intended for supply to prisoners in district and central jails shall be a distinctive mark showing whether it is intended for issue to (a) Britishers (b) Pariahs or (c) others, and that clothing and bedding thus marked for any one of these three classes shall be issued only to prisoners of that class and to no others.' Here I see a prison reform based upon caste principles. Once you start on these caste principles in jails the time may come when from bed and blankets it may go to rice and ragi, and we may have in time to make in the Penitentiary the same arrangements that Honourable Members of this Council have at the time of luncheon, namely, caste-tight compartments into which they go to take their separate meals. I don't approve of prison reforms carried on caste lines. But if these reforms are called for and are intended on sanitary grounds, and if it is intended to be made out that certain classes are more sanitary than others and therefore the clothes worn by one class ought not to be worn by the other, then it is a very grave censure on the sanitation of jails. Once the prisoners are in the jail, a uniform standard of cleanliness ought to be insisted on with regard to all prisoners. While I heartily support the motion for appointing a committee to investigate—I am not competent to say on what lines it should carry on the investigation because I have no opinion to offer at present—while I heartily support the appointment for a committee to go into the whole reform of the prison system, at the same time I should like to say, the sooner the prison rules based upon caste are abolished, the better it will be for this Presidency. I hope that this committee will bring out some good result. I sincerely hope that the Government will see their way to appoint a committee to go into the reform of the system of jail administration in this Presidency."

At this stage the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

Committee on jail administration.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Council re-assembled at 2-30 P.M., when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. KERRA Pillai was resumed.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—Your Excellency, I have listened with great care to what the Hon'ble Mr. KERRA Pillai has said before the Council. Although he had many matters of interest to draw our attention to, it seems to me, that, except in one important particular, there is nothing which requires the appointment of a committee. He told us of a great many things which are being done, for which I gladly admit much credit is due to him; and he has also, I think, indicated what the Government have done and what they should do. The few things that he has mentioned are not of that character that would require the appointment of a committee to bring them into effect; nor is that the only reason why I am afraid we must object to the appointment of a committee. Prison management is an expert subject. They say that anybody is capable of giving an opinion upon education; but as regards prison management we must rely upon the opinion of experts. You will find that is the case all the world over and in this part of India, so far as I know, with the exception of the Honourable member himself, who has given some attention to the subject, there is nobody outside the ranks of the officials of the jail department, with the exception of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Cardew, who has expert knowledge of prison management and the treatment of the prisoners. The committee therefore must consist of the Honourable Member and the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary. I am afraid, Sir, that we cannot spare the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's services continuously for the consideration of this subject. Another reason why we do not think that we need a committee is that we have in the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew an expert adviser ready to our hand, who will keep us in the right path and see that we move steadily forward. I propose to state as briefly as I can to the Council some of the things which have been done in the past and those that we have under consideration and a few more things that we hope to take up later on.

"The Honourable Member has referred to the question of whipping. In the matter of whipping, Madras is far ahead of any of the other large Provinces in India. The number of cases of whipping has declined to 12 in 1911. I have not yet seen the figures for 1912. The proportion of whipping to the total punishments is only .45 per cent. You will see the enormous change that has been brought about in the last five or six years, and the Honourable Member will be satisfied that we are in the right line, and we will take care not to relax our efforts to reduce the number of cases of whipping; but I do not think that we want a committee to give us any more instructions on this subject.

"The Honourable Member has also referred to the question of education in the jails. We have the Tanjore jail for adolescents, where we have more or less the hostel system. The prisoners in the Tanjore jail receive education. They get a literary education as also education in technical subjects such as blacksmith work and weaving; and we are trying to develop that still further. We have recently secured orders whereby the agricultural farms will play an important part in the jail curriculum, as also other trades and employments which will be particularly useful to the agricultural classes. We have also introduced into these jails—the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Rajahmundry—as an experiment the giving of instruction in the three R's to all male convicts under 30. I have made inquiries into the matter and though I have not yet received an official report on the results of the experiments that have been conducted, I have no doubt of their success and we have every expectation of making this method of education general. We have also in these jails instruction to literate convicts based on the Moral Education League books. We have also suggested the supply of books to jails for the use of literate prisoners, the books being chiefly of a religious or moral character. In the matter of education, then, I think we have nothing to gain from the investigations of a committee. Perhaps I ought say in connection with that subject that we welcome any assistance that we can get in advancing the moral education of convicts—any assistance that we can get from outside visitors. I know the Honourable Member is keenly interested in the subject and I know he has made inquiries with a view to try and get people

*Committee on jail administration.**(Sir Ravi Shankar.)*

to come forward to help in the giving of lectures on moral education and moral subjects to convicts; and I hope his efforts will before long be successful and that we may advance in that direction—I won't say, beyond the point we have reached, because we have not yet really made a start.

"Then another matter in which we have taken action recently is the giving of assistance to prisoners on release. It is only a small thing that we have done, it is true; but it is all in the right direction. We have increased the amount which convicts can earn and the money is given to them on their release. We have increased the batta given to convicts to enable them to reach their homes and we have drawn attention to the existing rule which allows the superintendent to give clothing on release to any convicts who are in need of it. We have also allowed the superintendent to make small money grants in special cases to tide over the first few days after the release. In the Vellore jail we have just begun the experiment of allowing the convicts to earn money by extra work which they may do over and above their task. The experiment has been tried there only for a short time, but so far as it has gone, it has been quite successful; we hope to introduce it in several more jails immediately and I have every expectation of making it general before long. We have announced that we are prepared to assist any Prisoners' Aid Society that may be formed. In this connection I may perhaps mention that the Salvation Army made proposals to us for releasing prisoners shortly before the expiry of their sentence on condition that they went to a home which the Salvation Army would set up, and from there they could pass on to their homes after a short period of detention during which they would receive advice and help regarding their future conduct. This is a system which has been introduced by the Punjab Government, and we are now considering whether we can apply the same or similar treatment for prisoners in this Presidency. I may also mention that in order to prevent people from getting into jails, which I consider is even more important than their treatment when they are in them, we have now various schemes under consideration for the settlement of criminal tribes. We have actually taken action in the case of some tribes. In the Nellore district, particularly, there is a settlement of that kind at some iron mines, belonging to the firm of Brandt & Co. Mr. Leving, the gentleman in charge, has shown the greatest sympathy with these poor unfortunate people and has done excellent work in reclaiming a large number of them. We have started another settlement in Sitanagar in the Guntur district under the Salvation Army, and there is also a small settlement in Kavali in Nellore. We contemplate forming another settlement in Kurnool and one at Salem and possibly one or two more in other parts of the Presidency. We have also called the attention of magistrates to the expediency of using the provision of law which allows the release on probation of first offenders. I am sorry to say that that provision has not been used freely, but we hope that by dint of calling attention to it, as we have done frequently, we shall persuade the magistrates to apply it more freely than in the past and to see that first offenders are released on probation for good conduct and not sent to the jail at all. We are also calling attention to the wisdom of sending boys and girls to jail when it can possibly be avoided and I hope our efforts to keep most of them out of prison will be successful.

"I next come to one or two other matters connected with prison administration. I take the question of dress to which the Honourable Member has referred. We have issued orders recently to give a longer length of cloth to female convicts, because we find that the cloth that is being issued to them is shorter than the cloth ordinarily worn by the female population. We have also carried out the wishes of the Honourable Member by issuing orders that every convict is to be supplied with a towel to dry himself after bathing. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair has referred adversely to another order which we recently issued in connection with clothing. The object of that order was to meet the caste objections of Brahmans and some others to wearing clothes which have been worn by people of other castes. It is, I think, too early to do what the Honourable Member desires, namely, to abolish all caste distinctions in jails. Such distinctions are recognized in the Jail Code; and I imagine that a great majority of the Honourable Members of this Council would disagree with the Hon'ble Dr. Nair in thinking that they ought to be altogether abolished in jails.

*Committee on jail administration.**(Sir Harold Stuart.)*

that the quantity of food was reduced; and the complaint lasted only for a short time. There are now no complaints from the prisoners in any of the jails where the new diet has been in force for any length of time. The Inspector-General showed, essentially, that the diet contained all the necessary constituents for maintaining in good health one of the normal weight of prisoners in Indian jails and, as I have already told you, his view was accepted by two Surgeons-General and two Sanitary Commissioners. I may mention that I saw the other day a statement as to the food which is eaten by an ordinary villager in the Northern Circars. It is slightly less in quantity than the diet we give under this new scale to our prisoners.

"Then we come to the question of weight-loss. At first there was a nett falling off in weight. This was not found in all the three jails where the new diet was introduced but only in the Rajshahmundry jail; in the other two jails more prisoners gained weight than lost. Since 1st July 1909 there has been an increase in all the jails in which the diet has been used, and taking the figures that I have up to 1911 we get the following percentages. The number of prisoners who lost weight was 51 per cent; the number of prisoners who remained stationary was seven per cent and the number of prisoners who gained weight was 62 per cent. In February last I went to the Penitentiary and I got the weights of all the prisoners who had been admitted on and after the 1st October, the date of the introduction of the new diet. We have these remarkable statistics. There were 357 prisoners weighed. Of these only 23 per cent, lost weight, 10 per cent, remained stationary and 68 per cent, gained in weight. Remember that these were prisoners who were newly admitted. When a man goes into jail, owing to the depression of his surroundings and the depression of his conviction the tendency is for him to lose weight; and here we had in the case of these new admissions, men who went in on and after 1st October, not less than 68 per cent gaining weight. If we take the figures for the whole Presidency for the year 1912, when this diet was in force in four of the larger prisons for the whole year and in all the prisons for the last quarter of the year, we find these are the statistics: 13.65 per cent, lost weight; 13.79 per cent, remained stationary; and 65.54 per cent, gained weight. I believe the proportion of criminals who gained weight is a record one. I have not yet seen the figures in the official report—that is not quite ready; but these were furnished to me the other day in advance and I think I was told that 65.56 per cent, was a record figure. Now a man may lose weight for many causes unconnected with his diet, but I do not believe for a moment that you will get this large percentage of prisoners gaining weight on a diet which is insufficient for their nourishment. To my mind that is conclusive; but we have other opinions and other facts which I will mention.

"The health of the prisoners on the whole has been very good. In 1912 when, as I said, the new diet was in force in four of the largest prisons for the whole year and in all the prisons for the last quarter, the death-rate was the lowest on record, being 11.56 per cent. I am told that is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in any of the larger Provinces of India since the assumption of the Government of the country by the Crown; and that is with this diet which is said to be insufficient. If you take the four jails where we had the new diet, you will find that in Coimbatore and Cannanore the mortality was the lowest on record, the lowest we have ever had in those jails. At Rajshahmundry it was within a fraction of the record and that record minimum itself was obtained in 1911 when also this diet was in force. In Trichinopoly the mortality was lower than it had been for 25 years notwithstanding the fact that that jail has a ward for the reception of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. I do not think that there can be much wrong with a diet which gives these results.

"I will just read to the Council the opinions of some medical officers. Captain Laeg, an officer of the Civil Medical Department in medical charge of the Coimbatore jail, wrote thus in April 1911: 'I feel satisfied that the prisoners have and continue to maintain a fine healthy and nourished condition. The weightings of prisoners have steadily improved and there has been no sickness which I can attribute to change of diet. I feel no hesitation in expressing my opinion that so far the experiment has been satisfactory and there is every reason to think it will continue to be so.'

*Committee on jail administration.**(Sir Harold Stewart.)*

Major Tucker who was in medical charge of the same jail said in April 1912: 'I think the diet to be a good one and everything considered infinitely preferable to the old one.' Captain Williams, who is in the Jail department, an Indian Medical Service officer, wrote from Cannanore in May 1911: 'I think that the diet is sufficient, as most strong, healthy men increased in health on hard labour with this diet.' Again, Captain Cameron of the Penitentiary said in December last that he saw no reason to suppose that the new diet had affected the health of the prisoners adversely. Mr. Buttsworth's committee reported that almost all the witnesses who complained that the diet was inadequate appeared healthy and sufficiently nourished. We have just received reports from medical officers of all the jails in which the new diet was introduced on the 1st October 1912; and the opinion is that it is generally approved. There was perhaps a little mistake made as regards the distribution of diet last that has been corrected and the diet will be distributed in a way which will give the most substantial meal in the middle of the day. What the prisoners will now get is four ounces of ragi converted into kump in the early morning; nine ounces of ragi with vegetables and curry at midday; and seven ounces of rice in the evening for five days a week, and on the other two days seven ounces of ragi. In addition they get five ounces of dal and six ounces of vegetables.

'The next argument that I have heard urged against the new diet is that the salt is insufficient. The old allowance of salt was one ounce a day or seven ounces a week. The allowance given in the other Provinces per week at the time our new diet was introduced was in the Punjab 5½ ounces, in the United Provinces 3½ ounces, in Bengal 5½ ounces, in Bombay 5½ ounces. The Jail Conferences of 1894 and 1897 and the Jail Commissioners of 1897 recommended half an ounce a day. Major Lewis in his memorandum on the弊弊 of labouring prisoners in Indian jails, a high authority, said that half an ounce of common salt which was very generally used in India as well as English provisions appears to be enough. Major McCay, who is well recognized as an authority on the subject of diet, made an inquiry into the Bengal jail dietary and the results of his inquiry led him to the conclusion that 25-6 grammes which was the old Bengal scale, should be reduced to 15 grammes per week, that is, half an ounce; and he added that this quantity was really much more than was necessary. The only thing about this salt ration is that it is a fact, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kossava Pillai pointed out, that the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency are accustomed to use more salt than the inhabitants of other parts of India. We have therefore come to the conclusion that there is some ground perhaps for increasing the amount of salt that is given to prisoners and we propose to raise the ration from half to three-fourths of an ounce of salt per day.

'Now I come to the question which has been agitated for a good long time and in respect of which I am afraid that the decision of the Government has not given satisfaction—I mean the question of ragi diet for rice-eaters. The inquiries that have been made into this matter from time to time have led, I think, to the general conclusion mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Kossava Pillai, namely, that to put a man unaccustomed to it on ragi diet produced a derangement of his digestive powers, though it did not injure his health. Well, my Lord, your Lordship's Government have now decided that it is not desirable that the jail diet should be such as to cause that derangement and we have come to the decision to allow rice diet to prisoners who always had rice diet before they went into jail. It is not a class distinction; because you will find that the lowest classes in the West Coast are accustomed to rice diet. Rice diet will be given without any relation to caste. We make the change solely on the ground that while it is desirable that a prisoner's diet should be as plain as possible, it is not desirable that it should be changed in its essential character. We should confine ourselves to removing luxuries. We hope that this change will meet what is perhaps the main objection which the Honourable gentlemen had in moving for the appointment of this Committee; but I am afraid that in any case I shall be obliged to refuse to accept the resolution for the reasons I have given in the course of my speech. The Honourable Member himself admits that we have made 'honest strides' and that we have carried out 'vast improvements'. I think he may trust us to continue along that path.

*Committee on jail administration.**(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Mr. Kestav Pillai.)*

"The only matter that I have not touched upon in the contention of the Honourable Member that India should be represented at the Prison Conference. I am afraid that no committee which we can appoint would necessarily secure that, and we certainly should not require the help of a committee in addressing the Home Government, if we decide to suggest that an Indian officer should attend the Prison Conference to be held in 1916."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIAYANGAR:—"After hearing the almost complete disposal of the subject by the Honourable Member in charge just at this time it would be difficult to make an impression in support of the resolution. But I think there is one point which has really not been answered by the Member in charge. My submission is that the question with regard to convict-workers has not been dealt with at all. That is one of the main reasons, it is suggested, that contributed to the moral degradation in the Jail Department. I dare say it would be suggested in regard to that matter that steps will be taken as far as possible on behalf of the Government to see that it is rectified. But whether that assurance will be sufficient or whether the Government may also think of the committee that is suggested is another point which may well be taken into consideration. When the officials go into a matter and want to get information, my submission is that it is not always freely given. The inquiry into the Penitentiary riot case which we have been noting has brought out points to show that, unless a committee be proposed to form, we are not likely to get at the real information that is wanted for the Government themselves to guide their administration. I should think that even if the Government are not prepared to adopt this resolution in the form in which it is proposed, so as to constitute a body to go into the expert questions, it will be necessary to form one which will enable the Government to get at the facts as far as they are necessary for a practical solution of the questions raised. The steps that have already been taken by the Government towards the improvement of the jail administration we have been happy to hear, and we thank the Government heartily for all that has been done. The announcement made to-day that the rice diet is also to be given is a most satisfactory one to most of us who have attended here. I looked into the Government order that was recently published in which Colonel Macnamara had called for expert opinion as to the effect of rice and ragi diet on criminals. I was about to say that on the engagement of two doctors, one at Tanjore and another elsewhere, in respect of some criminals over 60 it was really creating some bad effect. The Government have changed their view and it is not necessary for me to go into it."

"There is the other aspect of the question and it is one that the Government must be pleased to take note of, that a committee of the sort proposed for that purpose will be absolutely necessary rather than any other committee, for an official inquiry would not bring out facts in the form needed."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The sympathetic way in which the Honourable Member in charge has spoken on the subject has made many of my supporters dumb. Many of them promised to support me. But the Honourable Member has taken the wind out of my sails by touching many of the points I have been touching for. However, I should like to say one or two words. Your Excellency, the Honourable Member has carefully avoided saying anything about the convict-worker system. It is a cancer in the whole administration and it is doing as much harm to the morality of the jail population. I said that it would be much better for the Government to bring this administration into touch with popular sentiments. Of course, there has been a change in the Government, to their attitude, to grapple with the problems affecting the welfare of the people; and that takes us all over our humble help and give our co-operation to popularize the Government in all its branches. In that view we might well have a public inquiry by a committee composed of officials and non-officials, Indian and European, so that we might get at the bottom of the things which some time cause serious disturbance in some of our jails. There must be something very rotten in some of these jails that there should be riots of a serious nature. I have seen, Sir, it said that the jail population all over the world are amenable to kind treatment. They are an

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(*Mr. Kame Pitai.*)

imprisoned lot and they would try to get on very well if they could. It is, as an American writer says, because there is something in human nature which revolts at violence or injustice that even the worm of a prisoner turns round. There seems to be something wrong in our jails and that can be remedied by a public inquiry.

"So many matters came to light during the Penitentiary inquiry. I do not say anything personal against anybody; but, as a matter of fact, most superintendents of jails are ignorant of the things that are going on inside their jails. As a matter of fact, Colonel Lane in his report on the Central Province for 1908 says that in the Blunier jail a man was kept head-cuffed behind back without the knowledge of the superintendent for days together to extort money out of him. It was not known to the superintendent till the jailer and the warden fell out, and the warden betrayed the jailer and then the whole thing came out. Such a thing did occur. Colonel Lane says that when the jailers and warders combine together nothing can be known. Unless the superintendent is very much interested in his work and happens to look into matters closely as some of the American wardens are doing he would not know what is taking place in his jail. I hope the Honourable Member would not consider me to be ungrateful for all that he has done and all that Government have done for the prison population. Why I move for a committee is that it is said in England that they are used to holding public inquiries. We are trying to get all progressive ideas incorporated into the system of Government and we rather with a wistful eye look to England for these ideas. We are just now awakening to a sense of civic duty; otherwise we should have had so many prisoners' aid societies. We are sorry we have nothing of the sort. We have been standing aside. We are now trying to co-operate with the Government. I think in this thing we might help the Government in order to make the prison question also broad-based. I will just make this one quotation about English prisons. 'It is now nearly twenty years since the last public inquiry into the working and efficiency of our prison system was held. According to precedent the time has now arrived for holding another inquiry of a similar character. As prisons and convict establishment, unlike almost any other department of public service, are by the nature of their case a closed book to the general public, it is essential that from time to time this grim volume should be opened so that we may see what is being written upon it. I believe that all sections of prison reformers should be united in asking for the appointment of a commission or a departmental committee of inquiry. Such an inquiry would give the officials in the prison service the opportunity of showing to the public what they have done and what they are doing on behalf of the convict population. It would give the advocates of change an opportunity of pointing out in what direction they believe beneficent reforms can be effected. It would give to the prisoner an opportunity of explaining what imprisonment was to one who had actually experienced it. And above all such an inquiry would enable the public conscience to satisfy itself as to the nature and the value of the system which at present it upholds for the repression of crime'.

"This is from Canon Morrison's article in the *Daily Chronicle*. It is this that prompted me to ask for a committee of inquiry. I also wish that this Government might be represented by one of our experts at the International Penitentiary Congress in 1915, so that he might see what things are done in other countries, in more civilized countries, so that we might adopt them in our system. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew were to go there he will have the benefit of new ideas. I know the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew was Inspector-General of Jails and is referred to on a book by Mr. Tyrell, once a jail superintendent. He says that so many as 14 prisoners out of the 11500 in Cawnpore Jail who were convicted for an outbreak as a protest against a tree-tax died from the effects of rag diet, that Mr. Cardew wrote semi-official letters criticizing him for such a high death-rate, and that he wrote to him in reply that it was not due to the fault of the administration but due to the fault of the diet system. What I plead for, as Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons when he introduced some new change about the dress and diet of prisoners who were convicted of offences not involving moral turpitude, is that there must be human touch with the prisoner and that, I think, will be secured by the act of enquiry that I have suggested. The people will be satisfied that the Government are interesting themselves in knowing

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low the prisoners are getting on. The prisoners have very little chance of communicating their feeling even to the superintendent. We have not got the slave and the penal system as in Germany, where the slave is taken to the superintendent every day, so that he might see if there is any complaint made. Here the prisoner if he wishes to make complaints has to mention it to the convict-warder and he has to mention it in his turn to the deputy jailer, who if he pleases in his turn mentions it to the jailer and the jailer has to mention it to the superintendent. I think that such a committee as the one I have suggested should be useful in devising a less unsatisfactory method; but I am not particular about this committee, if defects are remedied by next year. I would be satisfied if the convict-warder system is abolished. I am satisfied that the system is a vicious one. Already experts have condemned it. Major Mulsany and Colonel Buchanan have already condemned the system. We know it is a vicious system, and I think we should not further delay its displacement by a better agency. I do not wish to press for the appointment of a committee, but I would leave the matter into the hands of the Government. I only expect some reforms on the lines I have suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I should like to supplement what I said just now by a few remarks on the subject of convict-warders which unfortunately I omitted. The Honourable Member is not quite correct when he talks of old offenders being put over the heads of innocent and comparatively harmless persons as convict officers. No habitual offender can be appointed a convict officer."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUNDA PILAI (interrupting):—"I did not say 'habitual.' I said dacoits and burglars sentenced to long terms of imprisonment."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I quite admit that long-term prisoners are appointed convict-warders. But a long-term prisoner is not necessarily a man of the worst character. A man may be imprisoned in one of the village jails which the Honourable Member well knows are so common in this Presidency; he may be a man who committed a murder in hot blood and had his sentence commuted from death to imprisonment. What I wish to emphasize is that we do not employ the habitual in the office of warden or overseer or allow him in any way to exercise any control over other prisoners. There is a further point. We are about to go into the whole question of the jail establishments. We shall have to increase the pay of the jail wardens and we shall try and improve that class. At the same time we shall examine this question of convict-warders, and if we come to the conclusion that the Honourable gentleman has come to, we shall not hesitate in view of the cost to abolish the convict-warder system and substitute paid wardens for convict-warders. I wish distinctly to guard myself against making any promise. We have not yet considered the point, and it will depend upon our further deliberations whether we shall abolish this system or not. The Honourable Member says or implies that superintendents of jails know very little of what goes on in them; and in order to ascertain what goes on in jails the Honourable Member would have a committee. In my time I have had something to do with detective work and the best agency that I should employ for detective work would be a committee, so I am afraid that the Honourable Member has not strengthened his case by the suggestion that a committee would be useful in that way. I quite admit that the time may have arrived when we should hold an inquiry into the jail administration; but it should be undertaken not by a Provincial committee consisting of people who have no expert knowledge of the subject; it should be an expert committee for the whole of India. The Honourable Member will see that we have not material in this Presidency for such a committee; but I have no doubt that in the whole of India we should be able to find material for a good Imperial committee and it is possible that it may be expedient to hold such an inquiry into the jail administration. That, however, is a matter for the Government of India, not for the Local Government, to decide. That is all I wish to add to what I said before."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press the resolution?"

*Committee on fall administration; water-rates in the Periyar tract.**(Mr. Rama Pillai; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"No. After such a speech from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart it would be ungracious if I should press my resolution. I therefore beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

WATER-RATES IN THE PERIYAR TRACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency, the proposition that I beg to move runs in these terms:—

(No. 2.) This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that the rules relating to the levy of water-rates under the Periyar irrigation system be so modified as to exclude the levy of penal water-rates on persons who are not responsible for interference with the irrigation works and that further the penal assessment be limited to one and a half times the usual water-rate.

"This resolution relates more or less to a purely local subject and it is for that reason that I want Honourable Members to pay greater attention to it lest it should be treated as a local subject. This is in my view an important subject that affects a lot of people in Madras and portions of Kaimal. The Periyar project, as we know, has been worked for about the last sixteen or seventeen years and the area brought under cultivation under that project has been increasing by rapid strides and it is now about 122,000 acres, of which almost the whole area is irrigated for the first wet crop and 46,000 acres are irrigated for the second crop. I have to bring to the notice of this Council that I had given notice not only of this proposition but also of another closely allied to it, but your Excellency was pleased to disallow that resolution at present and asked me to make a reference to the Government and told me that after the inquiry was made by the Government I might move in this Council if necessary. I would not have mentioned that but for the fact that that resolution was more or less closely connected with this and the matters connected with that cannot but be mentioned while discussing the present resolution. I have been asking the Government for the last two and a half months to let me know what penal assessment has been collected in the Periyar area during the last five years, and I repeated the request and I have been only told as often as I asked for it that no such information was available. I requested the Government to allow me to get it from the Collector of the district but that was also not permitted. That was a difficult position for me to enter against and under those circumstances I had to work my way to find out what this amount would be, the amount levied under the penal assessment rules. What I now find is that we have now got to the area—I now take the figures for 1910-11 as published in the reports—in the Periyar area for 1910-11 we had 122,245 acres which are cultivated for the first crop and about 45,345 for the second crop. There is a small acreage to be added to it of 733 acres for the first crop and 463 acres for the second crop, which has been cultivated by left, but even if that is to be included the effect will be that, calculating from the rate of the water charge we may roughly come to the figure which indicates the penal assessment that is being collected. It appears from the accounts themselves that about two lakhs and odd are due as revenue for old irrigation for the first crop and I have also been given to understand that about 60,000 acres of this 122,245 will be old wet land and about 16,000 acres of the second crop area will be old wet land. In any event so far as the first crop taxation goes the old wet lands do not contribute to the water-rate, so that the remaining 60,000 acres will be paying water-rate to the Government and the charge for the first crop is Rs. 5 per acre and that will give us about 3-10 lakhs for the first crop revenue. For the second crop, although I submitted that 16,000 acres is found to be old wet land, I take it that all the 45,000 acres will pay the water-rate because the wet lands may not be allowed remission of taxation for the second crop. I will take it therefore that all the 45,000 acres do pay at the rate of Rs. 5 which is the assessment for the second crop as provided by the rules. That will give us 1-15 lakhs for that,

*Water-rates in the Periyar tract.**(Mr. Rams Aiyangar.)*

making in all 9.15 lakhs. What we actually had collected in about 5.75 lakhs after deducting the share due to old irrigation for the year 1910-11. Now we can clearly see that we have about 1.70 lakhs which has to be accounted for as having been got from other sources. It could not be the levy that could be made under the rules for the water charge; and, as far as I have been able to gather, a large portion of this is levied as postal assessment in the Periyar area. With regard to this postal assessment what I am particularly anxious about bringing to the notice of the Council as to what is being done is that, supposing under a sluice fifty pottahs hold lands and one of those pottahs, because of the scarcity of supply in the channel or because of his land being in a higher level than the sill level of the sluice which lets down the water, bonds up any portion of the channel, the main or the branch one, the levy of the postal assessment is made not only on the person who made the mischief but on all those who hold land under that channel. That is what is being done and recently the rules have been modified so as to increase the levy of postal assessment in those cases from $\frac{1}{2}$ times the water-rate to about 10 times the water-rate, discretion being vested in the officers concerned to levy it at any rate. It is here that I have to impress upon the Honourable Members the distinction that is to be drawn between the Periyar irrigation as it now stands and probably other irrigation systems which they might be acquainted with. In the north we have got the Godavari and Krishna delta irrigation and in the south the Cauvery delta irrigation and various other minor irrigation works, works in charge of the Public Works Department for a long time. Before going to the figures in connection with that subject, what I beg to point out is that, while in all these systems of irrigation the whole of the distributory arrangements are well settled because of their having been in existence for a long time, the conditions in Madras are quite different. To add to it the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery systems have been mainly started from the maximum flow in big rivers and naturally the arrangements, even as they were originally made, must have been quite proper. But the conditions in the Periyar were quite different. The Government, when they originally opened this channel, did not know what all lands under that area could be irrigated by the channel. In fact it was found for some years that the project was working well. Then many important tanks were abandoned and the beds of those tanks were proclaimed to be sold five or six years after the project was introduced; and up to date I can assure Honourable Members the sales are going on. There are waste lands sold and tank-beds are also sold and some of the tank-beds were recently advertised. I also pointed out at the last meeting of the Council that they might not be sold in order that they may serve to look after the wants of the cattle. That is the stage in which the irrigation system is there. What happened was that the sluices that were intended originally to irrigate about 60 acres in extent now irrigate more than 50 acres and in one case I understand the sluices which were intended to irrigate 100 acres now irrigate 300 acres or about that extent. The sluices were opened at a certain level because they were originally expected to irrigate lands at that level and they are now found to irrigate more or less lands which are in a higher level than the sill level; and the effect is that, unless there is a dam put up, it is not possible for them to make the water reach their lands. This is not merely a vague statement made by the rents themselves. I have got petitions and orders passed by the Public Works Department officers showing in particular cases that they felt the difficulty and they say that some arrangement must be made to remedy the defect and if it is not done it is not likely that the lands will be irrigated properly. I need only mention one instance in which Mr. Muttuswamiya Aiyar, a High Court Vakil practising in Madras, brought to notice these difficulties he had in irrigating about 84 acres of lands under the Mangalakudi off-take. I particularly mention it so that I may give a sample of that system. It is considered that near the fourth drop or so there are three sluices that start the channels for several fields. Two of them are at a lower level and one of them at a higher level. It is the one at the higher level that irrigates his lands and the drop level is so constructed that if the water is allowed very freely it would not get into one of the sluices so that only by putting up a *Aravala* as it is called, that is, a cross-band across the channel, that water could rise to it; for about six to eight years that has been allowed by the

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Department itself; and recently within the last two or three years the idea has been stated that no such *dyowals* ought to be allowed and if such *dyowals* are put up the parties ought to be punished, and when this difficulty was pointed out, an endorsement is made that the arrangement has been made to keep a store of about nine inches in height at the drop so that water might enter and that permanent arrangements may be made later on. This complaint has been going on for four years and nothing has been done. The work of the host would cost about Rs. 20. Whenever that may be, what is going on is this: all the time all the persons that own lands under the channel supplied by these sluices are included in ponal assessment. The ponal assessments vary; and were recently under certain of the Board's Standing Orders the distinction between the ponal assessment to be charged in the Godevali and the Kistna deltas and the Periyar area and other water-rates chargeable in other places was abolished. Under the Standing Orders I find that ponal assessment has been made much larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual assessment.

"My submission to this Council is that there can be no warrant for a number of persons being assessed to ponal assessment when only one commits the mischief. When it was more or less he automatically sent that the man who commits the mischief must be a person whose lands stand at a higher level than the will level, no attempt is made to investigate. The Collector simply asks those people to pay and no notice even is given, so that the more responsible ryots may come forward and explain the position. What is done is that after the usual *pondawals* are over and after the assessment is collected from several people, just about July, after the four instalments are paid, they find that a new demand is sent to them for about Rs. 60 or Rs. 80 being the levy of ponal assessment; by whom the levy is made and for what purpose they do not know. I have also got the endorsement of the Collector or some other officer who on inquiry, it was found, had ordered that the endorsements should not show why the levy was made. I submit that the people are most law-abiding citizens and their position has been recognized by the Government conferring on them titles and awarding them *Ranawadhi* medals. They have all been trying to set this matter right, but it has not been possible for them to do anything. Mr. P. Narayana Aiyar, one of the leading men, has written to me feelingly on this subject; and I have also got various petitions from the ryots bringing out the real defects in the various places. At the outlet at Scleravandoo there is the first breach of the channel and there, I understand, the sluices are not all shut up and you can realize the difficulties caused by wrong levels of a particular land and its irrigation source. But it is unnecessary for me to go into all these details as it will take up much more time than what is allowed to me. Therefore my submission is that in the present state of the Periyar irrigation, so long as the authorities themselves are not sure about the adequacy of the water-supply and the arrangement is not quite all right, they ought not to be allowed to levy ponal assessment on all those who hold lands under one sluice when one man commits the mischief. It can patiently be seen that all cannot be interested in this, because the time of doing it is not the time of the harvest or just about it. That difficulty that might crop up in other places does not arise in Madurai, because in Godevali, Kistna and other places it might be that during scarcity time people might bend up the channel and take the water so that the whole crop under the area may be harvested in preference to that of the people lower down. In such a case they will be certainly acting against the orders of the Government and manifestly advancing their own interests. Such questions do not arise here. I am sure the Government are aware that the capacity of the discharge of the Periyar lake has been considerably increased. From 144 feet the head has been raised to 159 feet and the waterbed cutting has been reduced from 115 to 100 so that we have about 44 feet of water available. The Hon'ble Mr. Gilman, while in charge of the Madurai district, had a conference with Public Works Department officers and the leading ryots of the place and I understand reliably from my friends that he was given a full understanding of the state of affairs. There is yet another complaint as to the time of letting in water. I am not going into that portion of it. One point that might now be sufficient is that the present state of the arrangement there in the canal

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is such that it may be proper to say that any riot, even if he laterwards ought not to be punished himself, and must lose other people, for this offence. If the arrangements are so made that the levels are so kept up and the sluices are adjusted so that every land under such sluices will be very freely irrigated, then if any one wastefully and with bad motive comes and interferes with the sluices, it would be time enough to punish not only that man but some others also. To do so is an extraordinary power, and it ought not to be refused in cases where the thing itself has not settled down at present. Mr. Dang was the Collector in Madras some time ago and at that time there was a conference before him. It was freely admitted by the Executive Engineer in charge that he could not explain why only one-fourth of the area of the lands sold as double crop was being cultivated with double crop while sufficient water was available. I understood the explanation was that the channels themselves cannot take water sufficient to supply all lands, and though the tunnel of the lake could discharge enough, the channels, as they are constructed, would not take sufficient water to supply freely all the lands under the area.

"These are the difficulties that have been expressed before the officials and before the non-official members who have been brought together. In any event it is also a question of law. Some suits have also been launched by people saying that they are not liable to pay this penal assessment and they are pending disposal. My submission is that it is not a matter which ought to be allowed to go to court at all. I only say that the Government may view the whole thing sympathetically and see that no penal assessments are levied in any event on persons who have not interfered with these channels; and that, till the whole distributary system has settled down properly, nothing more than one and a half times water-rate should be allowed to be charged as penal assessment. In some cases ten times the usual assessment is levied, and that must be viewed it is a case of wilful interference. But in the present state of the Periyar project that state of things ought not to be allowed and I trust for these reasons the resolution may be passed and relief given to the ryots."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar began with what might possibly have been taken to be a complaint on the ground that he had not been given certain information that he had applied to Government for and which he had not been able to get either from the Government or from the local officers—information in regard to the amount of penal assessment—additional water-cum to give it its proper name—that had been levied on account of water irregularly taken in the Periyar area. The information was not refused from any sinister motive or any desire to prevent him from getting at the facts; but because, as far as I know, it would have been a very laborious matter to collect it and it did not appear that any equivalent advantage would be gained. In the absence of that information the Hon'ble gentlemen has built up a table of calculations upon some assumed data; and unless I am greatly mistaken, his calculations will not bear examination, because his data are not correct. The result of his calculations in regard to the amount of additional water-cum that has been charged was that about 1·80 lakhs is the amount charged in a single year in the Periyar area on account of water irregularly taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"The major portion of this 1·80 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I have endeavored to get information to the same effect as to the area that has been charged with this additional cum and the amount involved; and so far I have been unable to get it. The figures given to me do not in the slightest degree correspond with those which the Mr. Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar deduced from his data—I will not say imaginary data. I have one report which shows that, in the Madras district, in both 1918, the amount of additional water-cum that was levied was Rs. 20,800. I am not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of that figure, because there has not been time to collect complete figures and to have these figures checked. That figure Rs. 20,800 is very different from 1·80 lakhs which the Hon'ble gentleman mentioned. I feel bound to refer to it as showing that probably his conclusions are not accurate."

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"Then there is another point in which it seems to me that his remarks may leave a wrong impression. He gave an instance of a case in which the channels are banded up and water is taken by one man and then all those to whose lands the water has flowed are subjected to the additional rate; but he did not make it clear that the one man whom he referred to is a man who is un recovered. It might be one man or it might be twenty men, and the great difficulty is how to meet a case of that kind. If water is irregularly taken what is to be done? Is the department which administers these channels to sit with folded hands and do nothing? Are any steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such irregular taking of water in the future? Now I think it will be admitted that in this country there is conferred upon the Government the right to regulate the distribution of water and that right involves a corresponding duty to see that the water is distributed economically and fairly to all those that are entitled to get it and that other persons who have no title to take water should be prevented effectively from taking water to the detriment of those who are entitled to it. That position will, I think, be conceded. It is a very difficult duty for the officers of the Government to carry out effectively in whatever districts they may be. It is most difficult of all in newly irrigated tracts, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramu Aiyangar observed, in the area under the Periyar system which has only recently come under irrigation there is going on at the present time what I may call a scramble for water. In the early days of the irrigation of that tract the water was more than abundant for the requirements of the people and it did not matter if a man wasted water or if others who were not entitled to take water took it because there was more than enough water for all. But as time went on, the area of irrigation extended, and at the present date the supply of water is barely sufficient for the requirements of those who are entitled to have it. I say that it is a very difficult thing for the officers of the Government to see to the correct distribution of water in any irrigation system.

"I should like to quote a little evidence to show to the Council how things have been going on in the Periyar tract. As far back as 1910 the then Superintending Engineer speaking of irregular taking of water remarked: 'I have hardly ever inspected a distributory or off-take in the Periyar area without finding a small or mud stone dam somewhere in the channel, while cases of unauthorized irrigation of high level lands are only too common.' That was in the year 1910. He reported that in the previous two years there were 72 cases including cases of encroachment, damming channels or masonry works, damage to masonry works or interference with them, breaking or stealing of the locking arrangement, breaching or deranging channels and putting in unauthorized sluices. It is known to this Council that the state of affairs as to the unauthorized taking of water had become a matter of common occurrence. The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur put a question on the point in the year 1912. He asked in this Council: 'Is it a fact that frequent complaints have been heard of another removing of locks of sluices on the Periyar system and that it has not been possible to fix the responsibility on the right shoulders?' I take it that that question implied that he had heard, or personally he was aware of, complaints of that nature; that is, the removing of locks of sluices was frequent and therefore that question, put by the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, supports the evidence already given by the Superintending Engineer. On that question we called for a report and the sub-divisional officer reported in the following effect. I need not read the whole of that report, but I will read extracts. He said: 'The view of the Honourable Member who raised this question seems to be that the damage to sluices is the act of a few individuals, and if these few were punished, the rest of the people would be like lambs. This is a wrong opinion far from being the case. The damage is generally an organized business, and I do not hesitate to say that there is scarcely a body of ryots holding lands under any sluice in the Periyar tract that will not resort to such acts. . . . We have tried in every way to stop that damage being done, but without success. We have tried penance, cutting off water, prosecutions, but with little success. . . . The only possible remedy is, I think, that the rate of penal assessment should be increased.' That report was written at the time when the old penal water-rates were in force. He goes on to say, 'It is now in the Periyar area half the water-rate. This is a mere trade and the ryots

*Water-rates in the Paragar tract.**(Sir John A. B. S. S. S.)*

'laugh at it, and will tell you, as I have often heard them say, that they despise such a penalty.' That was the report received in 1912. Since then we got further information from the Collector of the district. Whereas in the two years previous to 1910, as I have just remarked to the Council, there were 72 cases of unauthorized taking of water, we find that during the last two years there have been 194 cases. That is to say very nearly double. They are—

	CASES.
1. Cross-bonding channels	115
2. Breaking locks	44
3. Interfering with cesswork	10
4. Inserting unauthorized pipes	0
5. Cutting the bond of channels	0
	194

* This will indicate still further the extent to which these irregularities are being practised. I may quote certain statistics showing the area of land to which water has been irregularly taken in recent years. As I said, the statistics are not complete, but they represent roughly the area to which water was irregularly taken. To how much larger area water was irregularly taken in each of these years I am unable to say. In fash 1818 the extent was 5,067 acres for which water was irregularly taken; in 1819 it was 7,849; in fash 1820 it was 11,524. It was in that fash, fash 1820, that the latest rules on the subject of taking water irregularly, whereby the maximum penalty was raised to ten times the water-rate, were issued. It might be due to that fact that in the succeeding fash 1821 there was a fall in the area of land irregularly irrigated. It fell to 10,520 acres. These figures seem to me very cogent. These figures coupled with the reports we have received show that the practice of taking water irregularly has become very prevalent and it is a practice which we in the performance of our duty cannot allow to continue. The question is, how is this practice of irregular taking of water to be stopped? The Honorable Member seems to think that it will suffice if the penalty be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual rate. That is, I take it, half the water-rate should be added to the ordinary charge by way of penalty. Whether he means that, or whether he means that in addition to the ordinary charge an extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate should be levied—in either case the penalty is altogether inadequate to prevent the irregularities that are going on. I have referred to the penalty that was collected up to fash 1820; and the figures I have given show how signally that penalty failed to meet the purpose. To continue to levy not more than half the rate or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate, instead of being a deterrent would only be an encouragement to those that take water without permission.

* Now in this matter of imposing a collective penalty we are only following precedents. It must not be supposed that we are doing anything unusual or what is not recognized elsewhere. It is recognized not only in the case of irrigation but in other departments of life and in other countries but I need not do more than refer to what is done in other Provinces of India. There you will find that the law on the subject is very clearly laid down and is much more stringent than anything that is practised here. I will read from the Burma Act on the subject. That lays down in section 45-C, 'If water is taken from a canal in a so unauthorized manner, the person on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom, shall be liable to the charges made for such use, unless and until the person by whose act or neglect the water has been so taken is ascertained.' Then section 41 says: 'If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, the person on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom, or if such person is not ascertained, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water course, shall be liable, or jointly liable in the case may be, to the charges made for such use, unless and until the person by whose act or neglect such use occurred is ascertained.'

* Our practice is to levy additional charge on the lands to which the water is actually taken. From what I have read it will be seen that what is done in Burma accords our practice and goes beyond it. That is also what is legalized by all the

Water-rates on the Periyar tract.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panikil.)

other Acts in Northern India. From what I have read it will be seen that those enactments provide that, if a person who takes water cannot be ascertained, or if the land to which the water is taken has not been benefited, then all the persons who are chargeable for water from that particular source of supply are liable. That is to say, as we should put it in our Madras terminology, all the holders of the wet areas under that particular source will be liable. What we do in the Periyar tract is to levy additional cess on those in whose lands the water is taken and not on others.

"It is a simple thing, I think, for those landholders to help us to avoid this unpleasant necessity, if they would aid us in putting a stop to this unauthorized taking of water, and if they would come to our assistance and prevent the breaching of banks, the interference with masonry works, the breaking of sluices and locks - if they would do that, then the cesses would be reduced to a minimum and there would be no need for any such penalty as the Honourable Member complains of.

"There is only one further point to which I would refer, that is, with reference to the extent of the penalty, namely, the limit which the Honourable Member wishes to adopt of $\frac{1}{4}$ times the water-rate. That has, as I have said, been found to be utterly inadequate. The water-rate in the Periyar tract is Rs. 5 for a wet crop and Rs. 8 for a sugar-cane crop. What is the value of a paddy crop per acre? Will Rs. 7-5-0 cover it? At present prices an acre of paddy will fetch much more than that—Rs. 40, 50 or 60. How can a charge of Rs. 7-8-0 be expected to be a deterrent penalty? Or in the case of sugar-cane, how can $\frac{1}{4}$ times the cess have a deterrent effect? As regards paddy, we know that ryots who irrigate their fields from their own wells have to spend at the rate of Rs. 20 or 30 per acre before they can get water on to their lands. These Periyar ryots are saved the whole of that expenditure and the water is brought to their lands by the Government by desert flow without any intervention on their part. In the Kistna district ryots have now offered us, in addition to the water-rate, to pay Rs. 15 per acre, if they be allowed to pump water from our canals. I can multiply instances to prove beyond the possibility of controversy that anything like a penalty of Rs. 7-8-0 on a paddy crop would be altogether futile, if it be the object to deter those who are now taking water irregularly from doing so. I am unable to accept the resolution for the reasons which I have endeavoured to explain."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Panikil:—"Your Excellency, there are some statements made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson which are of a controversial character. But apart from that I should like to make a few observations generally in regard to the policy of levying penal rates by executive order. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyasgar has made two proposals in his resolution. One is that the rules relating to the levy of penal water-rate on persons who are not responsible for interference with the irrigation works. The second portion of the resolution is that the penal assessment should be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ times the usual water-rate. Your Excellency, the question of penal water-rates is not merely confined to the Periyar. My Honourable friend is not quite accurate when he said that he was merely raising a local question in raising a discussion as regards the power of the Government to levy penal rates on persons interfering with the irrigation works. This is a complaint which is quite prevalent all through the delta and all through the major systems of irrigation. I would appeal to the Government to look into the whole question of levying penal assessments and draw up definite and accurate instructions not only as to when these rules should be levied, but also the circumstances under which they should be lifted. Your Excellency, the question of the liability to water-rates is now a matter for executive action in this Province. But that is a matter in which, at any rate speaking for myself I should think that the question of liability for the rates should be determined by an Irrigation Act. In this Presidency the whole question of levying additional water-rates—I do not like to call them penal rates—is now fixed by rules in the appendices to the Board's Standing Order No. 4. They contain a number of rules referring to the major system of irrigation, and generalizing them Honourable Members will notice the various circumstances under which these penalties can now be levied. The first case dealt with is where the water is taken after making a formal application but before its

*Water-rates in the Perfor tract.**(Mr. Ramachandran has Presided.)*

acceptance. That is a matter in which I feel strongly and the resolution that stands in my name refers to that subject. There are cases where parties taking water unduly interfere with irrigation works and persistently disobey rules; but there are again other cases where certain sources are specified for irrigation and where water is taken from some sources other than those set apart for the lands. In all these matters the rules framed by the Board of Revenue under the Water-Cess Act lay down the penalties that could be levied by way of additional water-rates.

^a In regard to the grounds of liability we have no legislative enactment in this Presidency setting out the circumstances under which these additional water-rates could be levied. I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has referred to the *Burma and Bombay Acts*. It will be seen by Honourable Members that the express provisions of these Acts, especially the *Bombay Act*, are very clear. That Act states in section 44 the circumstances under which the additional water-rates should be levied. There they deal with the question of the water-rates under three heads—the normal rate, the occasional rate and the percolation rate. As to the second class of rates, the grounds of liability upon which such rates should be levied are clearly stated in the Act. Sir John Atkinson also read a portion of the Act which laid down that unless a person cannot be identified the additional water-rate imposed for taking water without authority or from improper sources cannot be levied from persons who have benefited by the irrigation. It seems to me, Sir, that is the crux of the whole question. In the present case it has not been stated that any attempt is being made by the Public Works Department officers first of all to identify the persons who are guilty of the breaches of the law, whereas in *Burma and Bombay and Northern India*, the Acts clearly say that the penalty can be levied from persons benefited by the irrigation only when the persons concerned cannot be identified. That is the question raised in the Hon'ble Mr. Sarda Aiyangar's resolution and his suggestion is that the water-rate should be levied not from the persons who have benefited by the irrigation but who had so direct interference with the works but from the persons actually concerned. The existing rules on this subject which are embodied in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue do not contain any direction to any official of the Government either in the Revenue Department or in the Public Works Department that the first person from whom this additional water-rate is to be levied is the person who is actually guilty of the violation of these rules. That is a point which is rather in favour of the contention of my Honourable friend than against him. Some of the Irrigation Acts of the other Provinces clearly contain the provision that in default of persons who cannot be identified the water-rate should be levied from persons who are benefited by the irrigation. But there is no such rule in Madras. The rules here contemplate the category of cases where there has been benefit, even though no identification of the person that is actually concerned is attempted; the water-rate can be levied from all the persons who hold land under any particular sources. That seems to be the whole point. So far as the Irrigation Acts of the other Presidencies are concerned, they lay down specifically that the penalty should be levied from the persons, where they are identifiable, who are really guilty of these transgressions, and in the second case from persons who are benefited by the irrigation where the original offender is not identified; and thirdly and lastly from persons holding lands under the particular sources only in default of the first two. All over the country the cry has been that no attempt is made by the officers of the Public Works Department or the revenue officers to trace first of all the offenders concerned. Under the circumstances, if a distinct direction is given in these two respects, a considerable amount of discontent would disappear. I think my Honourable friend will not say that no penalty ought to be levied in all cases. Under all the circumstances there is a strong demand for water at certain periods; and whatever may be the penalty the ryots would do what they can to get it, unless the original arrangements for supply are themselves satisfactory. Therefore, the attempt of the Government must be, as far as possible, to remove the complaints with reference to the supply of water, and secondly to so modify the regulations or rules which are framed under the Irrigation Cess Act and fix the liability upon the proper party. The officers of the Government should first trace the offenders and then resort to other persons who ought to be held liable.

Water-rates in the Paragar tract.

(Mr. Ramesandra Rao Pantulu; Sir John Atkinson; the President;
Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

"There is one other matter to which I should like to make a reference, and it is the duty of the Government and its officers to supply water. As it is, I have not been able to see any orders issued by the Public Works Department or the Revenue Department stating the circumstances under which the supply could be cut off or the supply might be diverted, whereas Honourable Members will find elaborate directions in the Irrigation Acts of other Provinces showing the circumstances under which the Public Works Department officers might do so. I wish only to read one portion of the section dealing with this matter: 'The canal officers cannot stop—'"

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson:—"I rise to a point of order. I do not think that this is relevant to the resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"In other Provinces it is clearly laid down that canal officers cannot improperly cut off the supply of water. If the cause for the short supply of water are removed, much of the discontent in reference to this levy of additional water-rate would disappear. At the present time it seems to me that it is absolutely no shock to levy the penal water-rate. It may be 30 or 40 times the usual rate; but it is certain that at times, whatever may be the rates, the ryots would help himself unless proper arrangements are made for the proper supply of water and he is kept informed of the arrangements made. To this extent I give my support to the first portion of my Honourable friend's resolution that persons who are not responsible for interference with irrigation works should not be penalized. It is a complaint which is very common in the Godavari and the Krishna deltas, and I think that the whole question of the penal water-rates should be re-considered by the Government."

His Excellency the President:—"I assume that you second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Yes. I second it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddaprasannaikur:—"The non-official Honourable Members have been put in possession of the Government Order No. 654, Revenue Department, dated 7th March 1913, where the Government passed orders on the question of giving notice to ryots of their liability to pay enhanced water-rates for irregular irrigation. This order is the outcome of an interpolation put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Mudaliyar last year. It speaks to the high-mindedness of the Government and it illustrates the fairness with which the Government want to deal with the ryots. While such is the case with reference to the order just issued, the practice that is prevailing with regard to the Paragar tracts is quite different. The series of questions which I put to the Government have not elicited answers which would give satisfaction to the ryots affected by the levy of penal assessment. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the ryots have not co-operated with the engineering department in detecting causes of the breaking of locks and other things. I brought to the notice of the Government last year that a village official was suspended, because he was not able to find out who were the real persons that carried away the water. It is not possible in a village to find out the real person who steals the water at dead of night. After hard labour it is not possible for the ryots to arrange night patrols amongst themselves. When the Government have watchmen, I do not see why the ryots should be called upon to depute their watchmen. I have heard it said by many a ryot there that they would be quite prepared to contribute in the shape of assessment a portion of the additional cost of these watchmen. It seems to me to be the duty of the engineering department to increase the number of watchmen at the time of scarcity and to place them near the sluices where water can be easily stolen. If that is done, I do not think that the thefts which are now committed wantonly by some persons who have some grudge against some other co-patender would continue to exist. I know of a case where the watchman himself broke open the locks of the sluice and foisted the whole blame upon innocent persons. I know of a case where penal assessment was levied even after the harvest was over. After the harvest was over some water was taken by some of the ryots clandestinely during the night; and the

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(*Dewan Behadar Ramachandra Nagada; Rao Rameswar Ramaswamiengar;
Mr. Subbaji Aiyar; Mr. Barranworth.*)

persons who had harvested his field was asked to pay the penal assessment. Things of this kind are always occurring and it is not possible for the ryots to give that kind of co-operation which the Government expect of them. It is high time that the Government issue orders to the engineering department to increase the watchmen establishment to guard the sluices, instead of making the innocent ryot pay heavily for the fault of other persons who steal the water at dead of night."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadar V. K. RAMANUSAMINIYAR:—"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar referred to cases where a high level channel takes off from the ordinary channel. At the point where it is taken a mud dam is put up by the owners of lands under the high level channel. The Government might punish all the landholders under the high level channel, but the landholders under the lower level channel ought not to be punished. That is what he meant. Taking this view I support the first portion of his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASIRI AITAK:—"I should not have intervened at this stage but for the fact that the proposition suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson makes it impossible for an honest ryot to take water at all. Unfortunately I happen to be a ryot myself, may be an absent ryot, and, if some of the propositions mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson were carried out, it would make it impossible for us to go on. As regards the collective levy of penal assessment even because one of them has taken the water, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson states that is the rule elsewhere. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has rightly drawn attention to the fact that the rule is never enforced, unless the Government say that they are unable to find out the person who steals the water. We have similar examples in the case of the Police Department. This is as if it were a punitive assessment system like the punitive police system, where you find that somebody has stolen something in a particular village and because you are unable to trace the man even after some time you think it right to impose what is known as the punitive police. This comes to the same thing. I think that every endeavour should be made by the Government to find out who the culprit is; and until then the collective punishment of persons who have not taken part in the stealing of the water ought not to be resorted to by the Government, and I think every endeavour should be made to stop that practice."

"The other matter to which I shall make reference is this. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar asks that if you are going to continue the penal assessment you should make it one and a half times the usual rate. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson says that it cannot be done. He says that persons who take water will be getting so much more benefit and consequently he would like that the Government itself should come in for a portion of the benefit that the persons who have taken the water get. Now, my Lord, suppose an application has been made to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson by a person to give him water, what would he be entitled to get? He would be entitled to the water-rate of Rs. 5; but if there has been stealing and taking away of this water, I think he should get one and a half times more than he would be ordinarily entitled to get if he had taken the water, say, with permission. You know that those ryots take the water stealthily because they have not the opportunity of going to the Collector at once and getting his permission to take water. They take it because it is absolutely necessary for them to have the water before they could, in the ordinary course of things, get the permission of the Collector. It is only under very extraordinary circumstances they resort to this practice. Although the Government would be ordinarily entitled to the water-rate which they fix at Rs. 5, if the ryot has the misfortune of taking water without permission, another half rate should be levied from him. I do not think you should insist that anything more than that should be claimed especially in a case where you are collecting collectively from other persons for the fault of a man who is not connected with those persons. In these circumstances, it seems to me, my Lord, that the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar is a very reasonable one and should be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BARRANWORTH:—"The debate has been proceeding on the assumption that the Government have been in the habit of charging penal water-rates

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(*Mr. Batherworth; Mr. Wynd; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.*)

collectively even in cases where they know the culprit who has caused damage to the work. I should like some instances to be cited. In my experience this has never occurred. Collective water-rate is charged only when we cannot find out the person who has done the mischief. If the culprit is discovered, he is charged and he alone."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYND:—"Your Excellency, I have only a few words to say on this resolution. It has been pointed out in the remarks that fell from one or two Honourable Members that, instead of levying additional charge by way of penalty to stop this taking of water irregularly, the culprit should be discovered. But as the offence usually takes place at night, discovery is almost impossible in spite of the fact that there is already in the Periyar tract a large staff employed to watch the irrigation works. As regards the rules reference has been made to their not being sufficiently definite. The rules lay down: 'Water is said to be irregularly taken for irrigation from a Government source or work to any land—

"(a) when it is taken to such land without the permission of any officer authorized by Government to grant such permission, or

"(b) when it is taken contrary to the orders of any authority authorized to give such orders, or

"(c) when it is taken in breach of any rule or regulation directing from what source or under what conditions water may be taken to such land."

"These rules seem to be sufficiently clear and sufficiently definite.

"As regards the water-rate charged, the rules issued for the levy of water-rates in the Periyar tracts in 1907 were published for general information. The extra charge then imposed was half the pond rate except in the Periyakulam taluk where an extra charge not exceeding four times the water-rate might be imposed. In the Periyakulam taluk the additional penalty was authorized, because the water-supply was primarily intended for the benefit of lands in other taluks lower down the channel, but from the report received from the Collector of Madura it would appear that the penalty of four times the water-rate was found entirely inadequate to stop the taking of water in the Periyakulam taluk."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I think the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has been very unsympathetic. My submission is that it is more or less based on the reports he has received and which he read out here. I can assure the Honourable Member and this Council that persons that make this complaint are not inferior in status to any one that writes a report of the kind referred to. The matter has been expressly brought before the Collector by very respectable and leading gentlemen of Madura and Ramanathapuram. They brought it to the notice of the Executive Engineer and the officers of the Public Works Department and have drawn out from them the statement that much of it is due to the present condition of the arrangement in the Periyar tracts. In the report it is stated that the ryots in every village would be prepared to submit anything for any assessment that may be levied. That is a common charge ordinarily made. I should not have expected that from the officers who have not been able to answer the charges before the Collectors when the leading ryots came personally into contact with them and asked them to explain. One point that I referred to is that, while the Government have said these lands as double crop lands and assess them at compound rate, they have reduced the area of double crop lands because they found the water would be insufficient for the lands already sown. They actually find that only one-fourth of the area was cultivated with second crop because of the want of supply, and because of the inadequacy of the arrangements. It is a clear fact that it ought not to be attributed to the ryots that these difficulties arose. As I said it is connected with another subject which, as I explained before to this Council, the Honourable Member has apparently been trying in vain to refute. If the arrangements there are defective, if the engineering department itself permit putting up such bunds in some cases, if they have to regulate the supply only by putting up bunds, does the question not arise whether it is not time now that a levy of ten times the water-rate or anything like that cannot

*Water-rates in the Periyar tract.**(Mr. Esna Aiyangar.)*

be thought of at the present moment? Is it not a patent fact for the Government to consider that till the arrangements are properly made it is only proper that the rules which were in force in 1903 should continue? Has there been an answer given by the Government that the defects have been remedied? Has any attempt been made to remedy the defects in the existing arrangements? If nothing has been done, if no vigorous steps have been taken to remedy them by the Public Works Department, can we say that the rules made in 1903 should be modified in 1910?

"It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that 11,000 acres were found to have been irregularly irrigated in 1903; that up till that time there was an increase in such cases of irregular irrigation; but that since the alteration of the rules it went down to 10,000. I think the premises are not correct in that matter. The Honourable Member has not stated that in 1909 this extra assessment of ten times the ordinary rate was enforced. He does not say that. The only thing that has been done is that when one man commits the mischief and there are about 100 paddies in that irrigation area, there is a levy made after the close of the flush without inquiry and without notice to ryots, asking each of these men to pay so much. In that specific form I put it and I do not think the answer has been given. It is a patent fact that cannot be denied and the report that has been so strong in condemning the ryots has not said what has been done. No attempt has been made to find out the culprits. Let us know the steps that were taken to find out the culprits. If they had taken steps, I could understand that before the crop is gathered they should levy the assessment.

"Another fallacy in the argument can be seen. To say that when a man takes water he should be charged ten times the water-rate when he holds the land which is entitled to that water is a fallacy, we can patently see. It is not a strange field that he takes the water to. The land is one which is sold by the Government and it is land for which they are bound to supply water and it is entitled to have the water throughout for the crop. Another man whose land is in a higher level takes the water from the sluice which would not irrigate his land, and the argument is advanced that the man who has also in the course of that irrigation benefited or, say, to whose lands also the water reaches should be liable to pay ten times the assessment which he has to pay under the law. If he has purchased the property agreeing to pay Rs. 5 or 10 compound rate, his land is entitled to water for the whole season of eight months both for the first and the second crop. If some other man commits mischief I cannot understand the force of the argument which says that to prevent some other man from doing mischief, those men who are entitled to water for the whole season should be visited in ten times the assessment. I do not think that is the attitude that this Council should maintain. I am myself no landholder in the Periyar area, but I have heard complaints in a good many cases and I know people feel it as a great grievance. I do not know who the officer is who made the report. But I must say that the whole system is to be worked by a sympathetic officer. Rao Bahadur Hemalinga Aiyar and even Mr. deChazal who were in charge at the beginning of the project showed much sympathy, and unless sympathy is shown the people cannot get along. I do not think therefore that the Government ought to enforce the rules strictly, but see that the distribution is regulated properly. Before they begin to enforce strict principles according to the higher standard of justice, the Government must show that they have taken the steps necessary to see that the channels are all properly laid down and that all lands are supplied with water. If the Government cannot get the same land irrigated which they sold as double crop land without bunding up, and if one ryot bunds up and takes the water, are all the others bound to pay for what one man has done? My submission is that the position is quite clear. It would not be proper in the present state of things to allow this thing to continue.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson read from the Burma rules. Rules of that kind, if enforced in the Periyar area, would not allow of this charge to be levied very largely. They could not say that they could not find out the culprit, because no attempt has been made to find him out. Apparently because the rules are vague and no instruction is given to those officers to find out the culprit, they do not

Water-rules in the Periyar tract.

(*Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Sir John Atkinson; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao*
Penttilä.)

take the responsibility very often to do so. My information is—and it is also supported by various petitions sent to me—that the farmer says that the lands are irrigated and the sub-venturer in charge says that the lands are irrigated and that is not brought into account till the end of the flood; no notice is given till after the close of the flood and then the ryot gets a demand, not even a previous notice for the demand, but a demand asking for the payment of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. That is what is done. I do not think that has been gained or could be gained. In those circumstances I would certainly impress upon the Government the necessity for making inquiries into the matter and to frame rules which will not work hardship to the people in the present state of the Periyar project."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The point to which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar has addressed himself is particularly in regard to what he calls the faulty arrangements for the distribution of water in the delta. That is quite a different subject from the subject of the resolution. He urges that the arrangements for the distribution of water in the delta are not satisfactory and therefore he proposes that a man—let us call him A—shall be allowed to take the water which ought to flow to another man whom we may call B for a penalty or payment which is no penalty at all. It seems to me that there is no connection between the two propositions. Whether the arrangements for the distribution of water in the Periyar system are satisfactory or not, I do not know. It is a young system. It may be that the arrangements are not as yet as perfect as they could be; but that surely does not justify people in taking water to which they have no right, thereby depriving their neighbours who have a right to it. When a man takes to high level lands water which should have flowed to those on a lower level, are we to stand by and see him taking the water to the higher level lands without making any attempt to stop him? Surely that is not the attitude which the Government ought to adopt. It is our duty to see that the water goes to those who have the right to it, and, so far as we can, we endeavour to perform that duty by the only means which we find suitable and efficacious."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested an alteration in our rules. He said that we should in the first place hold responsible the man who takes the water. That is what is being done. Endeavours are being made, in spite of anything that may be said to the contrary, to find out who is the man that takes the water irregularly. The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur was good enough to tell us that he knew of cases in which Public Works Department subordinates and labourers had broken the locks. I wonder if he gave information of that. If he did not we have an instance of the difficulty which is involved in trying to find out the true culprits in these matters. At any rate it is the case that we do try to find out who is the man responsible. Failing him, who is responsible? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says not only persons who are benefited but all those persons who held under the wat ayatal. Any such rule would be more drastic than what we have at present. We may be prepared to consider the question of introducing it. But at the present time the Government must adhere to the position they have taken. The duty rests upon them to see that the water in the Periyar tract is made to go as far as possible, and that it is not used improperly, and the only way in which we are able to effect that, or the best way according to our experience, is by this means of imposing additional water-rates. I must oppose this proposition."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish me to put the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PENTTILÄ:—"May I request your Excellency to put the resolution in two parts."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT having acceded to the request made and put to the Council the first portion of the resolution relative to the exemption from penal charges of persons not responsible for interference with the irrigation works, the proposition was lost.

Water-rates in the Penang tract.

(Mr. Raman Aiyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raman Aiyangar having demanded a poll, it was taken with the following result, 20 voting for and 21 against the resolution:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble	Mr. T. M. Nair.	The Hon'ble	Sir John Acheson.
"	Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar	"	Mr. P. S. Sivaswami
"	Rao Bahadur B. Nannal-	"	Aiyar.
"	lawasa Sarna.	"	Sir Harold Stuart.
"	Mr. M. Sankarabandara Rao	"	Mr. A. G. Cordeu.
"	Pachai.	"	Sargam-Sivaswami W. R.
"	Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao	"	Sankarabandara.
"	Pavala	"	Mr. R. B. Clegg.
"	Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.	"	Mr. L. M. Wynn.
"	Rao Bahadur A. Subba-	"	Mr. A. Butterworth.
"	rao Raddiyar.	"	Sir Alfred Hoare.
"	Mr. B. V. Narasimha	"	Mr. C. A. Smith.
"	Aiyar.	"	Mr. H. K. Clerk.
"	Mr. S. P. Ramaswami	"	Mr. G. E. M. Schmidt.
"	Rao Bahadur V. K. Sankar-	"	Mr. L. Davidson.
"	asubrahmanyam.	"	Mr. F. H. M. Cuthbert.
"	Mr. S. Raman Aiyangar	"	Mr. E. F. W. Gilman.
"	Mr. K. R. V. Krishna	"	Devasa Bahadur L. D.
"	Rao Pavala.	"	Sivaswami Pillai.
"	Dewan Bahadur V. Sankar-	"	Mr. A. D. Jackson.
"	abhadra Nayudu.	"	Mr. H. M. Sargen.
"	Mr. C. V. S. Nannalaka	"	Mr. H. F. Barker.
"	Raja.	"	Sir Francis Spring.
"	Mr. E. Chinnaberaiah	"	Mr. T. Richmond.
"	Moddiyur.	"	Mr. A. Murchhead.
"	Mr. V. Kankkavayal		
"	Nayagan.		
"	Mr. T. Zain-ul-Abidin		
"	Sahib.		
"	Rao Bahadur P. G. Sankar-		
"	abhadra Chettyar.		
"	Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sahib,		
"	the Raja of Dharmakota.		

The second part of the resolution relative to the limitation of penal assessment to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual water-rate was next put to the vote and lost.

At this stage the Council adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd April 1915.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd day of April 1933.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PERTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.B., GOVERNOR of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, D.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEN, C.B.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. RANBYNMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLISS.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYFON, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOUTENWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BACCH.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BUCHER, K.C.I.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. SMITH, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. K. CLARK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CURRY (Abdullah-Umarul).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGASANT AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. NARASIMHAWARRA SARKA Gari.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMIAH RAO PARTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM KRISHNAR Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJAKRISHNAR Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. E. V. KRISHNA RAO PARTULU.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMIAH NATUNU GRIU, Zamindar of
Doddaappaswamykuduru.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMNATHA MURALIDHAR.*
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNDHURAN NALANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB, Shikah-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANWAR TAMEER MANSURKHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JAYAKUMAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. M. SATHYAN.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Mr. FRANKLIN PETER, K.C.I.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARAM CHRISTIAN Ayyangar.*
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, C.B.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADHAVA MOHANA SINGA DEVA GOWD, Zamindar of
Utharakota.

* Did not arrive until after the proceedings had commenced.

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

The discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

MAJOR SANITARY SCHEMES.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I wish to press upon the attention of the Government is in these terms:—

[No. 3.] This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions as may be necessary for securing a better rate of progress in regard to the investigation and execution of major sanitary schemes

(i) by the formation of a sanitary engineering service both for investigation and execution,

(ii) by permitting local bodies to arrange for the execution of sanctioned schemes,

(iii) by raising the amount of grants from Provincial funds to three-quarters of the cost of the schemes and by permitting the re-payment of loans in thirty years.

“ Your Excellency, this resolution raises a most important subject for consideration in connection with the municipalities in the province. It raises the question as to how far the existing arrangements for the financing of the execution of major sanitary schemes, water-supply and drainage of towns are now satisfactory. I do not wish to use the word *town* in any restricted sense. I take it as meaning exactly what it means in the census report, *i.e.*, all towns with a population of 5,000 and over. These towns are divided into five classes; *i.e.*, towns with a population of between 5,000 and 10,000, towns with a population of between 10,000 and 20,000, towns with a population of between 20,000 and 50,000, towns with a population of between 50,000 and a lakh and towns with a population of over a lakh. According to this classification Honourable Members will find that the towns with a population of over a lakh in this Presidency are three in number, those between 50,000 and a lakh are eight; those between 20,000 and 50,000 are about 40; those between 10,000 and 20,000 are 135; and those between 5,000 and 10,000 are 118, making a total of 269 towns. Of these, 55 are municipalities and the remainder are administered by unions and tank boards. Taking the municipalities first, Honourable Members will find that of the 55 municipalities 19 towns are provided with a protected water-supply at present. None of these have any satisfactory drainage arrangements with the exception of one or two towns. The result is that fresh problems of sanitation are arising from the fact that the towns supplied with a protected water-supply are not provided with adequate drainage arrangements.

“ In regard to the 203 rural towns, they have no protected water-supply nor adequate drainage arrangements; and I take it that it is the end and aim of the Government that in course of time all the towns which come within the category which I have just mentioned will be examined with a view to provide them with adequate water-supply and drainage. Now with reference to rural towns I may state they have absolutely no means of financing any schemes that may be devised, either of water-supply or of drainage, except what they may receive from Provincial funds. Referring to municipal towns, it will be seen that 19 towns have been provided with a protected water-supply during the last quarter of a century. The Sanitary Engineer's department was organized on the existing basis in the year 1890, and the progress that has been made during the 25 years is that 19 of our towns have been able to have a protected water-supply. The progress made during the last quarter of a century, I consider, is very unsatisfactory, and the arrangements are on the whole very dilatory and unmethodical. I will only give a few illustrations to show the truth of the statement. I will first take up the question of investigation. Honourable Members will find that there are several towns now provided with a protected water-supply, where the schemes have taken at least 15 years before they have been actually put into operation, both in the way of execution as well as of investigation. From the time the preliminary report is sent up to the time when the work is actually put into execution it seems to me

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

that the average period taken up is nearly fifteen years. Six to eight years seem to be taken up in the way of investigation and after that time the Public Works Department seems to take at least three to four years to put the scheme into execution, and it takes some time before that to complete the financial arrangements with the Government. This I consider to be a most unsatisfactory feature of the existing state of affairs. Apart from that, I have only to mention the names of a few towns where the investigation of schemes has been under consideration for the last twenty years. I shall mention the names of a few towns which are to be done on the latest five years' programme for sanitary works which has been approved by Government just two or three months ago. You may take the town of Anantapur. I find that the preliminary report of Anantapur was submitted to the Sanitary Engineer in 1893. I find that it is still on the programme for 1913-14. In the case of Adoni the water-supply scheme was completed in 1895 and the drainage scheme has been under consideration from 1897 and the Honorable Members will still find it on the five years' programme beginning with 1913-14. In the case of Bellary a scheme for the water-supply of this town has been under consideration from 1890. A scheme seems to have been actually drawn up in 1896, but it is still found in the five years' programme. In the case of Pahi the idea of supplying the town with a protected water-supply seems to have been entertained in the year 1891. The survey seems to have been completed in 1897 and we still find it in the programme and plans and estimates are to be prepared during the coming year. In the case of Chittoor the preliminary report seems to have been submitted in 1892 by the Sanitary Engineer and we still find it in the five years' programme. In the case of Ellore and Mangalagiri the water-supply schemes of these towns have been under consideration for the last twenty years. They have passed through various phases and I am not going to say anything about them. One has been approved and the other will be approved in a few months; but still they have been under consideration for twenty years. There are other towns where applications for investigation have been made and these have been under consideration for twenty years. Rajahmundry, you will find for example, made its first application for investigation in the year 1891. The investigation seems to have been partly proceeded with in the year 1897 and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Engineer for further investigation in the year 1913, i.e., this year. In Cuddalore the preliminary report was sent up in 1891 and the plans and estimates were drawn up in 1897, but for financial considerations the scheme seems to have been given up. In Ongole the preliminary report was sent up in 1892 and some work was done in 1893, but it is still on the programme for next year. In the case of Palghat the survey seems to have been completed in 1897 and it is still unfinished. In the case of Srirangam the estimate seems to have been drawn up in 1897 and it is still in the list for next year. I do not wish to weary the Council any further, but I only wish to say that the schemes which have been investigated have been put by and have been pending for years and years; and that is the most unsatisfactory feature. Though I am glad that this matter has been systematized by the five years' programme, I still consider that the arrangements for investigation are altogether unsatisfactory. I am quite aware that it is proposed to add two deputy sanitary engineers from this year, but I believe that these arrangements for investigation are not at all adequate to meet the legitimate requirements of the towns. As I have already stated there is no provision made for rural towns. So far as I know, it is only in the case of two or three towns that orders have been issued for the investigation of water-supply of these towns; and I find three or four more mentioned in the five years' programme. When there are 240 towns requiring attention I think the arrangements for investigation ought to be on a much better scale than it has been found possible to provide.

" That brings me to the next part of my subject as regards the progress of execution. The main difficulty, apart from the question of finance, seems to be with reference to the agency by which these works are now executed. Honorable Members are aware that up till now 13 towns had their schemes executed through the agency of the Public Works Department. I do not blame the Public Works Department, but the circumstances and the conditions under which the works are executed

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Sankuchandra Das Pandey.)*

by that department have to be stated a little more in detail. It seems to me, Sir, from what I have been able to gather that the Public Works Department and executive works up to a total value of 50 or 60 lakhs a year. They take up the building programme of each department and they make up their programme; and if there is any margin in their programme they seem to go in for municipal schemes. I am obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Smith for a statement which he has been good enough to give me of expenditure on municipal works during the last 20 years through the agency of the Public Works Department—that is from the year 1884-85 up to the year 1911-12. I have here a statement which shows that the highest expenditure incurred in any year was in the year 1909-10 when the expenditure was Rs. 2,86,394; and the lowest in any year was in the year 1897-98, when the expenditure was Rs. 1,65,984. If you take the average for the last 10 years, you will find that it was Rs. 4,57,725. If you take it with reference to the 19 years with reference to which the statement has been furnished, the average comes to Rs. 3,05,410. So that Honourable Members will see that this is the rate of expenditure which it is possible to secure through the existing agency of the Public Works Department. But if you look at the programme of estimates for the next five years, you will find that schemes of the total value of 108 lakhs will be ready by the end of 1913-14. If these schemes are to be executed at this rate through the existing agency, it will be another quarter of a century before the schemes which will be ready by the end of next year are executed by the agency of the Public Works Department. Apart from the programme sketched out for the next five years, I think the existing arrangements for the execution of these works are altogether unsatisfactory and it is incumbent on the Government to see that a better rate of progress is secured in regard to the execution of this class of works. To deal more expeditiously with sanitary works both in regard to investigation and execution, a separate department might be formed, a sanitary engineering service, into which might be drafted students who have undergone a special course of study in sanitary engineering. That is the proposal I have made in this resolution. My Hon'ble friend Rao Bahadur Rameshchariyar has more or less the same idea. He wishes to have a separate department constituted for sanitary works under another Chief Engineer. Whether there is another Chief Engineer or not, I should think that it is absolutely necessary that the agency should be a separate one, so that there might be continuous flow of expenditure on this class of works. Otherwise I believe that these programmes of municipal works which have been issued last year would be almost a dead letter and we shall be so much in advance in the matter of investigation and so backward in the matter of execution that, at least, to carry out the execution of the schemes which will be ready by the end of 1916-17—works which will cost about 250 lakhs—taking the present average of five lakhs a year, it will take 50 years. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the attention of the Government the absolute necessity of examining the whole question and seeing how to accelerate the existing rate of progress with reference to municipal works. I have already stated that there should be a separate branch of the Public Works Department for this purpose; and by constituting it as a separate department we would secure continuous expenditure. If this is not possible, I hope it will be possible to cut down the building programme to a proportionate size and give special precedence to these municipal works. I do not see, Sir, why schemes which affect the health and well-being of the people should be put back, and a huge programme of buildings for the police and for other public offices should be undertaken in advance. There seems to be no co-ordination of expenditure between the different branches of administration. But I think that if a separate engineering service for execution as well as for investigation is formed, it will be a great step in advance. There is no doubt that the question of cost will have to be considered. There is also the question as to whether the engineering service of the local bodies should not be enlarged. These are matters which might be considered more in detail when the whole question comes up for consideration.

"I will only say a few words in regard to the financial aspect of this question, and that takes me to the third part of the resolution. I have shown that the arrangements at present for investigation are quite unsatisfactory and I have further

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Rameswandra Rao Pontula.)*

shows that the arrangements for execution of works are still more unsatisfactory. I have also suggested that local bodies might be given the option or latitude of executing their own works under such skilled supervision as the Government might provide. I am aware that there is no statutory bar to such a procedure. I am told that in the case of the Chidambaram municipality an application has been made that the work should be under the immediate charge of the Sanitary Engineer, and that the request was refused because it is really transferring this work from one branch of the Public Works Department to another branch. It seems to me, whatever may be the state of things, if it is the desire of the Government to bring into existence a separate agency, it will probably be desirable to leave some latitude to local bodies in the matter of running out these works, so that private agencies may come into existence solely for the purpose of execution, leaving the question of skilled expert advice to such authorities as the Government might select. With reference to the financial position of these bodies I have suggested in this part of the resolution that the grants to these bodies for the execution of these works might be raised to three-fourths. Under the existing rules half the total cost of the schemes is given as a grant by Government. But if Honorable Members will examine the financial position of these municipalities and the total approximate cost of the schemes mentioned in the five years' programme, it will be seen that it will be absolutely futile to expect any municipality to carry out the schemes unless the present arrangements are revised. Honorable Members will find that in most of the municipalities, so far as the house-tax is concerned, there is no surplus which could be relied upon for financing these schemes. Twenty-seven out of 63 municipalities are now imposing the maximum house-tax; 25 municipalities have a margin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the remaining a little more. So that it will be seen that many of our municipalities are levying taxation at the maximum which they are entitled to levy. That is with reference to house-tax. In regard to water and drainage tax, 21 municipalities are now levying this tax. Of these, seven are levying the maximum, eight are levying between six and seven per cent., and the remainder below six per cent., so that it seems to me that under the existing financial condition of the municipalities it is absolutely hopeless to expect them to finance these schemes costing lakhs and lakhs. You will again only have to take the five years' programme to find out the existing state of things. In the case of Tanjore the maximum amount of house-tax and water-tax is being levied; and yet Honorable Members will find that a costly scheme of drainage costing, I believe, from five to six lakhs is on this programme. In the case of Vinayapattinam, which is already levying the maximum amount of taxation, I find a costly scheme of drainage is under consideration. In the case of Madurai and Berhampore, which have levied a maximum taxation, both have very costly drainage schemes; in the case of Salem, where schemes for the investigation of water-supply and drainage are now under consideration, it seems to me that, unless financial arrangements are revised, it will be absolutely hopeless to expect any of these schemes to pass through and to be put into operation. I am aware that there is a feeling that municipalities are having too much of the public matter and rural areas are having too little. The Honorable the Finance Member, in introducing the budget yesterday, confessed to a very strong feeling in this matter. Unless the Government are able to devote its revenues equitably both to rural areas as well as to towns by devising a scheme by which these schemes can be financed, it will be absolutely hopeless to make any advance in this direction. It is quite possible for the Government to press for more money from the Government of India for urban as well as rural sanitation. It was stated some time ago that there was an figure entered in the financial settlement for sanitation. But I understood last year that a sum of seven and odd lakhs was provided for this purpose, and I find that the Government of India have added another six lakhs this year making a total of 13 lakhs for sanitary expenditure in the Presidency. Our expenditure on sanitation has been now started to be about 50 lakhs, which is more or less the actual expenditure that was required this year; and if this Government is not going to finance the schemes under the existing arrangements, I consider that it is the duty of the Government to make suitable representation to the Government of India to place at its disposal for larger grants for the purpose.

Major sanitary schemes

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panthulu ; Rao Bahadur Namanginchariyar.*)

"There is only one small matter which I would like to mention and that is in connection with loans. I have been informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that under the existing rules no specific amount is placed at the disposal of the Government for loans to municipalities and local boards and that everything depends upon the financial position of the Government of India. But as we are at present situated, it is impossible for local bodies to raise the money that is required in the open market at the comparatively cheap rate of interest at which they are now getting their loans from the Government, viz., at the rate of four per cent. Now in this matter some consideration will have to be given to the question, to see that there is a flow of money for loans for these bodies.

"I have only to say one word more. If it is the end and aim of the Government to examine the sanitary condition of these 209 towns, a better rate of progress for investigation and for execution and the financing of these schemes is absolutely necessary. It may be suggested that municipalities and local boards may take increased powers of taxation; but I consider that such a method is altogether out of question. We know the existing poverty and the unwillingness of the people to pay anything more than they do. The Government of India have assigned a large amount of money to local boards in other Presidencies. That is a matter in which we have a grievance. The whole question must be considered from the point of view of existing local bodies in this Presidency. I trust that due representations will be made and the whole subject will be considered from all these aspects."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAKRISHNAN :—I have given notice of a resolution on the same subject, which is printed as resolution No. 12. I think it will be for the convenience of the Council that both the resolutions should be taken into consideration together. With this object I rise to second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I need hardly explain to the Council at this stage that the population of every town is increasing owing to the influx of people from villages—parents bringing their children to be educated, well-to-do people coming for better security, and the poorer classes being attracted by higher wages. With the increase in the population the sanitary condition of the town is also increasing. I do not think there is any town in the Presidency from which malaria and elephantiasis are absent. It is therefore of the utmost importance that such sanitary schemes as those of water-supply and drainage should be carried out in towns as early as possible. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has explained that during the last 17 years very little work has been done. He said that there were 63 municipalities. But my information is that there are only 61 municipalities. I see that up to the year 1910-11 only seventeen water-supply schemes were carried out. I understood that during the succeeding years three more schemes were finished so that twenty schemes have been carried out altogether. The only drainage scheme which has been completed is in connection with Ottumund. The progress is very slow. He mentioned the names of several towns in which the sanitary schemes were very slowly carried out. He was partial to his part of the country. He never mentioned Kumbakonam. The drainage scheme of Kumbakonam has been under consideration for several years. The field work was completed many years ago; the levels were all taken and there the matter stands. In the five years' programme I find the towns put down for investigation, but I expected that by this time plans and estimates would have been drawn up. I wish to examine the causes which lead to this slow progress. Before I do that I wish to explain the existing system. There is a Sanitary Engineer to Government working under the orders of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department. He draws up sanitary schemes and these are sent to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny and sanction. At the head of the Sanitary Board is one of the members of the Board, is the Chief Engineer. When the schemes are sanctioned by the Board, they are sent up for execution to the Public Works Department. That is the existing system. Now what are the causes of delay? The Sanitary Engineer has been drawing up all these schemes himself. However hardworking he may be, one can understand that there must be a limit to the work which he does. There has been much congestion of work. Recently the

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Government have sanctioned a deputy sanitary engineer and I understand another deputy sanitary engineer will soon be appointed. This is a step in the right direction; but this is not sufficient. Another cause of delay is that these schemes are sent down for revision by the Sanitary Board several times. We have heard that no two doctors agree, and I may say with equal propriety that no two experts agree; and however much they may accept the main points, they always differ and must always differ on points of detail. Then there is further delay when these schemes are sent up for execution. The Chief Engineer has on his hands the construction of numerous buildings and he has also to attend to communications. I do not make light of the police lines and public buildings as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao has done. They have their value. But what I would say is that we should not give the execution of the schemes to the same officer and compel him to do more than he can. I think the Chief Engineer in a communication said that he could not execute schemes costing more than 50 lakhs. A large part of this amount is spent upon buildings and communications and the margin left for sanitary works is very small indeed. The Government may ask what is the scheme that I propose. I suggest that there should be a separate sanitary department or a separate department for sanitary works; make the Sanitary Engineer the Chief Engineer for Sanitation, as you have a separate Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Let him occupy the same status as the latter and his duty will be to scrutinise sanitary schemes and to execute them. The sanitary Engineer has now four assistant sanitary engineers and one deputy sanitary engineer and another will soon be added, so that he will have six men. There is a deputy secretary under the Chief Engineer, a temporary officer, who will not be required when the Chief Engineer is relieved of sanitary works, so that there will be seven officers. Place all these seven officers under superintending engineers, one under each. That is briefly the scheme which I propose. What are the advantages? These officers working under the Chief Engineer for Sanitation will draw up schemes. They are already carrying out investigation and they will draw up schemes. There are two advantages in making the same officer investigate and draw up the scheme. The local knowledge which these people acquire may be utilised and this training would be useful to them in their after-life. The congestion which now appears by one or two officers actually preparing schemes will be removed when there are seven officers to prepare them. Then in the execution of sanitary works by officers who draw them up there are certain advantages. If any defects are noticed, they can be rectified then and there, and the knowledge which they will obtain in carrying out the works will be useful to them in drawing up further schemes. There is in addition to the investigation, the drawing up of schemes and the execution of works what is known as maintenance. The Government are carrying out several sanitary schemes costing lakhs and lakhs for their execution and are entrusting the works to laymen like chairmen of municipal councils. So far as I am concerned, I do not know anything about them. Sanitary officers have not the time to go round and inspect these works every now and then. Certain objections may be brought forward to the scheme that I have sketched out. It may be said that it would increase the cost a great deal; but I do not see it. The Chief Engineer and the deputy secretary to Government are of the status of superintending engineers. Out of these two you can appoint one as Chief Engineer and the other as executive engineer and the other six officers are already of the status of executive engineers. I do not think therefore that in regard to the superior staff one additional pie need be spent. As regards the sanction of the superior authorities, I find from page 123 of the classified list of the Public Works Department that the number of Chief Engineers and superintending engineers may vary according to requirements, and the scheme may be brought into force at once. As regards the subordinate establishment, I understand that the cost can be charged to works. That is the practice now followed. I think that a sufficient number of men are now available out of those passing out of the Engineering College. Another objection that may be urged is that the work of superintending engineers will be greatly increased. My reply is they are already executing works, and the only addition to their work would be to scrutinise the sanitary schemes and to correspond with the sanitary engineers who are placed under them. That is

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(Rao Bahadur Ramaswajachariyer; the President; Dewan Bahadur Ramakrishna Nayudu; Sir Harold Stuart.)

much work will be increased is admitted. On the other hand their prospects of promotion will be improved. They will have three Chief Engineerships to look forward to and they will get their promotion in a shorter time. There is one part of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswajachariyer's resolution to which I cannot give my assent. He proposes that municipal councils should be allowed to carry out works. In regard to works costing lakhs of rupees I am afraid that private agency may not be suitable. Some mistake may be made and we shall not be able to rectify it afterwards. I therefore think that all these works should be carried out by the Sanitary Department as proposed by me. As to the third part of the resolution, that three-fourths of the cost of the schemes should be provided out of Provincial funds, I fully agree with him. I would go further and say that in such case the Government must consider what portion of the cost can be paid with interest by the municipality within a reasonable time. Many are living from hand to mouth and they may find that even one-fourth of the cost will be too much for them. With these remarks I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable gentleman intend to move the twelfth resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAJACHARIYER:—"I shall not move my resolution separately."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NATUDU, Zamindar of Doddagannakottur:—"My Lord—I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. As chairman of a *municipal* municipality for over ten years I have had some experience of the subject referred to in it. Personally I feel that a better progress in the investigation and execution of schemes for drainage and water-supply would go far to make the towns more healthy and habitable. The recent Sanitary Conference discussed several subjects of interest and in dealing with these two particular items showed clearly that they formed the real crux of the sanitary problem in *municipal* towns. A great medical authority speaking at that conference said that good drinking water in *municipal* towns would solve most of the difficulties of the sanitary officer. There is a great truth in that observation. Potable water is the great necessity of almost every *municipal* town, and unless progress of works is rapid, nothing is possible. Closely connected with the water-supply of a *municipal* town is that of drainage. Even the biggest *municipal* towns, next only to this city, have not yet got a suitable drainage scheme. Few will dispute, therefore, the necessity for greater activity.

"While acknowledging with thanks what all has been done by the Government so far, I would particularly submit that steps should be taken to secure better progress. Government have now been doing a great deal more than what they did twenty-five years ago, but that is certainly no reason why greater progress should not now be shown. Government will find such progress is more easily obtainable now, for with the growth of better ideas and education, people are ready to co-operate more easily. What is wanted is a well-defined scheme of work for the Presidency and sanitary grants are next to useless unless the main problems of local sanitation are attacked in the first instance. Government with the expert aid at its disposal could do much to help local authorities in these matters and it is time that they devised a well-defined scheme by which they could further work in the *municipal* on a systematic basis in the future. I feel, my Lord, that Government can do a great deal more to better local conditions without very much more expenditure, and I trust that Government will sympathetically consider this resolution and accept it in the spirit in which it is put forward by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I feel sure that the Honourable mover of this resolution and the Honourable Member who seconded it are confident that the Government are as anxious as they are to secure sanitary progress in both municipal and rural areas. The Honourable mover has divided his motion into three heads, one dealing with investigation, one dealing with execution and the third with finance. I agree with him that the rate of progress in bringing a work up to the point where it is ready for commencing execution has been slow in the past, and it will probably be slow in the future. But I think the Honourable

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Sir Harold Stuart.)*

Member, if he will examine the rate of progress even in countries like England where there is no lack of expert talent and no lack of desire to get these works carried out as speedily as possible—I think he will find that the rate of progress even in regard to big towns is also very slow. There is first of all the professional aspect of investigation. You cannot have a water-supply scheme worked out at three months' notice. Laymen may say—we decide to have a water-supply; let the engineer work out one. My Lord, it is a much more complicated business than that. It usually means testing the quantity of the water available for several years. Then various schemes have to be tried to see which will produce the best results professionally and also the best results from the point of view of finance. But even when you have got to the end of the professional investigation, we have by no means reached the point when execution can be commenced, for then we come to the difficulty of financing the scheme. I think the Honourable Member will find, if he examines the various schemes that have been delayed—he will find, I think, that not a little of the delay has been due to the reference backwards and forwards as regards the amount of money which the local authority can find. The local authorities are very apt to think that the Provincial Government should find a large portion of the outlay. It takes a good deal of correspondence to convince them that it is their duty to find at least half the capital expenditure. Formerly, the rate of Provincial aid was only one-third of the capital cost; but we have increased it to one-half now. The Honourable Member has proposed to go up to three-fourths, while the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyayar says that there should be no limit at all and that the Government should virtually accept the whole of the financial responsibility, leaving the towns to pay only what it can.

"Well, Sir, to increase the rate of progress in the matter of investigations, the Honourable Member proposes that there should be a separate department established for the investigation of these schemes. That is exactly what we have got. He will, I know, be glad to learn that we have decided to strengthen that establishment. Hitherto, it consisted of a Sanitary Engineer and one permanent assistant engineer and we have had some temporary establishment; but we propose now to obtain sanction for one Sanitary Engineer, two deputy sanitary engineers and four assistant sanitary engineers. It is in contemplation that the two deputy sanitary engineers shall investigate and work out schemes. They will then be scrutinized in the office of the Sanitary Engineer and then submitted to the Sanitary Board. I gather the Honourable Member's complaint is as to the delay in the Sanitary Board and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyayar seems to think that the criticisms of the Sanitary Board are worth nothing—that the difference of professional opinion is not a thing to which much importance need be attached. Now, my Lord, your Excellency's Government rely upon the Sanitary Board as the final professional authority in dealing with these schemes; and if any scheme is hastily passed by that board and it turns out to be a failure, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyayar would, I am sure, no chairman of a municipality be the very first to turn round on the Government and ask, 'Why have you allowed the original scheme to be put into execution?' I think that with the staff that we are now contemplating we should be able to make progress at a sufficiently rapid rate in the matter of investigations.

"We then come to execution. It is proposed that the execution of works should be made over to the Sanitary Engineer's department. I am afraid I cannot accept that suggestion. These works are scattered over the Presidency and many of them are not of great importance. I do not think that I can remember one which can be considered to be of sufficient importance to be made a separate Public Works division. It is put in charge, at the most, of an assistant engineer. That means that the cost of the scheme is reduced, because it is not charged with the accounts office, the executive engineer's office, which would be necessary, if you had the plan which is contemplated by the Honourable Member who are in favour of this resolution. The further objection is that there would not be sufficient supervision. Now we have the advantage of the supervision of the executive engineer, superintending engineer and the Chief Engineer, and also of the Sanitary Engineer. We issued not long ago instructions insisting upon the responsibility of the Sanitary Engineer for the professional details of these works. I do not believe that any better

*Major auxiliary schemes.**(Sir Harold Short.)*

progress would be obtained by adopting the plan which has been proposed; and I am confident that in a number of cases the progress would be much less rapid than it is now. We have already two engineering establishments in the Presidency. We have the Public Works Department establishment and the local fund establishment; and it would in my opinion be a great mistake to add a third establishment, as we should then have three engineering staffs in competition with one another. I think that would not increase the rate of progress of works, but would probably retard it. Moreover, I do not think that the Honourable Member will find it very easy to prove that the delay in bringing water-supply and drainage schemes to a completion is in any way due to the existing staff. The delay, as I have said, has been partly due to investigation, which, we hope, will be remedied by the re-organization of the special establishment, and partly in consequence of the difficulties in coming to a settlement as to the financial arrangements to be made.

"That brings me to the last question, viz., finance. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has said quite truly that I hold very strong opinions as to the share of the Provincial funds which goes to these municipal towns. We are already giving outright at least half the total value of the cost of every scheme of drainage and water-supply without having any regard to the financial condition of the local bodies carrying out the schemes. Personally, I think that is going too far; we should certainly not have given one-half, when the town could have managed with less. Still we accept that position and we inevitably give a half grant. In the past few years I find that municipalities have had from Provincial revenues very considerable sums and in our revised estimate they get no less than 29 lakhs while in the budget we have provided for 25-26 lakhs. The amount given to local boards in the budget is nearly 85 lakhs. Quite apart from this question as to whether the rural population are not entitled to a larger share of our surplus funds than they have had in the past, there is this point which I would like to impress upon the Council. There is only a certain amount of Provincial money available for all that we need and if we give these large grants to municipalities there will be very little left for rural works—probably none. Moreover, we can get additional funds, and that is from the inhabitants of the towns who are going to benefit by these schemes. We have had one or two cases in which people have come forward and given magnificent contributions towards water-supply schemes. I refer in particular to Chidambaram, where a late member of the Council contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the cost of the water-supply to his town. Another case is Velluram, where the late Maharaja Kumarakrishna contributed, I think, over Rs. 2,00,000 to the cost of the water works. It is quite possible that we may not find in the ordinary towns any one who is able and willing to contribute large sums of that kind; but, Sir, the total of a number of small sums amounts to a very large sum. We have had a recent instance showing that small towns quite recognize that it is a proper function for them to perform. I refer to the case of Saldapet. We contemplated a water-supply scheme for that town and the people have come forward with an offer to contribute towards the capital cost. I would suggest that in regard to towns that want schemes which cannot be financed in the ordinary way by grant of half the cost from Provincial revenues and by loans raised by local authorities to cover the other half the inhabitants should themselves have a voluntary levy of the amount required to make up the balance. If this is found to be impossible, I think the Government would be willing to amend the Municipal Act so as to make the levy a compulsory one (Hear, hear). I believe, Sir, I am correct in saying that in Great Britain none of these schemes for water-supply or drainage receives any grants from the Central Government, and although I do not want to press the analogy too far, I do think that, when we have given half the cost of the schemes, we have surely gone far enough, and that in the interests of sanitary progress which we have so much at heart, it is of the greatest importance that the local population should themselves raise the amount necessary to finance their

*Major sanitary schemes**(Sir Harold Stuart; Dr. Nair.)*

schemes. I am afraid I cannot accept this resolution in its present form. There is one point which I omitted to mention, which we should be willing to accept. I do not know whether really that portion of the resolution is quite in order because the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution was not in favour of that portion. Assuming that he was seconding the whole resolution, I will say that in cases where the local authority wishes to carry out a scheme of water-supply or drainage through its own agency, the Government will make no objection provided they are satisfied that the agency is competent and the work is open to inspection by our Sanitary Engineer and Chief Engineer.

"The Honourable Member also referred to the amount of loans given. I think that he is not quite correct in saying that there is any difficulty in our obtaining loans for any of these works. What happens is this. We make an estimate of the amount of money that we require as loans from the Government of India; and they have never, I believe, hesitated to give us practically all that we want. Therefore, there will be no difficulty in arranging for loans if the Honourable gentleman can persuade the urban population to come forward and bear half the cost of the schemes. Then there will be no difficulty in carrying them into execution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair:—"The reply of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart meets, to a very large extent, the requirements of the case, so far as the Sanitary Engineer's department is concerned; the staff proposed is one Sanitary Engineer, two deputy sanitary engineers and four assistant sanitary engineers; and this staff I think will, to a very large extent, meet our present requirements. At all events we ought to wait for sometime and see how the increased staff are able to cope with the work that they have before them. But I am sure the Honourable Member in charge has not found it possible to give a more favourable reply to the proposal of creating a separate Sanitary Engineering Department which would not only investigate and design sanitary works but would also carry them out. There are two objects underlying that request. One is that sanitary works ought not to be put under and subjected to the vicissitudes of the Public Works Department; and the other is that in this age of specialization specialized engineers ought to be permitted to carry out special sanitary works. I mean no reflection upon the engineers of the Public Works Department when I say that, if you take the engineers of the Public Works Department hap-hazard, you will find that a majority of them are not able to carry out sanitary works, specialized sanitary works, with that amount of satisfaction which special sanitary engineers are likely to be able to give. I say this from my painful past experience connected with the Madras Corporation. I will not go further into the question. Unless engineers who are competent to deal with, and who have had special training in, and who have had experience of, sanitary works are to undertake the works, they are liable to go wrong; and you will find that in the long run you pay more for this unexpert work than you would if you employ special expert staff. My Lord, at the present time the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that there is not very much delay due to investigation and execution, but that the main delay is in financing the financing of the projects. Some time ago in this Council the Hon'ble Sir Murray Haemick made a statement that he had not received a sufficient number of applications from municipalities and local boards for assistance to carry out the water-supply and drainage works. The explanation was found to be that no request for assistance would be considered by the Government, unless it was accompanied by detailed plans and estimates for the schemes proposed to be carried out; and a large number of local boards were unable to apply because they had no detailed plans and estimates for the works that they were anxious to carry out. That clearly shows that there was considerable delay in getting plans and estimates prepared before applications for financial assistance to carry them out could be made. But if we have a separate sanitary engineering staff, whose duty will mainly be to investigate and prepare detailed plans and estimates and to carry out these works and who will not be subject to the exigencies of the Public Works Department and the demands of civil works, I really think that the carrying out of these works would proceed far more expeditiously than now. There need be no question of increasing the expenditure or the cost, because, I believe, it would be perfectly justifiable to charge the expenditure

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Dr. Nair; Mr. Smith.)*

incurred on the Sanitary Engineering Department to these works. If you charge something like nine per cent. to ten per cent. on the works for execution and supervision, I do not think that there will be any complaint, and it ought to be a legitimate charge upon the works. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that there are two engineering departments—one the Public Works Department and the other, the department attached to local boards—and there is no necessity to add another. Would it not be natural to add another for municipalities? Local boards, municipalities and the Public Works Department have all got very distinct works to perform. Very often you will find that what a municipality has to do is not exactly of the same nature as what you have to do for a rural area; and therefore I should think that it would be more natural and reasonable to have also an engineering service to meet the requirements of municipalities as well. We have heard a good deal about the progress of water-works; but I very seldom hear of the progress of drainage works in any municipality. I must point out the great danger that there is in bringing in a large amount of water into a town without making any provision for draining it, because, instead of improving the sanitation of the city, you will thereby make it worse by allowing all this extra quantity of water that is brought into the city to stagnate, and by not properly draining it you may make sanitation worse than what it is. The chief reason why we do not hear about drainage schemes is the want of proper facilities for preparing plans and, secondly, for financing them.

"That brings me to the question of finance. My Lord, it is a big question and I do not think we can so very early dispose of it. Municipalities at the present time are in the same unsettled condition of finance as the Provincial Governments. We heard yesterday that a Provincial Government could not go on with its financial plans unless it got the grant from the Imperial Government. Municipalities are precisely in the same condition. I do not think that any municipality can meet its expenditure from its own funds, unless there is some sort of dole, whether from the Imperial Government or from Provincial funds. That is the difficulty which we all have. Municipal finances are in an unsettled condition and they must continue to be unsettled so long as municipalities do not know what their income is going to be. So long as they have to depend upon doles, I feel sure that the finances of municipalities will be hopelessly in an unsatisfactory condition. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart gave a very promising hint when he said—it is a hint which I hope will be considered by municipalities in financing their sanitary schemes—that municipalities should compulsorily raise what they want. I wish the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart had gone a little further and indicated the manner in which they could raise the funds.

"I have a suspicion that he means that municipalities should take advantage of the unearned increment in the land. My Lord, that would be an excellent suggestion to apply to district municipalities. For instance, let us take a town like Coimbatore, which enjoys an exceptionally good climate and which is one of the best municipal stations in the Presidency and where I know from personal knowledge the value of lands has been going up by leaps and bounds. The house property has gone up in value by leaps and bounds and that in one of the municipal towns which, with a good water-supply, would be an ideal station in the whole Presidency. I think it would be perfectly justifiable if only the Government were to help district municipalities in that way, so that municipalities should get hold of a share of the unearned increment in the land, and if this is done, they will be able to finance not one water scheme but three water-supply schemes. If the Government would come to the aid of municipalities in that way, I think that, so far as the financial question is concerned, that could be settled in a satisfactory manner.

"I hope the Government will consider in the future at all events the need for the formation of a special engineering department not only for designing but also for carrying out works more expeditiously."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH:—"With reference to the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's remark I may say that expert knowledge in the matter of sanitary works is more especially required in the designing of them than in their execution. The greater part of the execution is done by the ordinary staff. Generally speaking the schemes we have to carry out can be carried out by the ordinary staff with the advice and assistance of the Sanitary Engineer when required. If any scheme in the future is of

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(*Mr. Smith; Mr. Roma Aiyemba.*)

such importance as to justify it, I should have no hesitation in applying to the Government to sanction the employment of specialised men with previous experience in that particular kind of work. For these schemes we usually select the men in immediate charge of the work specially for their fitness for that work and we can generally find them in the department. If not, we will take steps to get them from elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Roma Aiyemba :—^a I think in dealing with this proposition, we have been going in the reverse direction. It will be better to consider clause (ii) of the proposition first. That seems to have been put forward as a stumbling-block for present advancement. I should submit that, when the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao moved his proposition, he did not mean to say that at present municipalities or chief towns were not in a position to contribute the funds necessary. There are towns in which both house-tax and water-tax are said to be liable to increment in some cases and in other cases the water-tax has not been introduced at all. So that the question whether the grant ought to be increased to three-fourths of the cost was independent of the present condition of municipalities. That is to say, the consideration that was suggested may be that in view of the sanitary schemes the financial conditions of several towns may not also be prejudicial. Of course if the Government grant for the schemes could be increased to three-fourths of the total cost, that would enable municipalities to get on better in respect of the other portions of administrations. Even as it is, it would be conceded that in all these areas water-supply schemes and drainage schemes are more important than in other portions. Even if the Government is not able to give this grant of three-fourths of the cost as asked for, there is the additional portion of the proposition which says that by the extension of the period of re-payment of loans to 30 years, it will continue to the convenience of the municipal councils. Ordinarily the time now allowed by the Government for the re-payment of loans ranges from fifteen to twenty years and an increase of that period to thirty years would enable municipalities to return the loans by instalments which will be much less than what they have to pay when the period of re-payment is only twenty years. Therefore, with the increase of taxation both in the matter of house-tax and water-tax, it will be clear that very many municipalities will be in a position to undertake the schemes when they are properly advised; and as far as I have been able to see, municipalities also are not lagging behind in the matter of their anxiety to see that water-supply schemes are taken up as soon as possible, whatever difficulties there may be as to the drainage schemes being taken up. That being so, in the present state of several municipal towns it will not be difficult to say that we have got enough schemes that might be taken on hand at the earliest possible opportunity. If this extension of the period of the re-payment of loans is granted, I dare say there will be sufficient work to be taken up and done as expeditiously as possible. All the principal points have been well brought out in the Honourable Member's speech and we have also heard what long delays there have been in the matter of the starting of these schemes. That being so, it may be fairly taken—and it cannot be argued—that, because of clause (ii) of the resolution, we were unable to carry out the schemes which have been already started. The suggestion therefore is only to ask the Government to increase the grant. It is not that we have not got enough schemes to be taken on hand. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is that people may come forward and contribute. That should not be a matter that should now engage our attention. I beg to submit that it is a point which ought not to weigh with us at present. If there are towns that come forward with contributions it is well and good and we can accept their offer; but under the present conditions it will be better that the deliberations of this Council or of the Government are not guided by considerations of contributions that individual municipalities might make. Any particular locality which gets such grants may probably pay less tax, irrespective of the advantages that the citizens derive. Therefore that is not a point that ought to weigh with us. Then the question of the execution of works was tackled on the ground that there are already two bodies that turn out works severally. Reference was made to the local fund establishment and the Public Works Department establishment as if there were not municipal bodies having their own establishments. In fact they have been having their establishment and they are competing. The question of competition is not one that ought to weigh with us

*Major sanitary schemes**(Mr. Rams Aiyangar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)*

very much. What I find from page 67 of the Financial Statement is that the expenditure by civil officers in charge of works has ranged from 23-85 lakhs to 25-66 lakhs within the last four or five years. In the year 1913-14 they have been given a sum of about 34 lakhs to be expended by them. Civil officers take charge of these works. To that extent it will be clear that they compete with the work done by the local fund establishment and the Public Works Department establishment so that the question of competition arising from three establishments ought not to come into the question of an additional establishment being entertained. My submission is that there is not the least doubt that the offer to accept municipal works on the part of the Public Works Department is not as prompt as it is in the case of civil works. It is only treated more or less as a compulsory work thrust upon the department. Whenever they have to work for municipal bodies and local bodies, much is not done. There is one other point suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, and that is to the effect that the works will have to be taken in various places and it will therefore be difficult to find an establishment in those parts to deal with them. That seems to be rather a difficult position to fight against; but whatever that may be, if a particular department is put in charge and if the Public Works Department and that department do not really work antagonistically to each other and if that department is practically going to be a branch of the Public Works Department, I do not see why there should be any difficulty whatever. The only result will be that this department will see to the execution of its works, while the Public Works Department will attend to its own branch of the work, so that there will be equal attention paid to them two branches, there being a separate Chief Engineer responsible for the execution of these works as expeditiously as possible. Therefore, my submission is, that the proposition, as it stands to-day, could not be opposed looking to the considerable delay we have been having in the matter of the execution of various schemes. Then comes the first clause of the proposition where the formation of a separate sanitary engineering service is advocated. There are now two deputy sanitary engineers and four assistant engineers to be entertained and therefore you have already the basis for a new department to start with. There is the department already formed practically. The heads are there and only the rest is to be filled up. That would only show that the Government feel the necessity of leaving them only with investigation and stopping there; but that would not be to the best advantage of these local bodies. I would make them responsible for execution also and see that the establishment does not work against the Public Works Department, and I would make these two departments interchangeable. I mean officers of the one department should be capable of being transferred to the other and taking charge of the works in the particular department with reference to which they have special knowledge and that will enable the Government to see that the object of the resolution is effectively gained. Having taken the first step, the Government might well adopt the suggestions that have been made in this resolution. Therefore, I ask that the resolution as such may be taken up without omitting any portion of it; but if there is any difficulty about three-fourths of the grant that ought not now to stay the progress that is asked to be expedited by the proposition. Under these circumstances I submit that the proposition as such may be adopted and may receive the favourable consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—¹ I wish to make a few remarks. This resolution consists of three parts and each of these parts deserves to be treated separately. Regarding the second clause of this resolution, it is practically admitted by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and it is not therefore necessary for me to say anything about it. It was pointed out that if local bodies should make applications for the execution of sanctioned schemes subject to certain conditions, there will not be any difficulty in those applications being accepted. Regarding clause (ii) of the resolution, as to raising of the amount of the grant to three-fourths of the cost of the scheme and the permitting of the re-payment of loans in 50 years, it has to be subdivided into two portions and considered separately as pointed out by the previous speaker. No objection was raised to that portion of the clause which suggests the raising of the period of re-payment of loans to 50 years. It was pointed out that there would not be much difficulty in obtaining loans provided these loans are undertaken to be repaid by the municipalities concerned and provided the grants to municipal

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(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Panthulu; Rao Bahadur Narasimhanwara Sarma.*)

funds are not increased. Objection was only raised regarding the first portion of clause (5) about raising the grant from one-half to three-fourths; but I venture to submit my Lord, that, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanthachari, it is not necessary to fix the contribution at three-fourths of the cost. There might be cases in which the amount of the grant will have to be about the total value of the estimate. I shall presently show some cases in which it will be necessary that the amount of the grant should be made to the full extent of the cost of the scheme.

"It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members of this Council that regarding the Tirupathi water-works a question was asked by me at a meeting held on the 10th February last. The total cost of the scheme was 328 lakhs, one-third of which was contributed by the Mahant of Tirupathi. It is admitted that owing to some defects in the execution of these works there has been no proper supply to the townships of Tirupathi, some roots having gone into the cement pipes. It is understood that this thing is under investigation and I find from the programme of sanitary works for the next five years that some provision has been made for it in 1914-15. If in a case of that sort the fault is in the execution of the work and is not with the municipality and if the municipality is not in a position to contribute any larger expenditure than it has already done, it will be a case in which the Government will no doubt be pleased to render all possible help to carry out that work. Therefore, I would submit that it is not necessary to fix the amount of grant from Provincial funds even at three-fourths, because there might be cases where you have to increase it according to the circumstances of the case.

"Now, coming to clause (5) about the formation of a separate engineering service both for investigation and execution, it appears from the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Smith that no objection was raised to a separate service for investigation, though it was pointed out that the present Public Works Department was cope with the work relating to the execution of sanctioned schemes. It is admitted that it has been necessary to strengthen the Sanitary Engineer's establishment by having two deputy engineers and four assistant engineers. Will it not be more satisfactory if this is made a separate department altogether to take up works relating to water-works and drainage schemes? There is no denial of the fact that there has been undue delay in the execution of some sanitary projects. There may, no doubt, be strong reasons for the delay; but the question for consideration is how best to minimize the delay in the investigation of these works and also in the execution of sanctioned works. It has been found from experience—I need not refer to all the works referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanthachari, Rao who moved the proposition—that schemes would not be sanctioned even for a period of twenty years; and he quoted instances of Annanagar, Bellary, Adoni and other places. Assuming there was delay in the correspondence between the municipality and the Government regarding financial arrangements, I wish to know whether the correspondence itself would have consumed a delay of 20 years. I submit that this state of things calls for careful inquiry, because, whatever correspondence might have taken place, it could not have necessitated such a long delay. The only reasonable inference would be that the existing establishment has not been in a position to cope with this important work in the case of such projects; and it is an additional reason for the proposition that a separate establishment should be formed to deal with this question effectively. Unless that is done, we fear we cannot arrive at a better state of things."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHANWARA SARMA:—"The brief history sketched by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanthachari Rao must have convinced all Honourable Members that it is impossible, as the Public Works Department is constituted and staffed at present, to expect any very great attention to be paid to the execution of sanitary works of municipalities and local boards, and that it is necessary therefore to constitute, not a separate department, but a separate branch of the Public Works Department, which will be primarily interested in the execution of these works. With regard to the staffing of the officers, with regard to the recruitment of officers, and with regard to supervision, the Public Works Department may be in charge of it. There must be decentralization of the functions and responsibilities; and what is asked for is a separate branch for designing all these plans and estimates and for carrying

*Major sanitary adviser.**(Rao Bahadur Karsakheersa Sarma; Mr. Gordon.)*

out the work. I think the Government may very well see its way to constitute a separate branch of the department specially to look after this portion of the work.

"I have one word more to say about the financial portion of the proposition. There is not the slightest doubt that we shall have to attend to rural sanitation as well as to municipal sanitation and that a large portion of the funds of the Government would have in future to be allotted to rural works, but at the same time we would be falling into a great mistake, if we are to suppose that we can deliver the execution of important works in municipalities on the ground that municipalities are not at the present moment able to carry out works from their own resources. If Honourable Members will refer to the taxation levied in several parts of India, they will find that more revenue is raised in the shape of local taxation in this Presidency than in any other part of India. If that be so, I think municipalities and local boards have got a claim upon Provincial funds and Imperial funds for relief with regard to some of the functions which they at the present moment have to carry out. If they are relieved of some of their responsibility, by all means municipalities could find the money required for carrying out sanitary works. But so long as you burden them with a number of functions, they are at their wits' end to find the money that is required to carry out all the necessary works. The Government will, therefore, have to re-examine their position with regard to local finances and to limit the responsibility of the local bodies or add more largely to their resources by grants or sales, permanent or intermittent as the case may be, either from Provincial funds or from Imperial funds. The majority of the municipalities are not able to afford any further taxation. There may be exceptions like Calcutta, which has been instance; but I am not aware of many such instances. In a large number of cases the population of the towns would not be able to bear any additional taxation. There are no trunks and the population is chiefly agricultural; no doubt it consists of a large number of officers of Government; and bearing a few professional men who make moderately heavy sums, I do not think that the rest of the population is in a position to bear higher taxation. The result has been that in the case of those municipalities which have raised their rates it has led to the over-crowding of houses. I therefore think, my Lord, that a hard and fast rule that the Government can only go so far and no further would work great hardship and therefore that rule would have to be relaxed in particular instances, if there is to be real improvement in sanitation. With these few remarks I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CASPER :—"The gist of the remarks which have been addressed to this Council by the various representatives of district municipalities is that the inhabitants of these towns are unable to bear a larger proportion of taxation than they already are required to undergo. It is with a certain amount of amazement I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Anandachandra Rao tell us that any idea of enhanced taxation must be put on one side on account of the unwillingness of the inhabitants to submit to it and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, who has just sat down, submit that no increase of taxation in towns is possible. The actual maximum of the percentage of taxation which can be imposed under the District Municipalities Act is 8½ per cent. for land-tax, eight per cent. for water and drainage; and so successful has the legislature been to protect the interests of the dwellers in these towns that it has exempted from water-tax all lands used for agricultural purposes which are not benefited by water-supply. Although this care has been taken to prevent the dwellers in the urban tracts from having to pay the water-tax for land used for agricultural purposes, Honourable Members who are interested in the urban population of the Presidency want to take from the dwellers outside the municipal areas the tax which is raised upon their agricultural lands and to spend it for the benefit of the urban dwellers. This seems to be entirely unjustifiable and certainly is contrary to our scheme of local taxation which has been developed in this country by the Government of India. Honourable Members have spoken as if there is really no distinction between Local and Provincial finance. They seem to think that when the local area cannot pay for something that it wants, then the Provincial money must be forthcoming. The Government of India has laid down in most unequivocal

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

terms that when a sanitary undertaking is required for local areas, the entire cost of such an undertaking should, as a general rule, be borne by the rate-payers who benefit thereby; and when the terms of the Provincial Settlement under which the Local Government is given money for the purposes which it is required to meet were fixed, the expenditure on such works as these was excluded from the standard figure. All that the Government is expected to do is to advance money on loan; and if it has a large surplus which it can give away, it may give some part of its surplus at its discretion to local bodies. I think the request that at least three-quarters of the cost and in many cases the whole cost of big local projects should be met from Provincial funds is one which it is quite impossible for the Government to accept. The remedy which starts any one in the face who looks into the matter is the enhancement of local taxation; and undoubtedly some day or other that will have to be faced. The cost of these projects has gone up enormously; and if towns require these conveniences, they must be prepared to put their hands into their pockets and pay for them. There is one other point which is of some importance; and that is the period for which the loans should be advanced. It was suggested by various Honourable Members that thirty years' period might be allowed. My Honourable friend Mr. Davidson has given me figures which show that in a considerable number of cases the Government have succumbed to the claims made by the municipal advocates to such an extent as to allow loans for a period of thirty years. But I would venture to express a doubt whether this is really sound. The object of the loans has been usually for putting down a certain amount of machinery, pipes and other appliances that are required for the purposes of water-supply and drainage schemes. The question then is, will these appliances last for thirty years without having to be renewed? If as it is extremely likely, all the pumping appliances will not last for thirty years, then the thirty years' period for the repayment of loans is too long and the period ought to be shorter, say, twenty years. At any rate a thirty year period seems to be excessive. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar was under a misapprehension in some of his remarks about the works carried out by civil officers. As far as I have followed him, he said that works costing about 25 lakhs are now carried out through the agency of civil officers; but if he would look into page 216 of the Civil Budget Estimates, he will see that the greater part of that expenditure consists of grants, including six lakhs given to the Port Trust, 12½ lakhs given to the Corporation of Madras and 14½ lakhs to district boards, which do not fall under the category to which he referred. I may just mention in conclusion that in England, where no doubt there are many differences, the local taxation averages in towns something over 3½ per cent as against a maximum in this Presidency of 16½ per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I should like to make a few observations with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that the urban population could not expect the dwellers outside to pay for sanitary works in towns and that people living in towns should pay for their own works and that the municipal tax should, if necessary, be raised. Many of the rich people who pay large sums in the shape of income-tax are dwellers in towns and if you take into calculation the income-tax paid annually by these people, there is nothing extraordinary in our asking the Government to give some portion of the funds for the urban population in excess of what is contributed by the residents of municipality by way of local rates. In this view it will be seen that the urban population are not at all anxious to tax the dwellers outside. They only pay for bearing a small fraction of what they themselves have contributed. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has also stated that the taxation in municipal towns is not high and that the English average is 3½ per cent, and he hinted that it was desirable to raise the tax and that seemed to be the only remedy for providing for better sanitation. I wish to lodge my humble protest against that suggestion. I may point out that there is no advantage to be derived by comparing the English average with the Indian average. The English state of affairs is totally different. They have the poor law and so many special conditions and special circumstances there which do not exist here. No advantage therefore is derived from comparing with the English averages our local averages. I deprecate any suggestion for increasing the amount of

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

tax which the urban dwellers are paying. I may point out that in respect of towns where water-supply has been introduced the municipality has taxed its inhabitants to the utmost. In Balakrishna, for instance, the tax for house and water alone is 16½ per cent, and that comes to two months' rent. If a man has a house which fetches a rent of Rs. 96 a year, he has to set apart Rs. 16, i.e., two months' rent for house and water-tax. Besides that there is the professional tax, there is the carriage tax, there is the dog tax, and a number of other taxes; and in consequence we find that whenever there is a proposal to convert a union into a municipality, a very desirable and proper thing to do in advancing the condition of the country and to promote local self-government, the opposition comes from the inhabitants of the locality on this ground that we are going to starve them and ruin them by excessive taxation. I have had several constituents of mine protesting against the conversion of unions into municipalities and I have been trying my best to resist their attempts, because they are retrograde in character; but if we are really to go on increasing the amount of taxation which now obtains in municipalities, it becomes impossible for me to resist any endeavour made by my constituents to prevent the formation of municipalities. Therefore, in the best interests of the country I would strongly deprecate any action on the lines suggested. I do not know if there is any suggestion under consideration similar to what was mentioned about the increased increment of land in Coimbatore. Reference was made to the excellent climate of Coimbatore. If it really means that any extra taxation is to be imposed on Coimbatore dwellers because their climate is good, I should certainly deprecate it. If, as I understand from Hon'ble Mr. Nair, the proposal would not involve any extra taxation, then I have nothing to say about it. What I wish to submit to this Council is that there is really no question of increase of taxation. Just now we are concerned with a better method of designing and carrying out works by creating a new branch for the purpose. So far as we have gone, I have not yet been able to ascertain where the difficulty would be in constituting a separate branch, more especially because the Government itself is taking some steps to increase the number of persons employed in the Sanitary Engineering Department. Therefore, the proposal to constitute these men into a separate branch would, I presume, entail very little extra expenditure, while it will produce benefits already described by my predecessors. I am not able to see wherein the objection lies to the formation of a separate branch."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"There are only two or three remarks which I should like to make in answer to the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has not replied to that portion of my case which went to show that there is no existing provision in the constitution of the Public Works Department to secure a better progress for these works. I have referred in my speaking remarks when moving the resolution as regards the value of the major sanitary schemes ready for execution at the end of 1913-14, that is, 108 lakhs; and I have also indicated the rate of progress at which the Public Works Department can incur expenditure. Judging from previous averages, the amount they can spend in a year is only four lakhs. I have also stated that in these circumstances the major sanitary schemes that will be ready at the end of 1915-16, if they are to be executed, would take at least 25 years. I have not had a reply to that portion of my opening speech and I have not certainly heard a denial of the statement that the Public Works Department do not prefer municipal works. These works are taken up only to make up the annual programme of works. If that is a fact, I think no sufficient answer has been given with reference to securing a better rate of progress, apart from the question of what might be done by the erection of a separate branch for the execution of sanitary schemes. My Honourable friend Dr. Nair has also shown that there should be no difficulty in re-organising the existing staff, so as to secure both for investigation as well as for execution a separate department, and he has also described the advantages there might accrue by specialising in the engineering service for major sanitary schemes. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that there would be difficulty in the execution of works, as they would be in out-of-the-way places and they would never be able to secure a better rate of progress."

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panchulu.)*

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Not in out-of-the-way places, but scattered in different places."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANCHULU:—"Yes: and it was stated that it would not be possible to have separate executive engineers for each division for the execution of these works. It was not my desire nor the desire of the proposer of this proposition that there should be a separate division constituted in that way. The idea is to have such portion of the Public Works Department as will be sufficient both for investigation and for execution all over the Presidency separated and constituted into a separate branch of the service. The superior service would probably be located in Madras and would be responsible for the supervision; and wherever works are required to be carried out it would be quite possible to follow the existing practice by deputing a particular officer in the locality, say an executive engineer or an assistant engineer, to be in charge of the particular work, in that way we shall be certain of a continuous flow of expenditure with reference to this class of sanitary works, so urgently needed. I have not heard from the Honourable Member in charge any reply as to how he proposes to carry out these major sanitary schemes which are sketched out in the programme referred to by me.

"There is one other statement which has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. He made reference to municipalities in Great Britain. As far as I recollect, municipalities in Great Britain are on a much better footing than here. These they have subscriptions from Imperial taxes which flow into their resources by an automatic arrangement. License fees and excise duties are set apart for distribution year after year—what is known as whiskey money—among municipalities, in addition to the local rates. I think the analogy of municipalities in Great Britain is certainly the other way; we are really situated in a very bad way with reference to finance. The Hon'ble Mr. Nair has referred to increased rates and that seems to have agitated my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Aiyar, who seems to think that additional taxation would be imposed in Coimbatore. So far as I understand him, the Hon'ble Mr. Nair has suggested additional resources being tapped—resources which are not now available under the existing scheme of local government Acts in this Presidency, which proceed mainly on the basis of house-tax, water-tax and land-tax. It was I believe the idea of the Hon'ble Mr. Nair, when he spoke about the assumed increment of municipalities in this country, that municipalities should be empowered to undertake what is known technically in the west as municipal trading—I mean by acquiring properties and by making them available and then earning the difference in value by the rise in prices and such other matters. I remember that some such suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar in one of the speeches which he delivered in Madras, when he referred to resources being provided in directions which do not now exist. If that is the idea of Government, we shall certainly welcome it. But if it is to take the usual method of enhancing water and house-tax, it will certainly be hard on the poorer people and I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Somas and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar on the subject. As regards the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, it seems to me that the prevalent opinion seems to be that we are fighting for municipalities—then Honourable Members are opposing the cause of municipalities and are fighting against rural areas. That is the impression which may be formed by outsiders who read the report of the proceedings of this Council. That is far from our intention. We are here representing not only municipalities but also rural areas. We are certainly for any equitable distribution of public subscriptions among municipalities and local boards and it is not our desire to stifle any one class of local institutions and to enhance the interests of the others. What has been emphasized by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is that delays in execution of works are at present due to financial considerations. I think that if the delay in the execution of these schemes is to be apportioned under the three heads mentioned in the resolution, I agree with him that probably the greatest blame must be thrown on the last. I have already stated that municipalities are in a bad way. If the Government should ask these municipalities to find the money, the case is not advanced further, but if Honourable Members would look at the latest general review of

*Major sanitary schemes.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Sir Harold Stuart.)*

municipalities, they will find that about 11 towns have not kept up their engagements in respect of loans and in 15 towns the expenditure was in excess over the receipts. If under these circumstances, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart should return the proposals and ask municipalities to consider the financial aspect of the schemes, I think the only reply will be that they are unable to meet anything like the cost of the scheme unless the subvention is increased. I think therefore that as useful purpose will be served by asking municipalities to provide the money which they cannot provide. Unless the Government either ask the Government of India for more subventions for sanitary works or suggest other methods of financing the schemes, I should think that the whole of this programme for major sanitary works must be at a standstill. Then, Sir, there is only one other remark; and that is in regard to the Sanitary Board. I have heard all that has been said and I still think there is considerable room for increasing the rate of progress with reference to sanitary works. It is not my intention nor the intention of anybody who spoke on this subject, that sufficient consideration should not be given to the schemes before they are sanctioned; but it seems to me that there is a good deal of room for improvement as regards the rate of progress with reference to the investigation of sanitary schemes by the Sanitary Board. There is only one other remark that I wish to make with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao said, that I omitted to mention municipalities in the South. I specially referred to Palni, Srirangam, Coimbatore and other places. I wanted to press this matter from the view of every municipality which has suffered greatly in this respect. I am sorry that the acceptance of the second clause of the resolution does not at all improve matters. It simply means that the Government are willing to allow the municipality to do their work provided that they are able to provide the funds. That is the general effect of the acceptance of the second clause of the resolution and I regret to say that under these circumstances I shall have to ask your Excellency to put the resolution to vote."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I desire, your Excellency, to offer a few remarks. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says that I have failed to reply to his arguments. He referred to the programme of investigation amounting, I believe, to 102 lakhs and he asked how we were going to make arrangements for carrying out works costing 100 lakhs. Well, my Lord, I think he has not quite understood the position. That is a programme not of works for execution but for investigation. We require a programme of investigation of that magnitude in order to give a programme of works for execution to the amount of 50 lakhs; and if in the course of this year or next year the municipalities can find their share of the money, the Public Works Department will be able to carry out works to the amount of 50 lakhs per annum. This year the amount provided in the budget is comparatively small; but there again what stands in the way is the old question of finance; and if the schemes which are ready professionally can be sanctioned, we can, I believe, carry out this year works costing 18 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar, both complained that the Public Works Department neglected these municipal works—that they were the stepchildren of the department. I wish to give a most emphatic denial to any such idea. I wish to correct that impression at once. I can assure Honourable Members that, as soon as a work goes to the Public Works Department, the officers of the department have to spend the grants that have been allotted for it and they make no distinction between an irrigation work and a municipal water-work. They are responsible to the Government for spending the grant allotted; and if they fail to do that, to that extent, unless they have any good explanation to offer, their good name suffers with the Government. Neither the Government nor any department of the Government makes any distinction whatever between an irrigation project and a water-supply or drainage scheme. On the subject of local taxation the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar said that we had apparently neglected to consider that the urban population paid income-tax. My Lord, that is not quite correct. A good deal of income also comes from rural parts. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar will find that the rural parts of the Sémakal district occupied by Nattakottai Chettiar contribute a considerable portion of the income-tax among southern districts, and there are also other rural parts where we have comparatively

Major sanitary schemes.

(*Sir Harold Stuart; Dr. Nair; the President, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiyer.*)

well-to-do merchants who contribute to the income-tax. A very large proportion of the tax is paid by the inhabitants of Madras City, which is outside the present diocese. The total amount received as income-tax from the whole Presidency, including the City of Madras and the rural tracts, has hitherto been under 17 lakhs and in the budget for the current year we have estimated it with some marginage at 17½ lakhs of rupees. When I tell the Council that the grants made in the budget, which do not cover the grants made to the Madras City and the grants to rural portions, amount to 7538 lakhs, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyer will admit that any little contribution which the inhabitants of municipalities may make in the way of income-tax has been fully covered by the contribution received from Provincial funds. I am quite sure that you cannot press, as I said just now, the analogy between towns in Great Britain and towns in this Presidency. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has mentioned the whiskey money, I may also mention the fact that the boroughs in England support the police—pay half the cost of the police—and you will find, in fact, a number of differences of that kind; but taking it broadly, the local revenues in Great Britain do bear a larger share of local expenditure than they do in this country. The only other point on which I need trouble the Council is as regards the question of unsecured increment. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has rather misunderstood any (Honourable friend Dr. Nair. I understand that what the Hon'ble Dr. Nair meant was not to engage in any municipal trading, but that the unsecured increment should be taxed. That is an increase in value which is really due to the services provided by the municipality. Perhaps I may mention that in connection with a lecture delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar the other day I referred to the possibility of putting on a tax of that kind. We know that in Madras, and I believe also in Coimbatore, and I have no doubt in Madras and many other towns, land which was bought for Rs. 100 some ten years ago is now selling at Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 per ground. I think I may suggest for the consideration of the members of this Council that corporations and municipalities should be allowed to take a substantial share of that profit of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 on the transfer of the land. At the moment when the seller is receiving such a large and unsecured profit the municipalities and local boards which are responsible for these large increases in value should step in and say, "please give me a little of this increase." In any case, as I said, there is no prospect of getting any increased grant from the Government of India; and the Honourable Member has failed to say how we are to get any more money to spend on sanitary schemes to enable us to give larger grants to municipalities. What we want is money. He has suggested no way of raising it. With these remarks, I leave the resolution to the Council and I hope that, inspired by a desire to advance the sanitation of the country, they will reject the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair:—"Will your Excellency kindly put the resolution in separate parts?"

His Excellency the President:—"That is a question for the mover. The Honourable gentlemen desire to have a better rate of progress, and I understood that his general complaint was that the progress was too slow; and if this resolution is put in two parts, he would not secure a pronouncement of the whole Council on the primary question. I should like to know what the Honourable gentleman desires me to do."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Probably the various clauses are related to each other and it is better that the resolution is put as a whole."

His Excellency the President:—"Would the Honourable gentleman prefer that?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Yes."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIYER withdrew the following resolution with the permission of His Excellency the President:—

[No. 12.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that for the speedy investigation and execution of sanitary schemes in municipalities and in local areas—water-supply and drainage—the Sanitary

Applications for water.

(*The President; Mr. Subbairi Aiyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.*)

Engineer he made the Chief Engineer for Sanitation and Joint Secretary to Government, and that such additional establishments as may be necessary be entertained at once.

His Excellency the President:—"Before I put resolution No. 4 I am afraid it is my duty to remind Honourable gentlemen of the lapse of time. We have been discussing one resolution for just two hours and we have 16 resolutions more on the paper. The Council has already fixed to-day for the continuation of the budget debate. I do not know what the Council would like to do in the winter. Would Members like the budget debate to be commenced to-day? Is there a reasonable prospect of finishing the resolutions to-day? Possibly we may make an effort to do so. Probably it will be for the convenience of the Council if the consideration of the resolutions should be fixed to-day. Perhaps it is too early to defer the budget debate to to-morrow. We may be able to begin it to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"It is not likely to be begun before to-morrow. Your Excellency may limit the speaking."

His Excellency the President:—"I must leave that to the self-restraint of Honourable Members themselves; but I would ask the Council for guidance in this matter. We have now to discuss resolution No. 4 standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I think the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson may be able to make a statement on this resolution and in order that something may be before the Council to enable the Honourable Member to make a statement I formally put resolution No. 4 before the Council."

APPLICATIONS FOR WATER.

The following is the resolution which was then placed before the Council:—

(No. 4.) This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that the acceptance of applications for water by the Revenue and Public Works Departments be communicated to the ryots in proper time before the commencement of the cultivation season.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"With your Excellency's permission I desire to say that I accept the principle of this resolution. I may explain that it has been the object of the Government for a great number of years past to accelerate the disposal of applications for water. Endeavours to that end have been made at different times. In the year 1904 or thereabouts rules were issued, and it was expected that they would secure the end in view. For some time after that we had not many complaints and quite recently about the time that this resolution was sent in we received reports that the rules were giving satisfaction and that there were no complaints. However, subsequent to the receipt of this resolution, I caused inquiries to be made; and I regret to find that there is a good deal of delay—delay that could probably be prevented if measures are taken to that end. Therefore I propose to carry these inquiries to a completion and to issue orders which should enable us to put a stop to or at any rate minimize the delays that have occurred. With these remarks I am prepared to accept the principle of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have no further remarks to offer except to draw attention to an important matter. I should like to state that in fact 1317 the amount of penal water-rate imposed was Rs. 2,72,227, in fact 1318 it was Rs. 3,21,748, in fact 1319 it was Rs. 4,09,016, and in fact 1320 it was Rs. 4,04,272. It will be seen that these penal water-rates have been progressing all through. I believe our rate of increase under land revenue is about four to five lakhs. It was stated last year that our rate of increase in revenue was 18 lakhs. Out of this 13 lakhs was represented by excise, so that the increase in the penal rate represents nearly half the growth under receipts from land revenue during the last four years. That is a matter which requires careful examination by the Government."

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

*Recruitment of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)*

RECRUITMENT OF TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—“I beg to assure your Excellency that I shall practise the self-restraint to which your Excellency has alluded in regard to speeches. But before I make the few remarks I wish to offer on the next resolution, may I ask your Excellency's permission to club together resolutions 5 and 9 and to permit me to speak upon them?”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“Will the Honourable gentleman move resolutions 5 and 9 together?”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—“No. I will move 5 and 9 together first and then resolutions 6, 7 and 8 together.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“That is all right.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR then moved the following two resolutions:—

[No. 5.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the present mode of direct recruitment to the posts of temporary engineers be discontinued and that appointments to such posts be made from persons already in the service except in cases where special qualifications are necessary.

[No. 9.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that sanction be obtained for incorporating in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department so much of the present staff of the temporary establishment as may be required to render the employment of temporary engineers unnecessary.

In doing so he said:—“Resolutions 5 and 9 relate to the establishment of temporary engineers in this Presidency. For about two years I have had correspondence on this subject, and although I am willing to acknowledge the great sympathy which has been extended in regard to the proposition laid by me before the Council, I am sorry that the main principles for which I have contended have not been accepted by the Government, and I am therefore obliged to bring this matter to the notice of the Council. Your Excellency will find that the question of employing temporary engineers was started some 20 years ago. It is true that even prior to that there were temporary engineers and upper subordinates; but they were employed during famine times. But the temporary engineers—if one might use that expression—have become a permanent establishment and this system was started about the year 1894. We find that in that year there was one temporary engineer and 75 upper subordinates; and when we come to the year 1903 we find that there were ten temporary engineers and 125 upper subordinates; and when we take the years 1908 to 1913-14 we find that the number of temporary engineers has gone on increasing this way. It increased from 12 in 1908 to 13, 14, 15 and 17 successively and, lastly, in the year that has just opened it is proposed to employ 25 temporary engineers. In the same way the number of temporary upper subordinates has also gone up from 186 in the year 1903 to 201, 202, 219, 210 and, lastly, the proposal for 1915-14 is 217 upper subordinates. I have also calculated the amount of money spent by the engineering establishment. I find that in the year 1892 the department spent Rs. 26 lakhs, and when from the year 1897 we come to the year 1911 we find the department has been spending 131-4 lakhs. The Council will thus see that though the volume of work turned out by the department has not been very materially increasing, the strength of the temporary engineers and upper subordinate establishment has been steadily going up. In one of his letters which the Hon'ble Mr. Smith wrote to me he points out that there is necessity for more men being permanently employed in this Presidency. Therefore, the proper course is not to increase the temporary establishment but to ask for the sanction of the Government of India to increase the permanent cadre, so that those people might have not only pay but also pension. I gave the Honourable Member in charge, the

*Recruitment of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar.)*

Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, these figures and also figures as regards the temporary establishment in other Provinces. I will not take the Council through these figures. I think the Honourable Member in charge, will find that in other Provinces there has been no such increase in the temporary establishment as there has been in Madras. Now, my Lord, suppose for a moment that this temporary establishment is not going to be abolished but should continue in the Presidency, the question is how this temporary establishment is to be recruited? One would think that, if we have a temporary establishment, the proper mode of recruitment is to recruit the establishment from the ranks, taking men from the lowest members in the service and taking them on to the higher rungs of the ladder. That is done in the Revenue Department. For instance if you want a temporary deputy collector, what do you do? You take a tahsildar or a bunter sarbhadar and make him a deputy collector. If you go to the Judicial Department, if you want to have more sub-judges, or if you send away some people to Native States from the ranks of sub-judges and you want to fill up the post of a sub-judge, you employ men like as sub-judges. But that is not the way that the Public Works Department proceeds to work. What the Public Works Department does is to bring in men for the temporary establishment almost at the top of the ladder. You bring in new men for the post of engineers and assistant engineers and you do not promote men from the ranks to occupy these places. And now, my Lord, I think the officers in the department have much to complain of in their being superseded by new persons brought in in this way. I believe I am right in saying that this complaint is not restricted to the Indians in the service and I know, as a matter of fact, that the Europeans in the service have sent a memorial to the Government complaining against their supersession by the men who have been brought in to fill temporary appointments. I believe the Government have had to dispose of the memorial from the European members. The Indian members too have a similar complaint. My suggestion is that if you are going to have the temporary establishment in existence, the proper way of recruiting it is not to bring in men from outside to fill up the higher posts, but to take men from the ranks who will be able to supply the real want that is felt. In the present year the Government have provided for 24 temporary engineers. I think that figure with the other specialists who are recruited and who have been added to the temporary establishment brings up the number to 29. As regards the 29, I may say at once that in the case of seven out of these 29 temporary appointments I do not ask that my suggestion should be carried out, because those seven men are employed in special departments where special qualifications are required. In all probability you will not be able to find men here who will be able to fill these seven posts. Even there I would ask the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to look into the qualifications of the five mechanical engineers who have been turned out by the Engineering College during the last four years and to see whether any of these five men are not capable of filling some of the seven posts open to the specialists. I leave out, therefore, those seven special appointments; and coming to these 22 other appointments I believe these 22 appointments comprise four divisional charges and 18 sub-divisional charges. In these four divisional charges you find men employed on salaries of Rs. 850, Rs. 750 and Rs. 700 and they are not men who were already in the service but men temporarily brought in and put over the heads of persons already in the department. My suggestion is related to the four divisions in that there are already nine sub-engineers in the department and by giving them officiating allowance of Rs. 120 you will be able to make these officers do the work of divisional charges. I know there is a tradition in this department to the effect that you cannot employ a permanent man in temporary charges. I do not know where this rule comes in. I have examined the Public Works Department Code. There is only one rule I know of, namely, rule No. 119, and if the Honourable Member in charge will look into that rule he will find that that refers to the clerical establishment and not to persons in executive charges. There may be other rules that I do not know of. Even if there are rules which stand in the way of officiating appointments being made, this Government ought to apply to the Government of India to allow the rules to be relaxed and to employ these men already in permanent service in officiating posts by giving them an allowance of Rs. 100 and putting them in charge of divisions.

*Recruitment of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Seelageri Aiyar.)*

"That will dispose of the four divisional charges. Still there will be 22 charges to be filled up; because if you take away from sub-divisions four men and put them in divisional charges those four sub-divisional charges have to be filled. My point with regard to these 22 sub-divisional charges is this. You find a large number of men in the temporary upper subordinate establishment—men who have passed out as B.E's. If you give them an acting allowance of Rs. 30, thirteen of them could be employed in these sub-divisions. That will be a great saving to Government. As regards the rest of them, I think you can fill up these posts by employing other persons who have passed out of the college who are also B.E's and who are getting Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in the temporary establishment. I think if you slightly increase their pay and make it Rs. 120 and give them an allowance of Rs. 30 you will be able to get satisfactory work out of them. I have worked out the figures and have given them to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Street. If my plan is carried out, there will be a saving of nearly one lakh of rupees. In this Council we are accustomed to hear from the Government that we always ask for more money; but at any rate, so far as my proposition is concerned, I am suggesting that the Government should not spend as much and should be able to spare more money by not bringing in outsiders and by giving these appointments to men already in the service. As I have told the Council, I have worked out the scheme and the scheme would cost less than what it now costs by Rs. 85,000. Supposing my scheme is all right, what is the difficulty in giving effect to it? The answer will probably be—I do not know what it will be, but I have some scent what it will be—that there are not sufficiently capable men in the department who will be able to fill these posts. I desire at the outset to say that it is rather a difficult question to deal with where you have the judgment of the department to contend against. I am not going to say anything as regards persons or the mode of recruitment. But I wish to point out that there is a class of men turned out by the Civil Engineering College and you will find that these men have been found capable of discharging very onerous duties. There is no reason why these men should not be expected to fill up well and efficiently these sub-divisional charges. I find that 318 have passed out of the Engineering College and out of these 318 twenty-four have been given guaranteed appointments by the Government and some are executive engineers and some are assistant engineers. I think I may congratulate the Government on the recent appointment which they have made of one of them to the post of superintending engineer. The Council will notice that this is the first time that the Government have given an Indian the appointment of superintending engineer. The Council will find that there are 40 men employed by district boards as district board engineers and assistant engineers. About 14 of the rest have been employed in the Native States. There is one superintending engineer and five executive engineers in Mysore and ten in Travancore and a few in Cochin, and a few more are employed by municipalities. If these men can be selected by various Native States and if the Government have also great confidence in employing a good number of them as engineers, assistant engineers and superintending engineers as well, I think I am right in saying that if you give the other men equal opportunities and entrust them with responsibility you will find that they are equal to the task and the Government will thereby be not only encouraging a deserving class of men but they will be promoting efficiency and economy as well. I do not think it is necessary to go any further. These people have gone elsewhere because of the feeling that they have been neglected and because they had lost all expectation of filling responsible posts here. But, as I said before, if you would select your men from those who have passed the B.E. examination and if you also select your men from the ranks, you will find that you will be helping men who are really deserving of help and you will also find that there will be considerable economy and efficiency.

"I may say that, if these men who have passed out of the college are not capable of being employed in sub-divisional charges, it means a condemnation of the college itself, and if that is so, we ought to take particular care to see that the college is so well equipped as to turn out men who will be able to supply local wants. I saw a leader in the London Times which came to my hands in the

*Recruitment of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar; Mr. Smith.)*

Last week and these observations of the London Times are encouraging so far as Indian students and Indian colleges are concerned. This is what the Times says: "There is every reason to welcome the effort now being made to revise the general scheme of educating and training natives of India for engineering and industrial work in their own country. The conditions governing engineering operations in India are widely different from those which hold in Great Britain, and a complete system of teaching requires to be planned to meet Indian requirements."

"It is thus clear that in England and in this country there is the desire to help Indians to be employed in their own country, because they know the local conditions. I believe I am right in thinking that the education given in the Indian colleges is sufficient to enable them to be appointed to sub-divisions. I therefore appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to look into the matter and see whether the recruitment for the temporary department cannot be made from men already in the service who have passed the R.E. examination and whose appointment is likely to conduce to the efficiency of the department. That disposes of the first resolution. My desire is to see that, as vacancies occur, these places should be filled up by persons who are in India, because that would tend to promote economy to Government."

"I now come to the resolution No. 8 which is connected with this resolution; because that resolution refers to the absorption of the existing temporary establishment into the permanent cadre. I understand from a resolution of the Government of India which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was good enough to place in my hands that the Government of India stated about five years ago that there should be 92 engineers and 192 upper subordinates so far as Madras is concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Smith in a communication which he addressed to me says that there are now 162 divisions and sub-divisions and in these sub-divisions we must have engineers and assistant engineers or sub-engineers. If that is so, it is necessary to apply for the sanction of the Government of India to increase the permanent cadre from 92 to a larger number which would enable this Government to permanently employ the best men of the college in these various divisions and sub-divisions."

"Your Excellency sees that if these men are employed temporarily there is no prospect of pension and consequently the temptations in their way are very great. If, on the other hand, you put them in permanent charges, possibly the prospect of pension will sober them down and you will find that the country benefits a good deal by it; and that the morale of these people will be better than what it is at present. For all these reasons I would ask the Government that they should address the Government of India on this subject. Having regard to the fact that during the last 20 years these officers have come to stay, it is time that the Government should take stock of the whole situation and ask the Government of India to revise the scale sanctioned for the Government of Madras and request that the permanent number of engineers and upper subordinates should be largely added to. As I mentioned at the outset there are 29 temporary engineers and I think all of them are required so far as Madras is concerned; and sanction should, therefore, be asked for including these 29 men among engineers. Among temporary upper subordinates I find that there is provision for 217 temporary upper subordinates and of these only 67 are employed so far as I understand in temporary posts. If that is so, it stands to reason that the other men who have been employed during the last ten years in permanent posts should be incorporated into the permanent service so that they may look forward to pension at the end of their career."

"I have nothing more to add to the remarks I have already made. I ask for these reasons that these two propositions, 8 and 9, may be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Srinivasan:—"I think it will be of some assistance to the Council in dealing with the resolutions if I give a brief description of the exact state of affairs at the present time and of the circumstances which necessitate the employment of the temporary engineers."

Recruitment of temporary engineers.

(Mr. Smith.)

"Many years' experience of the execution of public works in India has thoroughly convinced me that the three most essential conditions are firstly, supervision, secondly, more supervision, and thirdly and lastly, still more supervision. During the past few years the Madras Public Works Department has been called upon to spend considerably larger grants than was previously the case and a large proportion of these grants is for buildings and irrigation works scattered widely over the whole Presidency. This condition of affairs is essentially one which calls for adequate supervision and in consequence the normal staff of the department both superior and subordinate has had to be strengthened for the time being by the employment of a large temporary staff. It is well known that for many years a large proportion of the subordinate staff has been temporary and that for some time past the permanent staff has been quite insufficient to meet permanent requirements. As to this I need only say that proposals for a considerable increase in the permanent staff and for improving their prospects have been submitted to the Government of India and it is hoped will before long be sanctioned and when these proposals are brought into force the temporary staff will be reduced proportionately.

"In the meantime those responsible for the administration of the Public Works Department are faced with the following problem:—

"The Council is no doubt aware that the Presidency is divided into a certain number of administrative circles in charge of superintending engineers. Each of these circles is divided into a number of executive division charges held by executive engineers. The executive divisions are sub-divided into charges held by sub-division officers and each sub-division includes a number of sections. As a general rule the distribution of work is on geographical lines, a permanent section usually consisting of one or more taluks, a sub-division of two or three sections, while a division is generally a district and is therefore as a rule contemporaneous with the revenue subdivisions. The duties and responsibilities of the various charges are such as to render it very desirable that a section should be held by a trustworthy upper subordinate of some experience who is capable of exercising his discretion and who is not so entirely dependent upon the instructions of his sub-division officer as to be incapable, when necessity arises, of acting without them. For the charge of sub-divisions it has been proposed that the lowest rank of the man in charge should be that of sub-engineer and this has been provided for in the re-organisation scheme sent to the Government of India. Divisions are intended to be as a general rule in charge of executive engineers, with a few in charge of assistant engineers of not less than seven years' service who are more or less on probation as executive engineers, and circles are as already stated in charge of superintending engineers.

"The problem to be faced at the present time is how to carry out the above principles under the following conditions. The distribution of work given above refers more particularly to permanent requirements and the present number of permanent charges is as follows:—

Circles	6
Sanitary Engineer	1
Divisions	33 including two posts of Under Secretary to Government.
Sub divisions and charges equivalent thereto	110
Sections	532

"In addition to the above there are at the present time the following temporary charges:—

- One circle.
- One deputy secretary of the rank of superintending engineer
- One deputy sanitary engineer.
- Four divisions.
- Twenty-seven sub-divisions and charges equivalent thereto.
- Seventy-one sections or their equivalents.

*Retraining of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Smith ; Mr. Homachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

"Thus there are in all 48 charges requiring officers of rank not below assistant engineers of seven years' service and these charges have absorbed all available officers including six assistant engineers of between seven and eight years' service and four temporary engineers, leaving in reserve for unforeseen demands, such as casualties, only three assistant engineers of between six and seven years' service.

"There are in all 137 charges of sub-divisions or their equivalents and provision for these charges will absorb all available and suitable assistant engineers and permanent upper subordinates down to supervisor, second grade, permanent and 13 temporary engineers of assistant engineer rank. The only way of providing more subordinates for sub-divisions charge would be by deputing selected permanent officers to act as supervisors, second grade, temporary rank, and this would mean still *trial* services being in charge of low-paid temporary upper subordinates, a course which I am quite unable to recommend Government to adopt.

"As regards section charges or their equivalents 252 are permanent and 71 temporary, and out of this total of 323 no less than 207 will be in charge of temporary upper subordinates, a considerable number of whom are either not fit for further promotion or are quite inexperienced.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar asks the Council to pass a resolution which, if carried into effect, would necessitate my disposing with several officers provided for in the budget under the item of Rs. 1,85,260, viz., five temporary engineers of whom three are in charge of divisions and the other two of special works and six temporary assistant engineers in charge of sub-divisions or special works equivalent to them. In other words he proposes that Government should ultimately dispose with several efficient officers who are doing good work for them and he proposes to re-place them by selected men from the temporary subordinate ranks on lower pay but who have considerably less experience and will be undoubtedly considerably less efficient. These men in their turn are to be re-placed by new men on still lower pay and with still less experience. The actual result is that the temporary engineers are to be re-placed by temporary upper subordinates on Rs. 40. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has told you that this will show a saving to Government, but I have no hesitation in saying that the saving will be on paper only and that there will be great risk of this paper saving being exceeded by various losses due to the large reduction of supervising efficiency which would result.

"I have, I think, proved conclusively that my supervising staff is already less efficient than it should be and I am confident that this Council will not hesitate to reject the resolution as being altogether against public interests.

"The second proposal is to incorporate in the permanent establishment as much of the present temporary staff as may be required to render the employment of temporary engineers unnecessary. The Government accept this principle and have already taken steps to carry it into effect in the re-organisation scheme to which sanction of the Secretary of State is now awaited. As regards the engineers that matter is connected with the question of the permanent cadre of the Imperial and Provincial services which is under consideration of the Government of India. For the reasons already given by me the process of elimination of temporary engineers for general duty must necessarily be gradual, but the Hon'ble member may rest assured that the Government have every intention of utilizing the permanent staff to the fullest possible extent before they go outside the department for extra assistance in the shape of temporary engineers."

"The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—" Your Excellency, I take it from the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Smith that proposals in connection with the upper subordinates of the engineering department are before the Secretary of State or the Government of India. I did not hear him say that there is any scheme for the re-organisation of the engineering service either before the Secretary of State or the Government of India. I believe that all that he said was in regard to the upper subordinate service of the engineering establishment. I believe I am right in understanding him that way."

Recruitment of temporary engineers.

(*Sir Harold Smart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Partulu.*)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD SMART:—"Up to the grade of sub-engineer."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTULU:—"So far as the engineering establishment is concerned, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's proposal raises two questions. They go to the root of the existing organization of the Public Works Department. I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Smith to say that the number of engineers in the permanent cadre of the service is 22 and the number of temporary engineers in the service is 24 and it is proposed to increase that number to 27. This, Sir, is a very unsatisfactory state of things. If it is necessary for the purpose of the Public Works Department in this Presidency to constitute a cadre to meet its actual requirements based upon the estimate of a number of years, the cadre ought to be revised; and there is no justification to keep nearly one-third of the engineers as temporary engineers. That is altogether unsatisfactory. I did not hear the Hon'ble Mr. Smith say that this matter is engaging the attention of the Government."

"As regards sub-engineers and upper subordinates I understood him to say that a scheme has been sent up to the Government of India. I have not heard what the details of that scheme are. I believe that this matter raises the old standing complaint that we are not sufficiently informed of pending schemes. This matter has been sent up to the Secretary of State and has not been examined in the Finance Committee this year or last year. I suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Smith will not tell us how many of the temporary staff will be absorbed in the permanent establishment. That again is a matter in which we are entitled to have information. As Honourable Members will see the number of upper subordinates in the service is 225. The number of permanent men for which provision has been made in the current budget is 194, so that even here the upper subordinate service is constituted on the basis of the temporary service which is far in advance of the permanent service. That has been in existence for a number of years. I should think that this is another matter in which the organization of the department must engage the attention of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Smith stated that the Government have already moved in the matter. But that is no consolation to us so long as we are not in a position to see how these arrangements will be satisfactory. I expect the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works Department to make a statement to us in regard to these matters."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD SMART:—"Your Excellency, I readily respond to the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, but at first I desire to enter my protest against the claim that he has again made as regards the rights of the Finance Committee in regard to the schemes of the Government. The Finance Committee has to deal with proposals relating to the finances of the year and until a scheme is sanctioned it cannot come into the proposals affecting the finances of the year. When the scheme is sanctioned, we will enter it in the budget of the next year and the Honourable Member will then have an opportunity, if he is on the Finance Committee, of discussing it at that stage or a little later on, if he is not in the Finance Committee, to the Council. That is the constitutional procedure and I think it is desirable to re-state it once more as it does not seem to be clearly understood by Honourable Members."

"Turning to the proposals about which the Honourable Member desired to know some details, I can tell him that our proposals are so framed that, if they are accepted, we shall have an officer not below the grade of sub-engineer for every permanent sub-division in the Public Works Department. The effect of that will be that we shall have a large permanent staff with comparatively high qualifications from which we can recruit the smaller number of men that we shall then need temporarily to act as sub-divisional officers and also as executive engineers. The effect of the introduction of the new scheme will be automatically to wipe out most of the temporary engineers. But I should enter one caveat in regard to that. There are two kinds of temporary engineers. We have a certain number of posts which are permanent but the incumbents of which are on a temporary basis. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar refers to that class of appointment."

*Recruitment of temporary engineers.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"No."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am also not referring to that. I am referring to the men who are engaged year after year to meet the requirements of the department. I think I have answered what the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar desired to know. But, before I sit down, I should like to explain as briefly as I can why we have employed these temporary engineers. The ordinary course is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has stated to the Council, when you have a sub-division vacant to put an upper subordinate in charge of it and give him the charge allowance. We have done that to the greatest extent possible. Of course we might go lower down and put in overseers, or we might go right away down to the bottom of second-grade overseers. But that is not desirable. They are all low-paid men and we cannot raise their pay sufficiently; nor can we give them the status which is required of an officer in charge of a sub-division. It has been suggested that we have a staff of temporary superintendents which might be employed, but that has been forbidden by the Government of India. That is not in the Public Works Department Code and that is why my Honourable friend failed to find it there. I think we might possibly get that order rescinded, but it would not help us much, because there are few men in the ranks of temporary superintendents whom we can put in charge of sub-divisions. Then, Sir, there is another point. Suppose we did all that the Honourable Member wants, we should then find at the bottom a number of places unfilled, a number of appointments of overseers. We cannot get any more men at present for the posts of overseers. Our position then is this. We have a certain number of vacancies in the Public Works Department in the sub-divisional officers, and if we fill them up by promotion of men lower down, we should merely be transferring the vacancies from that position to another; that is, we shall have vacancies in the position of overseers. As I have just now explained to the Council, we cannot get men to fill vacancies in the lower ranks. We have had to take men with inferior qualifications to fill temporary appointments of that grade. But we can get men, temporary men, to fill vacancies in the ranks of assistant engineers and therefore in the interests of the progress of the department we say 'We can find men of a certain stamp and we can supply the vacancies in our establishment' by taking these men and this arrangement is most efficient for the working of the department.' It is done, I need hardly say, not with a desire to exclude the deserving members of our own establishment from filling higher posts. That is the very last thing that we desire to do. But we have to look at the matter as a whole. There is this deficiency which we have to supply and we can supply it best in the ranks of assistant engineers, because it is there that there is a number of men forthcoming whom we can engage for this temporary duty. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more of the system of keeping a certain portion of the Public Works Department on a temporary basis. The reason for that is that if we have to curtail our total expenditure at any time owing to a failure of the rains or other cause it is usually necessary to curtail our Public Works expenditure. It has, therefore, been the practice to keep a certain proportion of the Public Works Department establishment on a temporary basis in order that it may be dispensed with at comparatively short notice, when we have to meet an unfavourable financial position. I wish to say once more that it is not from any desire to employ outside men on comparatively high pay that we have to make these arrangements, but because we cannot get men to fill the lower offices; whereas we can get men to fill the posts of this particular rank. That is the reason and the only reason why we go into the market and ask for these men."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Although the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart have been somewhat more satisfactory than the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Smith, I must still point out that no attempt has been made to meet my objection that such a large number as 24 men who have been going on for 20 years should be continued as temporary men any further. If twenty years will not enable the Government to come to a conclusion as regards the quantity of the establishment which is required for the department, I think you will not be able to

Recruitment of temporary engineers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

do so in another 20 or 30 years. It means that you should continue the temporary establishment for all time to come. That is what it means to. If you are not able to decide in 20 years whether an establishment should be temporary or permanent, I do not think that any length of time will enable you to come to a conclusion on that point. Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Smith said that the reduction which I pointed out would only be on paper. I wish he had been a little fuller in regard to the matter and had told me why it would be merely a paper reduction and why it would not be a real reduction, if you are able to employ men already in the service with officiating acting allowance in the various departments. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that there was a paucity of men; but I respectfully dissent to that suggestion, because you find that 40 men are employed on local boards and there is a large number going away from this Presidency, because you are not able to employ them. Therefore, it is not right to say that you have not got men who will be able to fill these posts. I know instances where applications are coming for these posts. But you will always say that these people are low paid. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, they are men on Rs. 60 or 65 and you would say that they ought not to be put in these places. But if these people on Rs. 60 or 100 have sufficiently long experience, why should their low pay stand in the way of their being put in charge of sub-divisions? What is there to prevent them from being put in charge of sub-divisions; except that they are getting Rs. 80, they are all qualified men. They have been doing duty in the Public Works Department for 10 or 20 years, and what is there to prevent them from being put in charge of sub-divisions except that they are getting low pay? I think that should be a very good reason for giving them acting allowance, because there will be greater saving to Government than otherwise. Under these circumstances I must say that the answer which has been given by the department, though they told us that a representation has been made to the Government of India, is on the whole very unsatisfactory. I raised this question with a view to the future. I was particularly cautious to say I do not want the existing men to be thrown out. I raised a question of principle to be followed in filling up vacancies of temporary engineers. You should promote from the ranks so that there may be efficiency and economy. I have no intention of asking the Government to send away any of these men. If there had been any promise that in years to come when these men go away and you have to appoint new men, the men in the service would be preferred, I should have been more satisfied with it than with the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Mr. Smith. We have been told, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Rao pointed out, that the scheme has gone up for the sanction of the Government of India. That means that everything is settled and it will be placed before the Finance Committee, and of course it is hardly necessary for me to point out that a discussion under these circumstances will be absolutely futile. If you send up a scheme and get it sanctioned and then place it before us for discussion, what is the object gained? What good will result from a discussion of the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India? That is an old matter and I am not going into it. I hope that your Excellency, before you lay down your office, will devise some means whereby the system of sending up proposals to the Government of India and then placing them after they are sanctioned before the Finance Committee, which is practically useless, is discontinued and that we should be given an opportunity of discussing the same before it is sent up to the Government of India. There is nothing new to be said in regard to my resolution. I have already explained there are four men in divisional charge getting Rs. 800, 750, 700 and so on. You can put in men there from the permanent establishment who are sub-engineers by giving them an allowance of Rs. 100 a month. As I told you, it is a complaint raised by the European members in the service that their claims are being overlooked and it is also a complaint of the Indians that their claims are also ignored. I hope that these matters will receive the deepest consideration of the Government and I hope my colleagues will see that this is a matter which ought to be pressed upon the attention of the Government.

Resolution No. 5 was put to the Council and lost.

Recruitment of temporary engineers; recruitment of overseers and re-organization of subordinate services in the Public Works Department.

(Mr. Sankarajit Aiyar; the President.)

Resolution No. 9 was then put to the Council and also lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasan Aiyar:—"May I know the number of votes?"

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I think it is 23 against 17 roughly."

At this stage the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

The Council re-assembled at 2-00 P.M.

RECRUITMENT OF OVERSEERS AND REORGANIZATION OF THE LOWER SUBORDINATES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasan Aiyar moved the following three resolutions:—

[No. 6.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that recruitment to the posts of overseers be made chiefly from the passed students of the engineer class of the College of Engineering, Madras, and that their starting pay be raised to Rs. 100.

[No. 7.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following scale of pay for the lower subordinate service be substituted for the existing scale, and that the number of appointments in the several grades be made equal as far as possible:—

	Rs.		Rs.
First grade	90	Fourth grade	50
Second "	75	Fifth "	40
Third "	60	Sixth "	30

[No. 8.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the number of appointments in the several grades of the temporary upper and lower subordinate service be altered as follows:—

Upper subordinates.		Lower subordinates.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1	250	5	70
8	300	20	60
1	175	30	50
26	150	6	40
70	100		
51	80		
60	60		

In doing so he said:—"I will be very short in regard to these three resolutions, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. The sixth resolution relates to the increase of the pay of the overseers. Your Excellency, I want to point out that in moving this resolution it is not my object that the prospect of the candidates who pass the upper subordinate test should be sacrificed to that of those who pass the engineering test, because it is likely to lead to that misapprehension. My idea in bringing forward this resolution is that, in the natural course of events, those men who pass out as B.E.'s from the College of Engineering will get a few posts of assistant engineer in the department, which number will of necessity be very small. My proposal is that those men who pass the engineering test from the college should be more largely employed, at least as far as possible, as overseers, so that those may furnish material for recruiting for the posts of sub-engineers about which the Hon'ble Mr. Smith spoke in connection with the last resolution. He said that sub-divisions should be manned only by sub-engineers and it is not possible to get a large number of men to start their work as

*Recruitment of over-seers and re-organisation of subordinate services in the
Public Works Department.*

(Mr. Seisagiri Aiyar.)

sub-engineers. They will have to come, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart told us, in the majority of cases from the rank of over-seers. I believe it is in the rank of over-seers they acquire experience which would enable them to efficiently discharge the duties of sub-engineers. Those persons who pass the upper subordinate test will not be in a position to fill the post of sub-engineer, and therefore you will have to look for that class of people among the engineering students of the college. Therefore you should not start them on the pay you start the upper subordinates. If you will give them a starting pay of Rs. 100, those people will be able to acquire experience in five to seven years which would enable them to efficiently discharge the duties of sub-engineers. I think the Government will find in the long run that they are even better than those who are at once appointed to the posts of assistant engineers. It is with that object I have brought forward this resolution. As your Excellency's Government knows very well, those men who are talk over-seers correspond in rank to the position of talkahere in talks and the Government should start them on a pay of Rs. 100 at least. To ask them to start on a lower pay would not enable them to keep up the establishment which the department expects them to do. Having regard to their educational qualifications I do not think that the figure of Rs. 100 on which these people should be started on their career is at all too high. That is my reason for bringing forward the first of these resolutions, resolution No. 6.

"As regards resolution No. 7 the position is somewhat different. Since I gave notice of the resolution, the Government have been good enough to supply me with a copy of the order very recently issued by the Government regarding the revision of the pay of the persons belonging to the lower subordinate services. I thought, before I looked into it fully, I might be able to accept it in its entirety and that I would be in a position to withdraw my resolution. But I am afraid, having looked into the matter carefully, that it does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the men belonging to this service. There is a curious reason assigned for taking away two posts on Rs. 90 from this class. Originally before the revision there were two appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 90. But under the revision the Government have proposed to take away these two appointments and the reason assigned is this. It is said that very few people have been able to reach up to the position of Rs. 90, and therefore they say: 'we take away the Rs. 90 appointments altogether.' The Government will bear me out in this—if a man starts on a salary of Rs. 25, it takes 40 years before he reaches Rs. 90, and if he is a man able to resist sickness in the course of 40 years, he is able to get to the top of the tree. But to say that there are few people able to get to the top of the tree and therefore this one infirmity should be taken away from them is rather ungenerous. I hope the Government will re-consider the question of restoring to this class of people the two appointments on Rs. 90, so that these men who will have put in 40 years' service, if they are strong and alive, may be able at the end of 40 years to look forward to Rs. 90 and have the satisfaction of reaching that grade. I do not think there is quite a proper reason for taking away the two posts on Rs. 90.

"As regards the other portions of the revision, it strikes me that the Government have not been over-generous. I find that at present the average pay of these people who get from Rs. 25 to Rs. 90 will be Rs. 45; and the Government rightly enough point out—and they lay claim to some generosity—that under their revision the average pay will be raised to Rs. 45. I think I am right in saying, that under the Public Works Department Code the highest average which these people can aspire to is Rs. 46. The scale which I suggest would just bring in Rs. 50 and odd; and in bringing in this scale I have not in any way rebuffed the principles laid down in the Public Works Department Code and it will give these men a better chance of getting promotion than they have hitherto had. Having regard to the fact that the scale of pay was fixed 30 years ago, I think the scale suggested by me should be accepted. In this country everything has gone up in value except education. Every commodity has gone up in value. But education does not fetch

Reform of officers and re-organisation of subordinate services in the Public Works Department.

(*Mr. Badagiri Aiyer; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.*)

as much price as other commodities; and these people are required to have a higher qualification than they were required to persons 30 years ago; and it is but right that these people should be started on a better pay than under the old state of affairs.

"One other observation that I should like to make is this. I hope that whatever may be the position of the Government in regard to the scale of pay, they will so arrange the various grades that there will be an equitable flow of promotion. You will find that a large number of appointments are in the lower grades and as we go up higher, the number decreases. The result is that the persons in the lower ranks are not able to get promotion to the higher, as quickly as one would desire they should. Therefore, I suggest that before the revision is in full operation, they should modify the revision in the way I have suggested, so that the grades may be arranged equally and that each grade may have an equal number of men, so that all persons may have an equal chance of promotion. If you border the lower posts and put a few places only in the higher grades, the men in the lower grades will have a real grievance. That disposes of my second resolution.

"I now come to my third resolution and I have framed that resolution in the belief that all the two hundred and nineteen men in the temporary upper subordinate posts will be continued. I hope—and I think there is reason to believe from what the Hon'ble Mr. Smith said that this hope will be realized—that in a very short time the Government of India will be able to accede to the proposal of this Government to incorporate as many men as possible belonging to the temporary upper subordinate service into the permanent cadre. If that happens, there will not be such great necessity for revising the scale of pay of persons belonging to the temporary upper subordinate service. But if the present struggle is to be continued, seeing that those men have no prospect of pension, it is but right and proper that their pay should be higher than the pay of the men in the permanent service. The latter will get pension if they continue for some length of time, whereas those men have no pension to look forward to and the result will be that unfortunately they will be tempted to make up at the time they are about to retire something which they could not legitimately get. I hope the Government will not make it possible for these people to have recourse to such objectionable means. I do not say that my proposals should be accepted in their entirety. I do not suppose that when the temporary men are given permanent appointments, their service in the temporary rank counts for pension. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says 'No.' That is all the greater reason why these men should be given better pay so that temptations of the kind mentioned may be kept out of their way. For all these reasons I commend these three resolutions to the acceptance of the Council. I do not say that all these resolutions will be passed, having regard to the fact that my resolution about temporary engineers shared. But I hope the Government will consider these propositions sympathetically as regards the various classes of men whom I have mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to second the proposition; and I wish only to add a few words to what has been stated by the Honourable mover. I wish to point out, in regard to a portion of the resolution No. 3, that the effect of the re-grading suggested by the Honourable mover will be that the first, second and third grades will not be affected to any extent, while there will become alteration in regard to most of the other grades. So far as the first three grades are concerned, there will be no alteration; but as regards the four other grades the alteration suggested will eventually affect the lowest grade on Rs. 50. As the matter stands at present, there are 109 men on Rs. 50. The proposal placed before the Council is that there should be only 60 men on Rs. 50 and that the number of places on Rs. 100 should be increased. When it has to be conceded that in a service where there are seven grades there should be a reasonable opportunity for persons entering the service to aspire to something higher after a reasonable length of time, it is but necessary that so

Retirement of officers and re-organisation of subordinate services in the Public Works Department.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Puthala; Mr. Smith; Mr. Subhagiri Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

many as 199 places should not be kept in the Rs. 63 grade, so as to make it impossible for them to attain a higher position for several years to come. As regards the other positions of the resolution, I have nothing to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Smith:—"The second part of the resolution No. 5 proposes that preferential treatment should be given to the passed engineer students by giving them a starting pay of Rs. 100. I do not propose to go into details and will merely point out that this would ultimately result in the entire abolition of a very useful and deserving body of men which at present forms the bulk of the upper subordinate establishment. My opinion at present is that such a course would not benefit the Public Works Department administration as it would result in placing a larger proportion than at present of permanent sections in charge of subordinates with lower qualifications. The proposal may be deserving of inquiry but certainly cannot be accepted as being practicable without it.

"The next proposal is to revise the scale of the lower subordinates' pay. As a revised scale of pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 has quite recently been sanctioned by Government and is now being brought into effect, I have no further remark to make on it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subhagiri Aiyar next proposes revised scales for temporary upper and lower subordinates. As regards temporary upper subordinates, as I have already stated, there will be a considerable reduction in the present number as soon as the re-organisation scheme for permanent upper subordinates is introduced, and it will be necessary then to re-consider the grading of the temporary staff to suit the reduced cadre. I should add that the temporary upper subordinate service is the recruiting ground for the permanent service and these men have prospects, as the best of them are drafted into the permanent service and this will take place to a greater extent hereafter. As regards the temporary lower subordinates, it is not known where the Hon'ble member obtained his figures. Temporary lower subordinates are only employed to a very limited extent in certain special cases and the pay is fixed in each such case. The number at present so employed is only nine and no special grading is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshasairi Aiyar:—"Your Excellency, it is not necessary to press these resolutions to a division. As regards the sixth, the Hon'ble Mr. Smith promises to make inquiries. But I wish to add something in regard to resolution No. 7. As regards my suggestion that the Rs. 80 appointments should be retained and that the grading should be equalised, that is, the number of men in the grades should be equal, I thought that some answer might have been given to it. But he has not attempted it. I do not think that, so far as resolutions Nos. 6 and 8 are concerned, there is any necessity for a division. I hope some member of the Government will give us an answer in regard to No. 7 and then there will be no necessity for a division over it."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"Your Excellency, I rise in response to the Honourable Member, to explain to him that it is very rare indeed that the numbers in the different grades are equal. We have a regular system of grading and the grading is fixed in order to give a certain desired flow of promotion. If you have the numbers in each grade equal, then no losses occur owing to retirement, death, etc., to a larger extent in the higher than in the lower grades, there would be different rates of promotion. It does not follow that one need spend a longer time on the lowest pay because that grade has the largest number. Nor is the largest number always in the lowest grade. Sometimes we do arrange matters that an officer should spend a much shorter time in the lowest grade, where such grading is a preferable one. There is hardly any establishment that I am acquainted with in which the number in each grade is equal. The grading is scientifically done. We have tables which give the rate of promotion of different series of grading and we fix the number of each grade so as to get the desired rate of promotion."

Recruitment of curators and re-organisation of subordinate services in the Public Works Department; assessment of mud-bed ponds in Tanjore.

(Mr. Sethajiri Aiyar; His Bahadur Raviyajiahariyay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASTRI Aiyar :—" I do not ask for a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolutions—Nos. 6, 7 and 8—were withdrawn.

ASSESSMENT ON SEED-BED PONDS IN TANJORE.

The Hon'ble His Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

[No. 10.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the occupation of village ponds in the Tanjore district merely for the purpose of raising paddy seedlings be exempt from assessment.

In doing so he said :—" This question was raised in the Council on three occasions. The last occasion was in the year 1911 when it was raised by the late Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao. Certain ponds in the Tanjore district were described in the old *potundi* accounts as seed-bed, i.e., as '*vinividigira (karuvai)*.' The meaning of that is that at the beginning of the cultivation season, the cultivators of the village parcel out the tank-bed among themselves and sow seed and raise seedlings. The reason why they prefer the tank-bed is that there is a constant of water of the previous season. They have paddy seedlings raised; and as soon as freshes come down to the river, the transplantation takes place at once. They are able in this manner to save about a fortnight in the case of lands on which two crops are grown. This usage of raising paddy seedlings on tank-beds and beds of ponds has been immemorial. The fact that paddy seedlings were in this manner raised was entered in the *potundi* account prepared in 1830. Unless it had been the custom at that time, the entry would not have been made; and from 1830 up to this date we have had 80 years, so that this practice has been going on for over 100 years. I beg to submit that this is a 'customary right legally subsisting' under section 2 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act. The ponds are no doubt the property of the Government as defined in section 2 of the Act; but that property of the Government is subject to customary rights legally existing. Under section 3, which authorises the Government to levy assessment on the occupation of *potundis*, no assessment can be levied because this customary right subsists, and the ryots have a right in these ponds to cultivate them, and they cannot be prevented from exercising their right. The late Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao apparently thought that the Government ought to have let this practice alone and not to have charged people with assessment. That was probably the scope of his question and the reply given by this Government was that the Government had the right to change the classification of lands. I beg to point out to your Excellency that this reply was unsatisfactory. The lands were *potundi* lands before the settlement and they remained *potundi* after the settlement; and therefore there was no necessity for any change in the classification. Further, the settlement officer omitted the words '*vinividigira*,' that is, seed-bed. He had no right to do so, as the entry evidenced a customary right. I do not know if any assessment can be levied on this as an encroachment. I do not know on what ground the assessment is now levied. The Government might say that these ponds are occupied and cultivated; and therefore the assessment is charged. I beg to submit that the lands are not occupied in the sense that cultivated lands are occupied. In the latter case the lands form part of a man's path; he appropriates them for his own use, cultivates the land every year, and has the option to give it up whenever he does not require it. These tank-bed lands are occupied in the same sense as irrigation and drainage channels and threshing floors are occupied. At the beginning of the cultivation season the ryots enter upon the irrigation channels and clear them of silt and in this way they occupy them. As regards the threshing floor, when the harvest is about to take place, the ryots enter upon it, keep their paddy on it and occupy it for two or three months. It is in this sense that these ponds are occupied. The ponds are entered upon for growing seedlings. After the seedlings are transplanted, there is no more interference until the next cultivation season comes,

Assessment on seed-bed ponds in Tanjore.

(*See Bahadur Rameshachariyer; Mr. Chittambaramatha Nadahyar.*)

I beg to point out that the clearing of silt, the raising of seedlings and the occupation of the threshold there are all operations subsidiary to cultivation; and if the other two are exempt, I claim that the raising of the seedlings also must be exempt. These ponds are not cultivated in the sense in which cultivation is charged. The raising of seedlings is a process preliminary to cultivation. The Government have recognised this exempting seed-beds from assessment. When I was in service, I think I found a standing order in which the seed-beds were exempted from assessment. Looking into the standing orders after seven years, I find that the standing order has been completely altered. I therefore had to apply to the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson for a copy of the Government Order, which he was kind enough to furnish me. That Government Order simply approves of the proposal of the Board of Revenue, and the Board of Revenue say 'the Board recommended that the rules be amended accordingly' and that the Collector be instructed to take no account of seed-beds in levying 'assessment or in granting remissions, but to deal with the whole land, if wet, in accordance with ordinary rules.' I want to draw the special attention of the Council to the fact that no assessment is levied on lands on which seedlings are raised. Standing Order No. 5, paragraph 8, exempts seed-bed lands from water-rates, if they are dry lands. The Government therefore hold the view that the raising of seedlings is not cultivation and have exempted seed-beds from assessment. Following that view ponds are not cultivated in the sense that cultivation is subject to assessment. Nor is such occupation of ponds unauthorized. The thing has been going on for over a hundred years and has been permitted by the Government. The authorization is not express, but I presume that the authorization is implied. If it had been that the cultivation of the beds of ponds is injurious to the ponds themselves and affects injuriously the rights of any one in the village, it might be right for the Government to interfere; but no complaint has been put forward that the pond has been injured or that any ryot has been affected, because all the ryots in the village enter upon the pond, parcel out the land in proportion to their holdings and raise the seedlings. I think that on a careful consideration of the case the ryot might enforce his share in a civil court. But I do not think that it is right that the Government should force him to come to that position. The relation of the Government to the ryot is like the relation of parent to children and not like the relation of creditor to debtor. They ought not to force the ryot to go to court. They ought to recognize the right which the ryot has been exercising for so many years. I do not want that this extension should be extended to all tanks anywhere in Tanjore or anywhere in the Presidency. But I request the Government to let the practice go on in those cases only in which the tank-beds have been registered as seed-beds. As seed-beds in patta lands are exempt from assessment, I request that the Government will exempt these seed-beds in tanks also."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHITAMBARAMATHA MURUGESAN:—"I beg to second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshachariyer. In seconding this resolution I have only a few words to say. It is an immemorial right which the landholders have been enjoying in using seed-beds of tanks without assessment, except that the right has been very recently done away with; and now practically every seed-bed on the tank is assessed; and the assessment is collected merely for the purpose of raising the seedlings. The raising of seedlings, as my Honourable friend has observed, does not form cultivation proper. It is only a preliminary process. It has been the practice to raise seedlings in those ponds, because seedlings raised in those ponds were better in production than the seedlings raised in the ordinary fields. This has been a right enjoyed by landholders from most ancient times. We have almost in all villages such seed-bed tanks and such rights were enjoyed by landholders. After all, the assessment that might possibly have accrued from this item of assessment charged upon the villagers is likely to be a very small amount. But that it is not exactly so much the amount that is in question as the right itself held by the landholders which has been encroached upon by the Government, if I may say so. I hope the Government will see their way to change the new state of things and bring back the state of things that existed for centuries past."

*Assessment on seed-bed lands in Tanjore.**(Mr. Ballerewick.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BARNARDISTON.—Your Excellency, this resolution, I presume, the Government will oppose and I think they have good reasons for doing so. It is a very trivial thing from one point of view, that is, it affects an inappreciable number of people in an inappreciably small portion of the Presidency; but it is less trivial in reality than it appears. It has been argued from the point of view of the ordinary ryot; but I think I see behind it the shadow of the *shobdagan mirasdars*. It is true that in the 1830 period a certain number of tanks, in four taluks only I believe, were entered as seed-bed tanks or tanks fit for seedling cultivation. It would be difficult to say what is the legal effect of such an entry. At any rate it was swept away many years ago at the settlement. It is perfectly certain that, even if the ryots have a right to use the land, they have no right to use it without paying assessment; and it is equally certain that if they have acquired an assessment to take water for cultivation of seedlings, they have no right to take it free of charge. Now, what are the rules? The present rule is simply this: that in the case of seed-bed tanks which have been historically used for seedling cultivation, a single dry assessment is charged; but power is reserved to charge pond water-rate if water from an unauthorized source is used; and the right is further reserved to oust the ryot and impose penalty under the Encroachment Act. The reasons for retaining the latter power in the hands of the Collector are these: first of all because in certain cases the cultivation of these tank-beds is not always desirable from a communal point of view. The Honourable Member who has seconded the resolution or the Honourable member said, I think, that there has been no case of complaint of the use of such tank beds. I do not think that this is correct. In one case on record there was a complaint that the tank was used for drinking purposes by travellers and certain persons objected to its being used for seedling cultivation. To deal with such cases and also to deal with cases where one or two big landholders occupy the whole tank-bed, we reserve in the hands of the Collector the power to oust the cultivation. A single dry assessment on lands which are partitioned up among a large number of people gives very little cause for complaint, for after all seedling cultivation requires a very small area per individual. The charge will amount to a few annas or at the most a rupee or so and it is quite clear that no individual can suffer materially thereby. But I think that it is not in the interests of the body of ryots that this question is raised. The *shobdagan mirasdars* is keenly interested in getting the Government to recognize his right to *parawade* and that is a claim which the Government will not accede to. I have seen the same sort of thing in Trichampoly, where it went into court. The individual *shobdagan mirasdars* in that case claimed the whole *parawade* in his village on the ground that he owned all the cultivated land and he went to the court but was defeated. I have not heard that the Tanjore people have brought any case against Government. The reason probably is that they feel that there is no case whatever. If we concede this right, they would regard it as a feather in their cap that they have been given rights over the Government *parawade*.

"I think the resolution should be objected to on the following grounds: first, because it is opposed to the general principle that we charge for all occupation for cultivation; secondly, because there is no material hardship involved to anybody; thirdly, because we must retain control in order to protect communal interests which are affected by such cultivation; fourthly, to prevent monopoly by individual ryots; and fifthly, because by granting any concession in this respect we should encourage the claim of certain *mirasdars* with regard to these lands that they are the owners of all *parawade* in their villages.

"In conclusion, your Excellency, I may perhaps be permitted to quote from the records some interesting remarks which were made on the subject by the Secretary to the Board in 1903 who was presumably well qualified to express an opinion on the point. He said:

"It seems a very reasonable proposal of the Collector that he should retain power to place a charge on the land to prevent monopoly by individual ryots to the detriment of the community. A piece of land which is used as seed-bed is occupied for cultivation for the time being and differs from land used as threshing

Assessment on seed-bed ponds in Tanjore.

(Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Ramana Pillai; Mr. Chidambarama Madhavar; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Narayana Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Ramaswajachariyar.)

four. The order in Board's Proceedings No. 334, dated 4th November 1899, may be, 'applied to these areas.' (That Board's Proceedings declares that they are chargeable.) 'No one has a claim to occupy waste land without paying assessment. In 1810 the ryots were apparently allowed to use seed-beds without paying assessment. Since then the system of assessing occupation rather than cultivation was substituted and 'any claim which the ryots had before was superseded.'

"These remarks, I beg to say, your Excellency, are exceedingly sound."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KOLAVA PRASAD:—"Your Excellency, it is very unfortunate that the resolution was moved by my Honourable friend. Every one of us is sympathetic with the resolution; but his own opinion is quoted against him as an argument against the proposition. Your Excellency will be pleased to note one thing that he is not now an official in harness and he can express his own opinion. At the time he expressed that opinion he was an official and sometimes officials have to express the official opinion. But I think a man has a right to change his opinion as even experts do. Your Excellency, I think the Council need not pay much attention to the view that was expressed then, since the later arguments now advanced are perfectly just and sound."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MADHAVAR:—"Your Excellency—"

His Excellency the President:—"I am afraid that the Honourable Member has exhausted his right of speaking on this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Honourable friend Mr. Ramaswajachariyar has stated that there is an order which permitted the raising of seedlings on tank-beds as proposed by him in his resolution. He further said that this was a part of the Standing Orders which was subsequently withdrawn seven years ago. I should like to know why this order was withdrawn and why seedlings should not be raised on tank-beds in the way suggested by him. Whatever might have been his opinion in 1903, I should like to know the circumstances under which this rule in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue has been changed. I have not heard anything from the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth on that matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I do not quite understand what he referred to. There is a Board's Standing Order that no charge for water-rate should be imposed upon land used for the cultivation of seedlings; that relates to the case where the land is the man's own patta land, and therefore there is no question of charging assessment. In the present case it is not patta land. So far as I know there never was any other rule. I am not aware of any order which has been withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"One chief reason why the present motion is opposed is that communal requirements will be prejudiced by the grant of the privilege asked for. I wish only to point out that, if really that were the case, there must have been frequent complaints from the villagers that seed-bed cultivation was going on. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth mentioned that there was only one instance of such a complaint. That is the only instance he has heard of. I have known seed-bed cultivation in various places; and I have not heard of complaints from villagers of seed-bed cultivation being undertaken by individuals, inasmuch as it is now past forward. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Madhavar and he says that there is nothing like a complaint in regard to this matter and much less a general complaint. So far as communal interests are concerned, I think they are pretty safe in the hands of the community. It is the community that wants this, though individual members enjoy the privilege. That must always be the case. To quote communal interests as against the request for seed-bed cultivation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswajachariyar is to quote what is really no good excuse."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAJACHARIYAR:—"I have only a few remarks to make. The resolution, it has been said, deals with a trivial matter. The number of people who will be affected by it will be small indeed. I submit that even if one person has a grievance, the Government are bound to come to his aid. It has been

*Assessment on seed-bed ponds in Tanjore.**(Hon. Babadar Ramaswamiyar, Sir John Atkinson.)*

said that these tank-beds are claimed by *shabdagam mirasdars*, that is, holders of whole villages. If this holder of a whole village should think of raising seedlings on tank-beds, I do not see why we should interfere. If one *shabdagam mirasdar*, who is more powerful than all the rest, should prevent the others from cultivating, that is a case in which he ought to be punished. But that is no reason why, if this happens in one village, all the other villages should suffer. I think it is a mistake to confound the raising of seedlings with cultivation. This is only a process preliminary to cultivation. The assessment which the Government levy, that is, the land revenue, is upon cultivation, that is, the cultivation carried on until it fructifies. If there is no crop to be gathered, there is no share of revenue to go to the Government and therefore there is no land assessment to be paid. In this case the seedlings are sown and transplanted. It is not a case of cultivation. I have pointed out that it is not a case of occupation either. My Lord, I do not know who the Secretary was in 1903. I was Secretary to the Board in that year; but I think the late Mr. Srinivas Aiyar retired for some time and whether that note was written by him or by Mr. Somasava Aiyar I do not know. Even if it was written by me, I do not think it is a note of which I need be ashamed. I am free to confess that my mind was working in a small groove, an official groove made deeper and deeper every year by my service under the Government. If I had come into the Council soon after my retirement, I would not have brought this resolution. But I have been seven years out mixing freely with the people and I know their grievances. I must say that I consider my note written then as utterly incorrect. I am not ashamed to bring forward this resolution. I hope the Government will give it their sympathetic consideration.¹⁵

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“Your Excellency, I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyar need be ashamed of bringing forward this resolution. It is perfectly within his right to do so. But the only question is whether he is right in the arguments he has advanced to support the resolution. I am bound to say that the constitutional principles expounded in the note of the former Secretary to the Board which was read by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth seem to be very much nearer the true state of facts than those stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyar at the present session. The remark, which he made a moment ago, was that, as a matter of principle, the Government should only take the assessment on cultivation which fructifies. I think on reflection he will see that he is entirely wrong. As far as I know, it is only in the exceptional case of ‘unoccupied dry’ in Malabar that the assessment is levied on cultivation. Elsewhere throughout the whole Presidency the assessment is levied on occupation. That is the principle which is at the bottom of our land revenue system. In this case the point is if the land in these tanks or depressions, or whatever they may be called—if that land is occupied for seed-beds, it is occupied to the exclusion of other people and, so long as these seed-beds exist, it cannot be considered to be in economical occupation. The case of irrigation and drainage channels or threshing floors is quite a different matter. In those cases, the advantage derived from the use of the drainage channel or irrigation channel and from the use of the threshing floor is derived simultaneously by either the whole body of ryots or that portion of the ryots of the village which is served by that kind of *percolate*. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyar spoke of the elimination of a portion of the Board's Standing Orders. That portion I think was based on a former Government order of 1885. If I may be permitted to say so, he has misunderstood that Government order. That order referred to the charge of *sanjapadi* and *troughs*, that is to say, on the use of water for either the first or the second crop and for the seed-beds concerned; it had nothing whatever to do with the charge on seed-beds proper as such. The abstract at the head of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue which appears in the Government order is to the effect that certain Collectors were requested to report on the subject of charging *sanjapadi* on seed-beds. The various Collectors sent reports and amongst them was the Collector of Godevari who reported that in his district seed-beds were left out of account in charging *sanjapadi*. The gist of what the Collectors said was that in making charges of *sanjapadi* and *troughs* and in granting remission seed-beds should be left out of the reckoning altogether. In its concluding paragraph the

*Assessment on seed-bed ponds in Tanjore; village conservancy,
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(Sir John Atkinson; the President; Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiachariyar;
Rao Bahadur Subbarayaiah Reddigar.)

Beard says 'the proposal thus made has the advantage of simplicity, and, while entailing no sensible loss of revenue, would obviate a good deal of petty oppression on the part of the village officials. The Board recommends that the rules be amended accordingly and that the Collectors be instructed to take an account of seed-beds in levying assessment or in granting remissions, but to deal with the whole field, if not, in accordance with the ordinary rules.' That is to say, if there were remission on a field and if a portion of the field had been used as a seed-bed there would be no charge on the portion used as seed-bed. In regard to *fasajanti* the Board means that if a portion of a field is used as seed-bed for a second crop no *fasajanti* is to be charged on that portion of the field though a first crop had been raised on the same field, the single assessment being charged for the whole extent of the field including that covered by the seed-bed. As I said, there can be no question about the principle, the principle being that the Government have the right to charge for land occupied however long the occupant may have been in possession of the land, even if he has not been paying the assessment for it. That is a right which cannot be lost by lapse of time. With regard to this resolution it is important only on the question of principle. The principle of the Government's right to charge should be preserved so far as the Tanjore district is concerned just as much as elsewhere. The question raised in the resolution is otherwise one of little moment. I have a return for three years showing the total amount that was collected on seed-beds for one year in the whole of the Tanjore district. In one year it was Rs. 832-5-0; in the next year it was Rs. 32; in the year after that it was Rs. 783-11-0. I venture to think that it hardly a matter of great public importance except in so far as the question of principle is involved, viz., that the Government cannot abandon their right to charge for any occupation. I beg to oppose the motion."

His Excellency the **President**:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish me to put this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIACHARIYAR:—"Yes, your Excellency."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIACHARIYAR:—"I beg to withdraw the resolution No. 11 and I may say that resolution No. 12 has already been withdrawn in connection with resolution No. 3."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following resolution was withdrawn:—

[No. 11.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a beginning should be made in rural sanitation by employing a scavenger at Rs. 6 a month for each village in a few selected places, and that funds be found for this purpose by abolishing two vetins out of the village establishment in places where there are more than two vetins.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYA REDDIGAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to move the resolution standing against my name on the agenda:—

[No. 13.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the scheme for the reorganization of the revenue subordinate service sanctioned in G.O. No. 862, Revenue, dated 11th March 1911, be so modified as to enable the lower subordinates to rise to the maximum pay of Rs. 70 a month and the upper subordinates to start on a pay of not less than Rs. 70 a month.

"I am aware that a similar resolution was moved once before. The subject was discussed at a previous meeting of this Council held on the 16th February 1912. The

*Re-organisation of the revenue subordinate service.**(See Bahadur Sillanapala Reddy's.)*

discussion then mainly turned upon how the Government order which prescribed the starting pay at Rs. 35 for the upper service affected the efficiency and prospects of that service. No attention, no consideration was bestowed upon how the Government order affected the condition or the prospects of the lower service.

"My main object in introducing the present resolution is to invite your Excellency in Council to examine if the Government order has duly considered the claims of the lower service on Government when the maximum salary of that service was apparently fixed at Rs. 30. One of the reasons which weighed strongly with the Government in issuing the Government order fixing the starting pay of the upper service at Rs. 35 is given expression to by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in his reply during the discussion. He said:—'I claim to have had a certain amount of acquaintance with rural life in this Presidency and to know something about the state of the villages and the way in which taluk establishments are brought into contact with them. I cannot help thinking—the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will support me when I say this—that the person in the taluk who has the greatest opportunity of harassing the villagers is the revenue inspector. He has much greater opportunity than any taluk gannata. The revenue inspector is brought into daily, hourly contact with one or other of the villagers, and it is open to him, every day of his life, if he wishes it, to be corrupt, to be harassing, to be oppressive and to take bribes. I do not think there can be any question that the one man, in the whole taluk establishment who has the fullest opportunity to oppress the villagers is the revenue inspector. Let us therefore consider what will happen if you leave a revenue inspector in the lower service. The result will be that at the top of that lower service will be the revenue inspector. The man will rise from the position of a taluk gannata and he can only come to the position of the revenue inspector and there end. Is that likely to increase or decrease the present disposition of revenue inspectors, if they have it, of levying contributions from villagers? Does it not stand to reason that a man who sees no further prospects of promotion before him will necessarily say 'I will make hay while the sun shines'.

"Thus then, for the purpose, for the avowed purpose of securing an honest staff of revenue inspectors, and with a view to free the villagers from the oppression of revenue inspectors, the Government resolved to brighten their prospects by pushing them into the higher service.

"While the Government has shown so much solicitude in improving the morale of the revenue inspectors, may I respectfully ask if any thought, any consideration, was bestowed on how the Government order affected the lower service? At the time the Government order was passed, the Government order was meant to apply, so far as the lower service was concerned, to men in respect of salaries between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 a month. Later on, a few months ago, the pay of each of these men was raised by Rs. 5 a month.

"Thus then the state of things resolves itself into this. Under the operation of the Government order a man of the lower service starts service on a salary of Rs. 20 a month and closes his career as a public servant on a salary of Rs. 35. In all likelihood he starts in service as a bachelor, and it may not be quite incorrect to say that he closes it as a grandfather with a number of children and grand-children around him. Under the Government order he is destined to plod on during a period of thirty years with no further prospect than to rise from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, getting on the average an increment of eight annas a year. At the end of the thirty years, he has to retire on a pension of Rs. 17-8-0, an allowance which is less than his starting pay by Rs. 2-8-0 and with which he is expected in the closing years of his life to maintain himself, his children and grand-children.

"For convenience of discussion, let me take a typical instance of this class, the case of a taluk gannata on Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. We may take it that he is at about the middle stage of his service when he draws that pay. By this time he has probably had a number of children. What is the cost of living? Everywhere house-rent has been on the increase, and the price of food has nearly doubled itself within the last 10 or 15 years. The cost of education has also been on the increase. Needs of

Re-organisation of the revenue subordinate service.

(*Rao Bahadur Subbarayulu Reddyar.*)

civilization require that the girls have to be brought up and educated quite as well as the boys; their marriage expenses have to be met also; all this within the Rs. 25 or Rs. 30, his salary. Now I respectfully ask your Excellency to picture to yourself and to realize the precise condition of the family of this servant of Government. Ordinarily can it be expected that his condition is a sufficient attraction for good and competent men to enter that service? Is there really any peaceably inducement to accept service amidst such prospects?

"Your Excellency, the Honourable Members to your left and the Honourable Members of the Board of Revenue will bear testimony to what I say, namely, that the tahsildars and deputy tahsildars have often complained of the generally unsatisfactory condition of the taluk staff, that the great majority of that staff are either incompetent or corrupt but utterly corrupt. It is no surprise that they are so. They have to live and live decently. Their pay is inadequate. Hope for further promotion is nil and the temptations in their way in the taluk office are numerous, not less numerous than those that in the words of Sir John Atkinson 'beset the revenue inspectors.' They, like the revenue inspectors, have also to deal with the ryots and villagers in connection with debtors' matters, patta transfers, rentcases, income-tax matters, nearly all those matters that the revenue inspector is also connected with. Their services figure largely during the *jamabandi*. It is indeed demoralizing to the lower service to have it as it is. Honestly said, efficiency are as essential to the lower service as they are to the upper. Need I then submit that to secure that result the prospects of the lower service have to be improved? My suggestion is quite modest. If but the taluk gromats can be permitted to live in the legitimate hope that he can rise to the position of a taluk head accountant whose salary is Rs. 70, the service, I beg leave to submit, is sure to be better equipped than now and the quality of work turned out will be vastly better than now.

"As regards the upper service I may be permitted to make one or two observations. According to my proposal, the revenue inspectors will be absorbed in the lower service, and the upper service will start at a point above Rs. 70. It is true that a similar proposal met with opposition both from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. Their objections they characterized as both administrative and financial. With the highest respect I have, as every one of us has, for the matured opinion of such veterans in the service I venture to think I will not be asking them too much if I ask them to re-consider their opinion. To save the people from the apprehensions of the revenue inspectors it was thought necessary, so said Sir John Atkinson, to brighten their prospects by taking them into upper service. As a matter of fact, have the prospects of all the revenue inspectors become bettered? I understand that the average number of revenue inspectors in each District is 50. How many of these are taken up higher and what becomes of the rest? The rest must continue as they were; probably be content with slight promotions. According to my proposal they can rise to taluk head accountant's post.

"I would submit to your Excellency that if my proposal regarding the lower service finds favour, the ground may become cleared for the starting point of the upper service. The post next higher to that of the taluk head accountant will be the starting point and for all practical purposes that post will be that of a deputy tahsildar on a salary of Rs. 125, there being only one place between Rs. 70 and Rs. 125—the Collector's head accountant on Rs. 100. Re-grading the services in the manner I propose need not, I submit, present any insuperable financial difficulty. The newly appointed deputy tahsildar will no doubt have to qualify himself as a revenue inspector as well, as such a qualification is an absolute necessity in the upper service. My suggestion is to secure this qualification in the newly appointed deputy tahsildar; he may be made to go through a probation of one or two years during which time he will qualify himself as a revenue inspector as well. During the probation, he may be made to draw not the full salary, but say Rs. 50, according to the finances may allow. Even if the cost becomes somewhat excessive, the State will not be the worse off for incurring this cost. For more than one reason this suggestion, might commend itself to your Excellency in Council. It is a respectable post to start with, that of a deputy tahsildar, sufficient to induce any young man of intellectual

Re-organization of the revenue subordinate service.

(*His Bahadur Subhargajale Reddygar; His Bahadur Ramamurthiarigar; Sir John Atkinson.*)

attainments and character to enter into service. He will be saved the waste of so many years that under the present system he is obliged to submit to. From the revenue inspector to the deputy tahsildar it must mean at least five years, and five years spent in the beginning of official life means five years of mature experience of a capable public servant at the close of his career, which ought to form a valuable asset to the country. If my suggestion finds favour, we can reckon upon having younger deputy tahsildars, younger tahsildars, younger deputy collectors, and, for the matter of that, younger Collectors as well, so much so that there may be, at not a distant future, a fairer prospect of the service furnishing a member of the Board or a member of the Executive Council."

The Hon'ble His Bahadur V. K. RAMAMURTHIARIGAR :— "I beg to second this resolution. In the Government order passed two years ago the boundary between the lower grade and the higher grade subordinates was fixed at Rs. 35. As pointed out by the Honourable member of the resolution, the man begins on Rs. 20 and rises to Rs. 35, where he remains till he retires. He pointed out that this places a premium on corruption. The Government may say we have undertaken to promote men who are deserving of promotion; but it is an exceptional measure open only to a few and not to all. I can bear testimony to the corruption that prevails in the subordinate ranks in the Tanjore district with which I am familiar. If anything has to be done in the taluk cutcherry, somebody has to be paid for it. I might go to the tahsildar and speak to him; but very few tahsildars are capable of acting independently. They depend upon the head accountant or some other clerk. The clerk must be satisfied. I have, therefore, made it a rule to leave matters alone and not to approach the revenue people. As regards the revenue inspector, the village munsif and the karnams, the less said the better. The present arrangement is injurious to the higher grade also. A man on Rs. 35 takes a long time to rise to be a deputy collector, by which time he becomes too old and infirm; and men of good family cannot be induced to come forward, who will be an honour to the country, and able men will go to other walks of life and will not enter the Rs. 35 grade. You may get a number of graduates, but they are all beggars who will be no honour to the country. With these remarks I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :— "Your Excellency, I do not desire for a moment to deny that the question of the division of the services is one that presents very great difficulties. I am most unwilling to dogmatize about any portion of the scheme that has been laid down in the Government order. The Government order itself has indicated that the scheme which we sanctioned was an experimental scheme and was subject to alteration on experience gained. I have no doubt that as experience is gained we shall, in details at any rate, be obliged to alter it. Whether we shall find on a consideration of all the questions involved that it is necessary to alter the exact place at which the dividing line has been placed, it is impossible at the present moment to say. We took the subject into the fullest consideration possible and we came to the conclusion, on the balance of arguments for and against, that the best place at which the service could be divided was at the Rs. 35 grade. That is stated in the Government order and this Council endorsed the decision last year in the debate on the same subject. What the Honourable Member proposes is to alter the dividing line avowedly in the interests of those who are in the lower ranks of the service. I should think, in a matter of this importance, it is scarcely right to look at it only from this point of view. We should not look at it only from the point of view of Government servants, but we should look at it from the point of view of the administration generally and also from the point of view of the public. If the object of the Honourable member is to make an alteration in the Government order simply in order to benefit a few of those who are in the lower division of the service, then I think there are insufficient grounds for his proposal. He has not considered the case from every point of view. He looked at it only from the point of view of those who are in the lower ranks and I think he has not really made a proposal which would be in the interests even of those in the lower division. I find that calculating the number of persons in the Government service, including the rank of tahsildars and

*Re-organisation of the revenue subordinate service.**(Sir John Aitken, Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)*

every body lower down, according to the division of the service that we have made, about two-fifths of the whole number will be in the higher division and three-fifths in the lower. What the Honourable member would do is to effect a change which would alter the relative proportion into one-sixth in the higher division and five-sixths in the lower. That is to say, he would to that extent proportionately reduce the chance of promotion of those who would be in the lower division—their chance of getting into the higher division. Whenever you may draw the line in effecting a division of the sort there must be stagnation below that line. That must be admitted. No possible line can be drawn which will not have the effect of causing some stagnation. The higher the line, the greater the number affected by the stagnation. It follows, therefore, that the Honourable gentleman's proposal in suggesting that the line should be put at a higher level will increase the stagnation in the lower division of the service.

"There is another point which he has not taken into account, and which is referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanyam, that in the order the Government have made provision for promotion from the lower division into the higher division. We have said that for some time to come three-fourths of the vacancies occurring in the appointments on Rs. 55, including the revenue inspectors, should for the present be filled by the promotion of men already in the service at the date of the introduction of the scheme. The interests of these men the Honourable member has not taken into account. To that extent his resolution will reduce them to a worse position than that conferred upon them by the orders of the Government in force. This subject was debated last year at very considerable length, and I do not think it is necessary to go into it in great detail on the present occasion. As I said, it is a subject of very great difficulty; there can be little doubt that in details we shall be obliged to modify the Government order. There is no doubt about it. We wish to get experience before we undertake any definite step. It seems to me that it would be absurd after less than two years' experience of the effects of that order to set about introducing changes, the precise effects of which can only be conjectured and may be detrimental to the interests of those whose interests are intended to be served by this resolution. I consider that it is not to the interests of the administration or of those in the lower ranks of the service, for whom it purports to have been made. I therefore oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar :—¹⁵ May it please your Excellency,—The one point that deserves considerable attention is that only for two years this experiment has been tried and it is not time to alter the rules as they stand. But, however, the other point of view to be taken is that from the time the rules were passed they have been objected to and every one has been feeling that it could not give the relief that is needed. With the proportions given by the Honourable Member in charge I should think that the circumstances are more favourable to adopting the resolution than to deal with it otherwise. One-sixth and five-sixths will be the proportions in which the upper and lower services will be represented, whereas, under the present arrangement the proportions are two-fifths and three-fifths. My submission is that the proportion of one-sixth and five-sixths will be preferable for various reasons. The best way of checking the lower establishment will be to put upon them superiors who are started on a very decent pay, i.e., on Rs. 125 and upwards. The recruitment of officers of that kind will certainly have a control upon the lower establishment, which will be much superior in quality than if the control be by persons that come up from the lower ranks. Allowing the lower grade officers to rise up to Rs. 70 will give them a fair chance of getting promotion and will make them feel that they should deserve such promotions. This need not interfere with a large proportion being selected from the lower grade up to Rs. 70 to the higher grade. That will also enable the Government to pick out of the five-sixths persons in larger numbers for the higher grades when they are found competent. Probably, a little modification in the procedure of recruiting graduates who will be the persons that will be qualified to go into the higher service on a pay of Rs. 55 and of allowing them to rise up to Rs. 70 will give some occasion for these people to be in the lower service and then be promoted to the higher service; that is, a certain proportion of the people

*Re-organisation of the reserve subordinate service.**(Mr. Ramo Azangar ; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Pantulu ; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.)*

on Rs. 34, being recruited from among graduates, will be entitled to get into the higher service and we will have not only the grade of men who, if they are found competent, will rise to the higher service, being promoted in the department, but there will be also the certainty of a certain number of officers being recruited on the Rs. 125 grade who will mix with the others and make the whole cadre a satisfactory one. In the case of district magistrates and in the case of district court magistrates promoted to be district magistrates we find that this combination has been working well, though in the case of that grade the recruitment from establishment is rather very little. The occasion to blend people recruited from Rs. 35 with those that are recruited on Rs. 125 and more will only make the higher grade absolutely successful. A practical example that we have had in the Judicial Department will be quite useful for this purpose also. The stagnation is not there greater in the case of the lower grade, as was suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman. I do want that a certain number of graduates should be recruited on Rs. 35, but be promoted and given the occasion to rise to the higher grade, while we have got a certain proportion of officers recruited on Rs. 125. That will give the lower grade occasion to rise up to Rs. 70 and that will enable a lot of graduates to begin on Rs. 35 and go up to Rs. 125. That will give occasion for people starting on Rs. 125 to join the service and to make it more valuable. In this view the suggestion deserves the most sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMIAH RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say one word on the resolution. This is the third time that this matter has come up before the Council—that the starting pay in the Revenue Department should be a decent one. The first occasion was when my friend Mr. O. Bhagavan Rao moved a resolution that there should be a grade of officers started on Rs. 100. This resolution was opposed for various reasons. The next year it repeated itself in the form of an objection to the Government Order to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarama Reddy and by which this dividing line between the lower and the upper services was fixed at Rs. 35. That resolution was debated fully and I do not wish to repeat any of the arguments that were urged on that occasion. But the fact that this complaint should again have been brought up in the form of a resolution so immediately afterwards really shows that there is something which requires early investigation. So far as I am concerned, all that I have heard since that resolution was discussed last year goes to confirm my view that the original position of the Government was faulty. There is no particular merit in the officers who are now started on Rs. 35. It is said that the graduates are still entering revenue service at the bottom on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20, graduates who are as good as persons selected by C. O. S. on a starting pay of Rs. 35. There is considerable dissatisfaction on that score. As I understand, these gentlemen, started on Rs. 35 for no particular qualifications or merit, are allowed to take precedence over men already in the service and are also allowed promotions over men whose qualifications are equally good with theirs. It is that which is causing a considerable amount of irritation; and unless the Government look into this matter, I am afraid there will be a resolution every year till the question is finally settled by the Government to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. I think the fact that my Honourable friend Mr. Subbarama Reddy has brought this matter to the notice of the Government must be an indication that it requires urgent attention."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I do not wish to record a dissent vote on this matter about the Revenue Department. Intimately connected with the people is the resolution which the Government have come to and which is a most unsatisfactory solution of an intricate problem. The reply of the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman makes me hope that in spite of his opposition the Government will be induced at no very distant date to re-consider their position as to the dividing line of Rs. 35, which satisfies no party whatsoever. There are those who think that the upper ranks of the magisterial department, the Revenue Department, should be recruited from men who have not passed through the lower ranks and who have not of necessity become corrupt and who had not had the opportunity to become corrupt, and

*Re-organization of the revenue subordinate service; modification of
Madras Educational Rules.*

(See Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarna; Rao Bahadur Subbarayaiah Reddyar;
Sir John Atkinson; the President, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu).

that eminent graduates of the University should enter the upper ranks of the service. The present state of things does not enable the attainment of that end. On the other hand, when we look to the present establishment of the Revenue Department, we find that almost every clerk on Rs. 20 and upwards is a graduate, and when we draw the dividing line at Rs. 35 men that are now in the service and men that are likely to enter the service say: 'Here are graduates who have entered on Rs. 20 and what is your reason for drawing the line at Rs. 35 and blocking our prospects?' A line is no doubt to be drawn and the line which the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayaiah Reddyar has tried to draw is, I think, much nearer the correct solution of the problem than the line which the Government have chosen to draw at Rs. 35; and I therefore hope that the Government will give their early consideration to the matter, notwithstanding the fact that the order was passed only two years ago; and I hope that this problem will be taken up at a very early date, because it depends upon the solution of this problem whether the future entrance into the Revenue Department would be of men of the right sort, and whether the men who are entering the upper ranks of the service as magistrates and tabularies are to be of the proper sort."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYASU REDDIAR :—" Your Excellency, I take it that the chief objection to my resolution is that it has been brought forward a little too soon and that the two years' experiment that has been assigned to it is insufficient. It seems to me that ought not to stand in the way of the resolution being considered, if, as a matter of fact, a hardship has been inflicted upon the inferior service by means of this Government order. I feel fully persuaded that what I moved in this resolution is merely in the interests and the efficiency of the service. I submit to your Excellency that the resolution may be put to the vote."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" I wish to say only one word. The particular point that is raised, as I gather, is that the men who are now entering the service—graduates who are now entering the service on Rs. 20, or at any rate in the lower division—consider it a hardship that other graduates are being recruited to the upper division and take precedence of them. That I gather from the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Paraschandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna is the great grievance at the present time. That position will only be accentuated, if you raise the point of division. If you have the point of division at Rs. 70, graduates will be enlisted for the higher division and there will be graduates also who will enter on Rs. 20 and who will take a very much longer time to get promoted to the grade of Rs. 70. I cannot see that this resolution will meet that point at all. As I say, the Government order has been put in force more or less as an experiment, and we hope that it will prove successful. We cannot tell, until experience has been had, what the result of it will be and I cannot agree to this resolution. I can only say that we are watching the result of the experiment we have made and will continue to watch it most anxiously because our desire is to serve the purpose of the administration and of the members of the Government service. I oppose the resolution and I can only say that the Government will consider everything that has been said in connection with this subject."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Does the Honourable gentleman with me to put the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYASU REDDIAR :—" Yes."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

MODIFICATION OF MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency with reference to the next resolution which stands in my name that some of my Honourable colleagues have suggested to me that they require further time for consideration, and if your Excellency has no objection, I should like to have the resolution adjourned to the next meeting, though I do not wish to withdraw the resolution."

Modification of Madras Educational Rules; Pennar river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems.

(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“If the Honourable gentleman does not move his resolution, he is entitled to put it at the next meeting.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the consideration of the following resolution of which the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu had given notice was postponed:—

[No. 14.] This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Madras Educational Rules be so modified as to give the local boards and municipalities in the Presidency a more effective control in the management of the educational institutions maintained by them.

PENNAH RIVER AND KURNOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL SYSTEMS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

[No. 15.] This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early and effective steps be taken to make a complete investigation of all the irrigation works relating to the extension and improvement of the Pennar river canal system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canals (major productive works) and to take up such works as are found practicable.

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—“It will be within the recollection of the Honourable Members of this Council that at the time the revised Financial Statement was presented on the 15th March last some questions dealing with minor irrigation works were under consideration. There were two resolutions before the Council—one relating to the additional allotment for establishment charges and the other to an allotment of Rs. 1,66,809 in addition to what was allowed for minor irrigation works. I consider it necessary to place before the Council certain questions dealing with the major productive works. Though I wanted to make general observations about major works I shall now confine my attention to two systems included in major productive works, because I have some knowledge of these two systems. Before I make further observations, it is my duty to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk for his having been good enough to communicate to me certain facts regarding this resolution; and if I still feel myself called upon to dissent, it is not owing to my thinking that there has been something radically wrong, but it is because I feel that so much has still to be done to improve major irrigation works. I must express my feelings of thankfulness for the extensions that have been made within the last ten years both in the Pennar system and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system; but at the same time it is my duty to point out that much more could have been done, if more vigorous and effective steps had been taken. I am aware that in the last few years regarding the Pennar canal system some improvements were made to the Kanigiri reservoir; and I am aware that there was some extension of some distributaries in the Pennar river canals. I am also aware that some culverts were sanctioned to improve the drainage under the system and that regarding what is called Devnar canal some improvements were effected. In connection with the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal improvements were effected by projects relating to Chepud channel and Milkur channels having been largely taken and extended. Though this work has been done within these years, I feel that several other important projects which could have been more successfully and expeditiously pushed through have not been completed. It will be remembered that after the publication of the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, which suggested the desirability of taking up the extension of various irrigation projects, their recommendations were practically approved by the Government of India. Special parties were formed to investigate various projects, and in several districts of this Presidency they worked till September 1906, and in some portions of Anantapur and Coimbatore districts they worked for a longer period. During that period they investigated about 55 projects, 12 of which had to be abandoned and three had to be transferred for further consideration by the ordinary establishment, and estimates for 800 and odd lakhs were prepared and

Pennar river and Karnool-Cuddapah Canal system.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

submitted. In this connection I may mention that what is known as the Sarvepalle project, which was taken up in 1904, was transferred for consideration by the ordinary establishment in 1906. The administration reports of the Irrigation Department in the succeeding years show that it was under investigation year after year till in the beginning of 1913 it was finally abandoned. I do not profess to be an expert in these matters; but even as a layman I may point out that such a long delay in the investigation of this project was not quite necessary. But assuming it was necessary, it is a matter for great regret that the Sarvepalle project, about which so many having lands under it had high hopes, had to be abandoned. There is absolutely no doubt that under the Pennar canal system there is every chance of its fetching a higher revenue, if the work is taken up and completed. Even as regards the Sarvepalle project, if there is any possibility of its being taken up, re-considered and worked out, there is every chance of the ryots under the project taking advantage of the additional facilities afforded and paying increased revenue. Again, I find that the Kanigiri reservoir, notwithstanding some slight improvements effected, is not in a satisfactory condition. It is not in the position of holding water above the full tank level and further improvements are therefore highly essential. What are known as Maldevi and Padure improvements were taken up in 1906 and it was stated that the estimates were prepared and reports were about to be submitted; but still no definite progress was shown in the succeeding years. In the successive administration reports of the department in subsequent years the Maldevi and Padure improvements were still shown to be under investigation. The extension of the Kanigiri reservoir and the question of improving its capacity have also been under consideration for a long time. But nothing substantial has yet been done. In connection with this point, I may point out that the Irrigation Commission at page 104 of Part II suggested that, so far as the Pennar project was concerned, additional storage works should be taken up and estimates for these works ought to be considered and submitted. Though in connection with the Tungabhadra project, which, I understand, has been indefinitely postponed, the question of a large storage work under the Pennar canal system was considered, I feel that it is necessary to ascertain whether storage works of a smaller capacity are not possible to improve the irrigation under the Pennar canal system and to place it on a more satisfactory footing. It might be that along with the Tungabhadra project the construction of the large tank which was in contemplation might have presented some difficulties. But it is possible that if things are taken up on a smaller scale and if smaller storage works are tried to be pushed through, storage works can be constructed.

Coming now to the Karnool-Cuddapah canal system, it will be found that there are three projects dealing with the extension of the Karnool-Cuddapah canal—one known as the Karnool-Cuddapah canal improvements, another known as the Velgode project, and another known as the Oak project—which were undertaken several years ago. When they were taken up for consideration in 1905-06, estimates to the extent of 86 lakhs were prepared. We found in the administration report for 1905-06 that they were being considered and the plans were being revised by the Superintending Engineer; but when we come to 1906-07 we find that the estimates were split up for these three works and they were separately considered. So far as the Velgode project was concerned, it was expected that these estimates would soon be completed and even sanctioned. The estimate for it was for 29.57 lakhs and it was submitted to the Superintending Engineer in the year 1907-08. So far as the Oak project was concerned, it was stated that it would be considered after revision, with the remark that there was no establishment available for that purpose. That is what I gather from the administration report. That was the state of affairs in the year 1906-07. When we come to 1907-08 it is clear that nothing was done in regard to these projects. As regards the Oak project, though in the year 1906-07 it was said that sufficient establishment was not available, it was stated in the next year that it would be considered after the Velgode project was taken up. Later on, when we come to 1910-11, after a full period of four years it is shown in the report that these projects were under consideration, though the estimates were prepared and submitted and were being considered by the superintending engineer. At last we find that the Velgode project is in a fair way of being completed, and

*Pennar river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)*

that, as regards the Ouk project, the further consideration of it has to be postponed, seeing that the other two extensions will have to be taken up. I have brought these facts to the notice of Honourable Members only to show that, owing to whatever causes, it has not been possible to push through these projects relating to the extension of the canal system as vigorously as possible. I am aware that there are several difficulties in investigating the projects and I am aware that in several instances delays must occur and are likely to occur. I am aware also that in several cases the ordinary establishment is not in a position to cope with the increase of work which this investigation entails. But nevertheless there is no doubt about the fact that the most important work which can be undertaken is the work of extending and improving the irrigation system of the country, for upon it depends the welfare and prosperity of about 45 lakhs per cent of the population of this Presidency. I have no doubt that the Government will always be willing to do its best to further investigate these projects and to see that they are re-considered and that wherever possible additional facilities are afforded for irrigation.

"In regard to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, though it was taken up as a productive work several years ago, it has since ceased to be productive, though a large amount of capital was invested upon it. It is stated by the Irrigation Commission at page 109 of their report: 'We are considering that, whether or not it is decided to create storage reservoirs in the upper Tungabhadra, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal should be placed in thorough order, its capacity should be increased and extensions should be made in the adjacent tracts which are more suited for irrigation than much of the area at present under hand.' Before I close I only wish to point out that there is some difference between the two canal systems. They possibly represent two different types. In the case of the Pennar canal system it has been highly remunerative. It appears from the figures which I have taken for some years, from the year 1902-03 to 1910-11, that though the amount of the outlay has been small, the net revenue realized from the Pennar river canal system has been very considerable. In the year 1902-03 we find that the capital outlay till the end of that year was Rs. 42,61,861 and at the end of 1910-11 it increased to Rs. 55,02,040. If you consider the outlay during these years separately, you will find that in the year 1902-03 it was Rs. 1,38,278. In 1903-04 it was Rs. 24,758 and later on it showed considerable decrease, till at last we find that in 1910-11 it was Rs. 29,274. So far as the net revenue is concerned, it was only Rs. 5,01,938. In the year 1902-03 and by the year 1910-11 it increased to Rs. 6,02,040 and it became 7-50 in 1910-11. I venture to submit to your Excellency's Government that the amount of outlay under this system has not been keeping pace with the growing revenue under this system. So long as it is possible to improve irrigation by increasing distributaries, by increasing the capacity of the various channels and by adding to the storage works, by increasing the capacity of the all possible and vigorous attempts should be made in that direction. One of the improvements that should as far as possible be made is that the establishment should be strengthened. The existing establishment has not been in a position to complete these projects within a shorter period of time. This is what I have to say in regard to the Pennar river canal system. When we come to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system, the state of things is otherwise. If we calculate the revenue realized from the system, one feels horror to find the state of things there. The amount of capital outlay at the end of the year 1902-03 was Rs. 5,17,56,052. The net revenue was only Rs. 1,12,875 and the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay in the year 1902-03 was 0-22. At the end of 1910-11 the capital outlay became Rs. 5,26,24,016, whereas the net revenue was only Rs. 28,713 and the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 0-44. We find from the administration report that the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal extension and the Velgode projects were promising. When these works are said to be promising, there is every chance that these projects at least will be in a position to fetch some additional revenue, because persons will in all probability make larger use of the water in connection with these extended projects. That is not the only standpoint from which it is to be looked at. Though it has ceased to be productive, it is an important protective work and the expenditure

Pennar river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Rao Bahadur Sarajabasaiah Sarma; Mr. Clerk.*)

already incurred is not therefore to be taken into consideration in determining its utility. So long as the canal system upon which so much money has been expended can be improved and made more useful to the ryots affected thereby, I suggest it is necessary that these extensions should be completed as early as possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimham: SARMA:—"In according the resolution I have a very few remarks to offer. My Lord, I shall take up first the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. I think the Ceded Districts irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal require special attention at the hands of the Government. We must remember that even now the population of Kurnool is little more than what it was 40 years ago. In the year 1871 it was 914,000 and in the year 1911 it was 935,393. It has taken more than 30 years for the district to recover from the cruel famine which devastated it in the years 1877 and 1878. The position in Cuddapah is not far different. It was 1,351 thousands in the year 1871 and in the year 1901 it was 20 thousands less. I think the district is just recovering its normal population. Here we have two districts of a vast extent and it behoves the Government to see whether the position of the districts could not be improved. I know that the Government have tried their level best to see that the Tungabhadra project was made a project which the Government of India could sanction. But our hopes have to be deferred for a long time in view of the character of the report which the Public Works Department were bound to send with regard to the scheme. I am afraid that the hope that the Tungabhadra project would ever be remunerative will have to be given up. We know that many projects were not lost sight of, but yet considerable attention was not paid to them. We find that during the last ten years very little has been expended in these districts. I do not know if in Cuddapah any money has been expended in extensions or improvements; but in Kurnool a few thousands were expended and projects costing seven lakhs have been undertaken, and I hope therefore that the Government would at a very early date sanction and try to carry out the works which are at present under the consideration of the superintending engineer. With regard to Nellore the prospects are not so very gloomy as in the case of Kurnool and Cuddapah; but it seems to have been felt for some time past that Nellore has a vast extent of waste land and is a district which can be made by means of irrigation into one of the most fertile districts in the Presidency. When General Fisher was examined before the Commission, he estimated that about six million acres could be made into wet land, if only irrigation facilities could be advanced in that district. There is a proposal to construct a reservoir on the Pennar. I know that the Public Works Department has been trying to carry out the Mopid project which has been sanctioned of late in this district. I hope that major irrigation works would receive the most earnest and the closest attention from the Public Works Department, more close attention than seems to have been given to them in the past."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. CHAM:—"I do not think that the Government could possibly take exception to the resolution, as it stands. I think they are anxious that early and effective steps should be taken to improve works under the Pennar system and Cuddapah-Kurnool systems and everywhere else. As to the point, I understand that the Honourable Members who proposed and seconded the resolution think that there has been delay and unjustifiable delay in investigating and getting sanction for certain works. The best thing I can do is to tell them a little about them. Taking Nellore first, there is the Saravalle project. The final decision regarding that project was undoubtedly delayed for some time; and the main cause was that the officers who were entrusted with it, the ordinary staff, realised that it was an unsatisfactory project, and they did not think it would do any good and it was not put in the fore-front of their work. Now that it has been thoroughly investigated it has been decided that it is not likely to prove successful either from an engineering point of view or from a financial point of view. I do not think that any further investigation would reverse that decision. We come to the question of the improvement of the existing Pennar system. I believe that certain improvements are possible and they turn very largely on the possibility of increasing the capacity of the Kesigiri reservoir. How best to do that and where the water is to be utilised, when it is stored, is not yet decided; investigations are going on and I hope we shall receive very shortly a report which will enable the general outlines of the

*Pennar river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems.**(Mr. Clerk; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

scheme to be drawn up. When that is received, it is a matter for consideration whether a special establishment should be employed to investigate it. I think very probably it will be highly advantageous that it should; but whether there will be any establishment available for some time to come and whether I could persuade the Hon'ble Mr. South to find establishment, is another question. However, I think the matter is in a fair way to be settled and I would assure Honorable Members that I will do all that I can to get the improvements to the Pennar system pushed through as rapidly as possible. The next point raised is the question of a large reservoir on the Pennar which was investigated in connection with the Tungabhadra project. Although it was considered not to be absolutely impossible, it was shown to be an exceedingly difficult one, even with a large and unlimited supply of water. For all practical purposes, with the amount of water that we have in the Pennar, we may say that a reservoir on the Pennar itself is impossible. I may also say that there are no sites in the Pennar for small storage works. I am not quite sure what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao meant when he spoke of small storage works on the Pennar. There are a great many tanks in that part of the Nellore district which is commanded by the Pennar works. I think it is highly improbable that there are any sites for any more tanks; and I cannot hold out any hope that we shall be able to improve matters in that way. We must look to the Kanigai reservoir for our main source of increased storage. Coming to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, there is the Velgode project the progress of which, I must admit, must be disappointing to those who are interested in it. The facts are that the estimates were prepared for three more or less inter-dependant works. When the Inspector-General of Irrigation came to deal with the Velgode and the Ouk projects, he said that these would never do and that we were proposing a very large expenditure on projects which were neither productive nor protective and he ordered that the Velgode project should be taken up and worked on productive lines. That is to say, it must be made as productive as possible, and be also ordered very much more elaborate details in the matter of the maps of the area and so on. Those orders necessitated practically an entire re-investigation of the project. It was sent back for investigation on these lines almost immediately and it has taken a very long while to complete. I should myself like to have seen it done more quickly, but there have been very great difficulties in obtaining establishments—and in obtaining sanction for the establishment—but in getting men to do the work such as draftsman. These people are not fond of serving in the Ceded Districts. That alone held up the project for some time and the project is now practically completed with the superintending engineer, and I hope to have it in my office in a few months. I think I have dealt with these two main points. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sastry has spoken, as though during the investigation of the Tungabhadra project minor projects were lost sight of. That is hardly the case. A great many projects were investigated both in Kurnool and Nellore and as the result of this there are at present three quite large tanks that are now being carried out in the Kurnool district. Two of them are approaching completion; and several others were investigated, but for various reasons they were stopped, probably because in the opinion of the revenue officers there was little likelihood of the water being used. In Nellore, very extensive investigations were made. The Mogol project was sanctioned and the Vengalapur project which was investigated some time ago is being re-examined and this will be taken up very soon. There is to us one hurrying on with their investigation, because with the present Mogol project we shall exhaust our supply of labour in the Nellore district, and it will take four years to carry out that work. By the time the Mogol project approaches completion, I hope that other projects which turn out to be promising will be sanctioned and we can turn our labour on to them. That, my Lord, is a short statement as to how matters stand. I can assure you that we are doing all that we can to get things through without undue rush, which always ends in re-action.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has now explained to the Council that a great deal has been done towards the investigation of those works to which the resolution relates. I will now say that the Government will not

Pennar river and Kurnool-Guddipati canal systems; village communications.

(*Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Chidambaramaiah Madalayan.*)

oppose the resolution. They also are very anxious to see that the work of investigation is pushed through effectively. I did not wish to say that we accepted the resolution until the facts had been placed before the Council, because that might have created the impression that nothing had been done in the direction the Honourable Member desired us to move."

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MADALAYAN moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

[Mr. 16.] This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to make sufficient and early provision for the extension and improvement of village communications in the Presidency.

In doing so, he said:—"I must first thank His Excellency the President for having allowed this resolution to be on the agenda paper for this meeting. At first I was told that this resolution was not sufficiently definite, and then when I made my resolution sufficiently definite, they said that they would prefer my first indefinite resolution to the definite resolution that I subsequently sent to them. *Definite or indefinite*, the matter that I have to place before your Excellency in Council is all the same. I wish to draw the special attention of the Council to a few facts regarding the state of the village communications in this Presidency. Village communications are mainly in charge of district and local boards in different districts. These local boards have the right, rather also the duty, to spend a certain percentage of their income from whatever sources it may be on the improvement of these communications—village, taluk and district communications. We find from the published reports that a major portion of the expenditure on communications is more or less on the maintenance of the existing communications. Whatever is left to them for being expended upon the extension and improvement or rather the extension of communications is practically limited; and the more they advance, the more limited are the resources at their disposal. Speaking as a member of the District Board of Tanjore, I find that about eight years ago a handsome sum of Rs. 1,400 was spent upon village communications for the whole district of Tanjore. For the past three years out of deference to the repeated representations made that amount has been raised to Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 40,000 last year. That is the phenomenal sum which the Tanjore District Board spends out of an income of 54 lakhs upon the improvement of village communications in the district. That I wish to mention as an illustration of the difficulty which the various district boards, particularly the boards in delta tracts, have in finding funds for improving village communications. That is just the reason why I believe we are entitled to ask for a liberal provision at the hands of the Provincial Government to improve the present condition of village communications. I need not remind the Council that the Madras, as the census report puts it, is pre-eminently a dweller in the village—that 683 out of 1,000 live in villages and out of these 681 live in villages of not more than 2,000 inhabitants. Where such a large population live in villages, the question of communications to these villages becomes a matter of very great importance; and in my opinion, and it must be the opinion of practically everybody who is interested in the administration, we should see that these communications are as early constructed and are in as good an order as possible so far as it will be in our power to make them. As I have already observed, the resources of the present district boards in the Province are not sufficient to meet the requirements of village communications, however much they may realize the need for improving the village communications. Further, the tendency also is to go in more and more for the metalling of roads. Particularly in the delta districts the metalling of roads is very costly; and it has also become the fashion practically, if I may say so, to go in for district board railways. I do not deny for a moment that these railways and metalled roads have their uses and have their advantages; but I confess that there are villages, thousands of villages, which are

*Village communications.**(Mr. Chidambaram Noddygar.)*

being starved for want of communications. These railways and metalled roads cannot but be regarded as luxuries, luxuries which these districts cannot possibly think of, until and unless they have made adequate arrangements for ordinary communications between all these villages. For instance, the president of a district board considers these roads in distant districts as *novena*. I can quite sympathize with him. I can quite sympathize with those who say that these roads are least fitted for water-bicycles. But I look at it from the point of view of the people. It cannot but be explained that it is better to have these metalled roads and these communications for villages rather than go in for a few costly roads in the district and starve the villages. Particularly in the delta tracts, for about seven months in the year the irrigated portions of the land are under water and the difficulties of communication, I need not explain to the Council, from one village to another are great. The difficulties of want of communications for the carrying of paddy and for people to go about from one place to another are simply unimaginable. If a village has no proper communication, the paddy that is produced in that village commands a far lower price than the paddy of a village which has means of communication. That is a loss which cannot be easily set aside. It is the duty, I believe, of the district board, as well as of the Provincial Government, to see that each village is provided with proper means of communication at as early a date as possible. Moreover, want of communication does not affect the people in this direction only. For instance, if in a village anyone needs any medical aid, particularly at midnight, let him go to any doctor in the town, no doctor would stir out, because he has practically to swim his way to the village. In a thousand and one ways the villages suffer for want of communications and at this stage of the progress of the work the difficulties become by the villagers are practically unimaginable. So I would draw the earnest and the most sympathetic attention of the Government to provide these villages with communications at as early a date as possible. With reference to this matter I have been at some pains to gather some figures. I believe that in irrigated areas a larger extent of communications is called for than in unirrigated areas. The circumstances do justify this differential treatment, and I think that in judging of these things a lineal mile of road for every square mile of irrigated and a lineal mile of road for every three square miles of unirrigated area would be just enough to meet the requirements of the present day in the country. That is a standard which we cannot say in any way to be too high. Taking it at that standard, I have calculated that, at the rate at which these new roads are being constructed for the past three years and earlier, we should take another twenty-five years before we reach this limit. Villagers have already been paying road-tax for more than quarter of a century and another quarter of a century will elapse before they will have communications to their villages. I believe it is a matter which requires the immediate attention of the Government, and I think the Provincial Government ought to give all the help they can to district boards to enable them to effect this improvement as early as possible, and much earlier than it is possible for them to do with the funds which they have at their disposal at present. I would suggest that this is one of the questions which prominently deserves the attention of the Provincial Government, who ought to finance it to the extent to which they could possibly go in this matter. District boards should see that this ideal is reached and that the most necessary requirements of the villages are looked into and accomplished within the next seven or ten years. As an earnest of the interest they feel in the matter the Provincial Government may be pleased to show it—I believe they may show not only their interest, but also their sense of justice and fairness having regard to the large amount of the land-tax that is being collected in those villages—by giving a special grant out of the grants made by the Government of India to the district boards for roads to be constructed for village communications. It may be that there can be no objection to our marking a special sum. I might go in for a few figures to convince the Government how necessary it is to attend to this matter; but I do not think it will be of interest to the Council to go into the figures and details as regards every district board. Therefore, I will make a general proposition. It may be said that, in regard to the suggestion as to the construction of any particular grant, the district boards may be against it, as the discretion

Village communications.

(*Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar; Mr. Keshavama Nayana; Mr. Sivasami Aiyar.*)

in such matters is given to district boards themselves. But I think that is a question which really requires consideration. What I point out is that the need that is felt is not only a district need, but a Provincial need as the need is felt all over the Province. The need for roads is as much felt as the need for education, sanitation and so forth. The Government of India and the Provincial Government follow the principle of ear-marking certain grants for special purposes; and so there is no harm in ear-marking a certain amount of grants for this special purpose. For these reasons I wish to point out that the present state of village communications is a matter which requires the earnest and immediate attention of the Provincial Government, which I trust will be given by the Government itself by saying that this grant is ear-marked for this special purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KESAVAMA NAYANA :—“I am in full sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar, we have the same difficulty in South Canara and Malabar, and so I beg to second the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR :—“Your Excellency, we are fully alive to the importance of communications between various places in the district; and it is because we realize the importance of communications that we have set apart a sum of eight lakhs for grants to district boards on account of roads. How much of this sum of eight lakhs should be devoted to the maintenance or the construction of district roads or taluk board roads, and how much of it should be set apart for the maintenance or construction of village roads is a matter which it is primarily for the local boards to decide. We can hardly undertake to say which of them is more important in connection with a particular district. It is hardly possible to lay down any general principle that the village roads are more important than the district roads or the district roads are more important than the village roads. Nor is it possible for us to say in which districts village communications are more important. They are competing objects for the bounty of the local boards and it is for the local boards concerned to decide this question. Now it is asked that this grant of eight lakhs should be ear-marked for the purpose of village communications—the extension or improvement of village communications—and the result of it would be that the district boards would not be able to fulfil their obligations in the matter of maintaining district roads. If, however, any particular district board considers that its district roads are in good condition and that more expenditure is required upon village communications than upon district roads, it is quite open to it to act according to its own opinion, and the Government will not be disposed to interfere with the decision of the district board. However, I may state that if we find that village communications have been neglected by any particular board, we are quite prepared to draw the attention of the district board concerned to the matter and ask the board to examine the feasibility of improving village communications in that district. The Honourable Member has referred to the fact that eight years ago the amount spent on village communications in the Tanjore district amounted only to Rs. 2,400 and odd and that only recently, in the year 1931-32 I suppose, it amounted up to Rs. 82,000. I believe it is not a little due to the persistent advocacy of my Honourable friend and the result must be certainly gratifying to him—that in the course of the eight years it has been possible to increase the expenditure on village communications by something like twenty times or twenty-five times what it was eight years ago. It only requires the continued employment of the same means of persuasion upon the district boards to induce them to lay out more money upon the improvement of village communications than they have hitherto laid out. I am quite aware of the state of things to which the Honourable Member has drawn attention and I know that there are numerous villages which are not provided with anything worth the name of communications; and I know also that these difficulties are specially experienced in the deltaic districts like Tanjore, Kistna, Gollurari; and especially in Tanjore, where there are no navigable canals as in Kistna and Godavari, the difficulties are greater. But at the same time it will not do for us to lay down that district boards shall spend a definite proportion of the grant that may be allowed to them for the improvement of communications on village roads. I may point out also that the difficulty that has been experienced is partly due, at any rate in

Village communications.

(Mr. Sivasami Aiyar : the President.)

Tanjore, to the fact that we have got a very large mileage of village roads already. The Honourable Member will allow me to draw his attention to the figures relating to the extent of the mileage of village roads, district roads and taluk roads in Tanjore as compared with those of other districts. The extent of mileage of village roads in the Tanjore district is 840; in Coimbatore 813; in South Canara 698. These are the only two districts which come up to the same figure and all the other districts are far behind Tanjore, South Canara and Coimbatore. As to the extent of the mileage of taluk roads, it is 386 and the extent of the mileage of district roads is 186. Taking the extent of the mileage of village, taluk and district roads in other districts, it will be found that the Tanjore district is much more abundantly provided with communications than any other district. The extent of outlay on village communications in 1911-12 was Rs. 61,057, on taluk roads Rs. 71,374, and on district roads Rs. 2,10,419. We do not know whether it can be said that the District Board of Tanjore has not been directing any fair attention to village communications. However, I may state that under the head of cost of new roads constructed during the year Tanjore is very much behind some other taluk districts. Tanjore spent only Rs. 4,437 in the year on new village roads, whereas Godavari, Guntur and Kistna have spent very much more. One reason why the outlay upon village communications in Tanjore is not as much as the Honourable Member desires, is, I believe, that it is due to the large extent of the mileage of roads which they have already got and which they are obliged to maintain, and if the question were whether the board should devote the whole money to the maintenance of roads or should spend it upon new roads and thus add to the burden of maintenance, it is a question which, I should imagine, would be best decided by the local authority concerned instead of by the Government. I may state, however, that the efforts of my Honourable friend have not been without fruit, because I find that in the latest administration report of the District Board of Tanjore they state, 'the question of the further development of village communications has been engaging the attention of the board and the matter will be fully gone into and the necessary steps will be taken as soon as the estimates called for from various tanks are received and tabulated.' It only remains for the Honourable Member to pursue the matter further in the district board, and I am pretty certain that, with his earnest advocacy and continued pressure, the district board will probably be able soon to go further to meet his wishes. It has been stated by the Honourable Member that the resources of the district boards are limited. Of course, we are aware of it and it is because we know that the district board resources are limited we grant sub-ventions to district boards for the improvement of their communications. If, however, the Honourable Member thinks that the resources of the Tanjore District Board require to be still further supplemented over and above the amount which is received at the annual distribution of the grant from the Government of India or from the Government, there are other means of augmenting its resources. The Honourable Member is aware that the land-tax is levied in the Tanjore district at one anna in the rupee and about three pice is credited to the railway cess. According to the ordinary rates the amount of the railway cess is three pice in the rupee, that is, exclusive of the land-cess. Therefore, if the Honourable Member wishes that the resources of the Tanjore District Board should be augmented besides what it receives from the Local Government, there is this course open to it. Probably it cannot be a very agreeable course to them and to the gentlemen whom the Honourable Member represents; but it is one which may well be thought of as a possible fund out of which the means of extending village communication may be found. As I have said, whenever we find that any particular district board has neglected its obligation in the matter of furnishing facilities in the way of village communications, we shall be prepared to draw the attention of the district board concerned to that state of things. I do not think we can accept this resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press this motion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao Pambai rose to address the Council:

Village communications.

(The President: Mr. Chidambaramtha Nadaiyar.)

His Excellency the President:—"If this debate is to be continued, I should like to know whether the Council would like to adjourn it to-morrow or to continue the discussion now. I am in the hands of the Council and I will carry out what they desire."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIAR:—"If your Excellency will be pleased to adjourn the debate till to-morrow, it will be convenient."

His Excellency the President:—"It will probably be more convenient if the debate be adjourned till to-morrow and the Honourable gentleman will retain his right of reply to-morrow, if he wishes to do so. There is another matter which possibly the Council will allow me to mention. It is this: some photographers have asked for permission to take a group photo of the Council. All the arrangements have been made just outside and it would be obliging to them if Honourable Members would be good enough to assemble on the verandah and allow a group photo to be taken."

The Council was adjourned to 11 A.M. on Friday the 4th April 1918.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict. C. 67, 65 & 56 Vict. C. 14 and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th day of April 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PORTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar, C.I.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.I.E.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WILSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BROWNE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED DOUGLAS, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SOMMER.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COOPER (*Advisory-Graves*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWANIKANANTH PILLAI Aiyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAPPA Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANASWAMY SAKMA Gero.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYASU PANTULU Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. KARAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJASWAMY Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMANUJASWAMY NAYUDU Gero, *Zeeminder of*
Doddanarayanaikottam.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJA.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMAYYA MURUGAIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNDRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. KANDASAMUDRAM SAKH, Shih-u-Malk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAJIB MAMUNNATHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SATHYAN.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. BAILEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIAR Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SETHIVARA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUTHUSWAMY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINGA DETTU Gero, *Zeeminder of*
Dharakota.

* Did not arrive until after the proceedings had commenced.

Village communications.

(See Bahadur Rameswamyachariyar.)

VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS—cont.

The discussion of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar on village communications was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur V. K. Ramanathan :—Your Excellency, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar yesterday. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, though a native of the Tanjore district, cannot be depended upon as a safe guide in putting before the Council the difficulties of the ryot. He lives in a palatial building in Madras and has a fine motor-car to go about. He has an equally good house in Insijore on the main road; and whenever he goes to his village he has a fine road from the Badalar station. Among the numerous public functions at which he has been called upon to preside I am afraid there has not been one in a village to which he had to go during the cultivation season. Himself and the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar have had experience of these village communications. When we have to go from one village to another, we have no roads and we have no navigable canals as in Chidambaram and Karaikal. We have to cross rivers and channels and to walk on slippery field ridges. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar said that one had to swim to reach a village. I had that experience myself. I had to go myself to my village on urgent business when the channels were full. But I could not swim and I got two of my tenants to help me and they took me like a child across the channel. It may be asked—why have you been silent all this time, why did you not ask for village roads? We have been clamouring for it and the clamour is now more insistent than before; and it is for this reason. Formerly they used to sell paddy to pay the tax, as they could get no money anywhere except at a very high rate of interest, and the *landre* were over by the end of April, that is, before the cultivation season begins. Now numerous co-operative credit societies have sprung up in the district; and the mutual benefit societies that are found in several towns and the Union Bank at Kumbakonam lend money on easy terms to landholders. They obtain the money in this way and pay the *land*. They wait for the selling of paddy until good prices can be obtained; and these prices are obtained only in July and August, by which time the rivers are all full and there are the difficulties of communication that have been described. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar has not complained that the metalled trunk roads take all the money and that nothing is left for the village roads. There is no competition between metalled trunk roads and village roads. District boards have not funds for all of them, and he therefore applied to this Council for funds to be given to district boards so that they might advance a portion of the grant for village roads. I believe I heard the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart say that the sum of six lakhs has been surrendered by the Harbour Trust Board, and if this sum of six lakhs can be added to eight lakhs already given to district boards, we shall have 14 lakhs, and Tanjore will have its share and we shall have not only trunk roads and well-metalled roads, but we shall make a beginning in the matter of village roads also. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar told us that we could increase our cess. But I do not know whether he understands the position in which the ryots are now placed. He joined the Government only recently and he does not know the correspondence about the Tanjore settlement; and I am afraid that most of the members on the Government side had nothing to do with the Tanjore settlement which took place about 19 years ago. Tanjore was always looked upon as a very rich district, the tapping of which might bring a large amount of money. The settlement officer, Mr. Clerk, was sent to Tanjore and the first fruit of the impression was that he proposed two new classes, alluvial clays. In the previous settlements the soils were classified as black or red. The settlement officer pointed out that the soils in the Tanjore district were neither black nor red and that they consisted of alluvium brought down by the fertilizing waters of the Cauvery and spread over the country. The Government accepted his view and two new classes have been added and each of these classes has been sub-divided into five sorts. The members of this Council may be under the impression that these classes and sorts can be distinguished one from the other easily. I think as regards the class *soil*, one can see by inspection whether a soil is red or black or alluvium. You may also see whether, by the test described in the Settlement Manual, a soil is clayey or sandy or a mixture of both.

Village communications.

(*Sir Harold Stuart, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiyar, the President.*)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"I submit to your Excellency that the Honourable Member's remarks about the classification of wells is hardly relevant to a discussion on village roads."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR V. K. RAMASWAMIYAR:—"I want to point out that the assessment paid by the Tanjore ryot is heavy. I have done and I have not much to say."

His Excellency the PRESIDENCY:—"I hope the Honourable Member will keep to the subject of the resolution."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR V. K. RAMASWAMIYAR:—"I can say that you cannot distinguish one sort from another by a mere test. It is a personal question. The result was that when the lands were classified at the settlement and the report was written, it was found that there was a very large increase of assessment. Both the Government and the Board were staggered at the increase brought about. The ryots complained and sent a memorial and sent a deputation. The Board found that the land had been over-classified and therefore they directed that the classification should be reduced. By the reduction in the classification the assessment was reduced by 1½ lakhs. The Tanjore district is paying as much as it can pay. It pays land-tax in addition. But if you add three pice more, it will be the last straw on the camel's back. As the representative of the Tanjore district I am bound to place before the Council that there is a strong feeling on the subject of village roads; and if the Government do not accept the recommendation made in the resolution and treat it in a sympathetic manner, the question is bound to come up before the Council again and again. Already ryots are complaining that the land-tax known as road-tax is not being spent on the villages. They will demand that the proceeds of the cess should be first spent on communications and what remains should be spent upon dispensaries and hospitals; and if anything remains thereafter, it should be spent on education. I only mention this fact because it is bound to come up. With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who has just sat down says that a cess of three pice per acre on the lands in Tanjore will be the last straw on the camel's back. Your Excellency, there are many districts which would like to be in the position of that camel. They would feel quite able to bear the three pice and more if they had the rich lands that are found in the Tanjore district. I have had some experience of the Ceded Districts and I know how badly they compare with that rich alluvial land which forms the greater part of the Tanjore district. The Honourable gentleman suggests that we should hand over to the Tanjore district the six lakhs which have been surrendered by the Port Trust. I think the Tanjore District Board is the last board which should claim any further assistance from Provincial funds. The land-tax in the Tanjore district is strictly speaking only nine pice in the rupee whereas in the other districts it is one anna. I am aware that the additional three pice is levied and that by including this the total is one anna. But this additional three pice is levied for the purpose of railway construction and whereas Tanjore pays only one anna altogether other districts pay one anna plus three pice for the additional railway-cess."

"There is another point. The Tanjore District Board has a very valuable railway property and, I believe, uses for general purposes 1-15 to 1-20 lakhs which is yielded by the railway property of the district. The Tanjore district is in a most unusually favourable position; and it is the very last district that I should recommend to your Excellency's Government for further aid or further subventions from the general revenues. On the general question, I can only repeat what my Honourable friend has already stated. The detailed distribution of the amount given to district boards, within certain general limits, is for the district boards to decide. We hear a great deal about local self-government; and yet the Honourable Member comes here and asks us to interfere in some detail with the decisions of district boards. (*Hoar, hoar.*) I think it is quite correct that the Government should

Village communications.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rameshadas Rao Pantulu; Mr. Sivaramai Aiyar.)

point out to district boards, where necessary, that the village roads are bad or are inadequate and that they should put pressure on the boards to make them improve these matters. But speaking generally I do not think it is any function of the Government to go into details or to go beyond laying down broad lines as to the general distribution of revenues. The Government cannot give detailed instructions as to the expenditure of the income of these boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I think the question is not whether the Government should interfere with the subsidies given to district boards. That is quite foreign to the terms of this resolution. Honourable members will see that this resolution recommends that the Government should make a better provision and allot more money for village communications. It is certainly not a request that the allotments that are being made should be earmarked. What any Honourable friend wishes to do is to induce the Government to set apart a greater amount of money for village communications. I do not know whether it is asked that the allotments this year should be distributed with special reference to village roads strictly in accordance with the resolution, nor does any Honourable friend make any request that we should interfere with the views of district boards in the matter of spending money set apart from Provincial funds for their use. I take it that the general object of this resolution is that more subventions should be given in aid of these district boards which are in need of village communications. That is a request which I consider to be very legitimate. Whether Tanjore should get more money or other districts should get less is hardly a matter which could be discussed under the terms of this resolution. These district boards which are levying the maximum amount of the cess deserve the sympathy of the Government. The districts that I have the honour to represent have taxed themselves to the maximum and they are situated exactly like Tanjore. The villages in these districts are like small islands during the cultivation season; that is, for five or six months in the year there is nothing but a whole sheet of water all round and there are no communications. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanyam talked of canals under the Kistna and Godavari systems. I am sure that if they pay a visit to these districts they will see that there are no canals for each of the villages and the state of things is causing great inconvenience. I consider that this matter requires very urgent attention. I thought the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaramai Aiyar yesterday was satisfactory. I heard him say wherever representations were made that the boards were not in a position to find money for these village communications, the Government would be prepared to consider any request for help in this respect. I focused that impression here what he said yesterday."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMAI AIYAR:—"What I said was that we would be prepared to ask the district boards to consider the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I believe that districts like Kistna, Godavari, Gumti and Tanjore, which contribute a large share of the Provincial revenues, should be given a preferential treatment with reference to roads. I do not think it is a matter which ought to trouble any member of Government, because we adopted in the Finance Committee the same procedure as regards district boards. We set apart five or six lakhs and we specially allotted them to the poorer district boards. Considering the responsibility cast on these district boards in districts where village communications have been considerably interrupted by numerous canals--no liability having been laid on the State either for a sufficient provision of bridges or of communications--it seems to me that it would not be certainly wrong if preferential treatment is given to such district boards, especially in wet districts, where communications are deficient. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaramai Aiyar referred to the villages in Tanjore and in other districts. The question arises only in the districts where there is heavy rainfall or an irrigation system which keeps the country under water. In districts like Bellary and Anantapur, where the rainfall is very light, I do not think that there is much difficulty with reference to village communications. Whatever it may be, with reference to district and taluk roads, I think that

Village communications; opening up of the Agency tracts.

(*Mr. Rameswandra Rao Panthia; Mr. Chidambaram Madhavan*.)

this resolution is sound in principle and does not violate the principle of local self-government such as has been referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. We should have as much liberty of action as possible, but the resolution merely contains a request for the allotment of funds for particular purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAVAN :—" I confess that I am not quite able to follow the line of argument contained in the replies given on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Aiyar and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. The question is not one of interference with the liberties of local boards at all. We find that local boards are practically in a position of dead-lock. We find that we are compelled to appeal to Government to come forward and help the boards in the one of the most important respects in local boards administration. This case, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswaramadharayar, was generally intended as the road case, and the establishment of roads in the deltaic tracts ought to be the first and the foremost item of expenditure from these sources of income. My remarks apply particularly to deltaic tracts. I do not make any special reference to Tanjore as practically misunderstood by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Aiyar. I never made any special mention of Tanjore. I meant the Presidency as a whole and in particular the deltaic tracts and the irrigated areas, because the sufferings there are the heaviest; and I want that these irrigated areas should get preferential treatment in the distribution of allotments that the Government might be pleased to make in aid of these village communications. I may say that there are about 35,000 revenue villages in this Presidency; and there are about 27,000 miles of roads—district roads, taluk roads and village roads, all put together. We may fairly take the area in square miles and say that each village is not likely to be less than one square mile. Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable that this Presidency, as a whole should have at least in round miles the length of road which is equal to the number of square miles in extent. This comes to about 45,000 miles. Now there are only 27,000 miles of roads. To say that this large amount of communication could possibly be made with the funds of district boards is altogether impossible; and to add to it we find that these district boards are hardly in a position to maintain the roads that already exist. Under these circumstances it becomes all the more imperative that the Provincial Government should devote their attention to this most important matter; a matter which is not less important from the point of view of public convenience than of education or of sanitation. The proper way to deal with the matter is not to belittle this matter or to suggest small means of meeting it as has been done, but to take the whole problem, to make a programme as to what ought to be done, and gradually see it done in an early period as possible. In the last evening's paper I found that Lord Kitchener in the Land of the Nile has instituted a regular department of roads for the whole country. I should at least expect your Excellency's Government to pay more attention to these agricultural communications in this country, at this hour of day, where we have been paying our cess over 30 years and more, and not allow us or expect us to wait for another 30 or 40 years to effect improvements to our villages, which are more islands than anything else for seven or eight months in the year, and to see that the communications to these villages are properly attended to in the near future."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

OPENING UP OF THE AGENCY TRACTS.

The following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. Narasimhaswami Aiyar was withdrawn with the permission of His Excellency :—

[No. 17.] This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that comprehensive schemes for the opening up of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari should be drawn up and carried into execution.

Application of Grant-in-Aid Code to secondary schools under local bodies; a committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the President.)

APPLICATION OF GRANT-IN-AID CODE TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri withdrew with the permission of His Excellency the President the following resolution:—

[No. 18.] That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary institutions managed by municipalities and local boards be submitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

His Excellency the President:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will now move resolution No. 15, resolution No. 18 having been withdrawn.

A COMMITTEE TO REVISE THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

[No. 18.] That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department be revised so as to strengthen the financial position and increase the efficiency of secondary and elementary schools under non-departmental management, and that for this purpose a committee be appointed consisting partly of officials and partly of non-officials representing the various managing agencies.

In doing so, he said:—“The resolution, standing in my name, deals with such a variety of subjects that it is impossible for me in the half-hour at my disposal to deal with them all; and I think I shall serve my cause best, if I confine my remarks to two points that seem to me to touch the root of policy.

“More than 12 months ago the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer persuaded this Council or rather its predecessor to recommend to the Government of Madras that the Grant-in-Aid Code, so far as it applies to secondary education, should be revised in certain respects. The Government of Madras has till now not been able to accept that resolution and not upon it. I have no doubt that he will renew the attack on the ground familiar to him.

“With respect to secondary education then I will only deal with one aspect that seems to me to be important; that is, as regards the policy of Government towards secondary education in general, and I will wind up by one recommendation with regard to the Grant-in-Aid Code. During the last 11 or 12 years we find that there has been very little extension as regards secondary education. In fact there has been a retrogression, not altogether attributable to the operation of the Grant-in-Aid Code, but still a noticeable and lamentable retrogression. We had in the beginning of 1901 as many as 403 secondary schools in the Presidency, and in the year 1905, when the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised, the number had risen to 455 steadily year after year. Since that time there has been a steady fall and to-day the number of secondary schools stands at 343. That, I consider, notwithstanding the increase in the number of pupils attending these schools, is a point worthy of the consideration of this Council—whether it is desirable to restrict further the facilities which people have to receive secondary education? In the first place we are increasing rapidly the facilities for elementary education; and it is desirable that the overflow of these schools should find also additional facilities for pursuing their studies to a further stage. But more than that, there is the very necessity laid upon the Government of providing these additional facilities on account of the spread of elementary education which they have so much at heart. We want quite an army of teachers of various grades of educational qualifications to man these numerous schools that are springing up so rapidly. How can we get them, if we do not provide additional facilities by establishing secondary schools in areas not yet served by such?” The Director of Public Instruction in his last quinquennial review has a paragraph on page 39 which makes a sharp division between the improvement of existing secondary schools and the extension of secondary education. He says that the improvement will be attended to by Government and supported by Governmental resources, whereas extension must more or less depend upon private resources. I consider that this is rather too sharp a division.

*A committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code.**(Mr. Simonsen Subj.)*

We cannot afford and, I think, the Government cannot afford either, to let secondary education take care of itself in that way. I consider, your Excellency, that it is a part of the duty of the Government to afford additional facilities for secondary education; and I would suggest, therefore, that in the Grant-in-Aid Code, a special provision be inserted to the effect that in the case of weak and struggling schools whose necessity has been proved from the educational point of view in the localities they intend to serve they should be treated on a special footing and receive special terms of aid.

* Passing to primary education, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne in his quinquennial report takes up a position which, on the whole, I am in a position to accept. In this regard, therefore, my recommendation will be rather one of pleading with Government and with this Council to support certain of the measures which the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne recommends in that quinquennial report. But there is also a ground of quarrel that I have with him as regards the policy. I shall confine my attention to that point. I will read what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne says, first of all, to make the ground clear. He speaks of the teacher-manager schools which form a particular feature of elementary education in our Province. In the Bombay province, elementary education is largely characterized by a system of board schools, that is, schools supported and maintained by local boards. In Madras, however, the system is rather different; we have a large body of schools managed by teachers themselves. They depend altogether, as the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne says, on grants and on fees derivable from pupils. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne makes a declaration of policy: 'They do, no doubt, at a relatively small cost to Government, offer the rudiments of instruction to many children who would otherwise be without them. I doubt whether they are doing much to increase the real literacy of the population, and it is probable that the additional expenditure can be more profitably devoted to opening board schools in villages where there is now no school and to taking teacher-manager schools under board management than in further encouraging such schools.'

* I take strong objection to the expression of opinion, as regards 'further encouraging such schools'. I have no sort of doubt that the 12 lakhs of money—it is 1½ lakhs—that are at present given as aid to teacher-manager schools is largely thrown away, because these teacher-manager schools are ephemeral. While the inspectors' visits are in the near future, they seem to be active; but in other seasons the teachers go away and attend to other occupations. But they do this largely because they find it necessary. These teacher-managers depend altogether upon the grants they get under our present system and upon the small fees they get from pupils. The teacher manager in a small village with a few pupils gets three rupees as salary grant per month, which given him Rs. 36 a year. Then he gets half a rupee as stipendium grant per head of pupil in attendance. That, as a rule, works out—I have it from several sub-assessors—at the rate of 30 pupils in a fairly large school about Rs. 15 per year. Besides that he gets on the whole Rs. 10 in fairly favourable localities in the shape of fees. That gives him in all Rs. 49 or 50 a year. Rupees 60 or 70 for a schoolmaster is not a remuneration on which we can expect him to work with a whole heart. We get inferior men to do the work. They do not give the whole of their time, they have to go out for their livelihood on some other occupation in the village and sometimes outside it. The amount of 12 lakhs that we pay to teacher-manager schools largely runs to waste and I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne is concerned that this money should be turned into good value.

* But then the only alternative to these teacher-manager schools is board schools according to him. Where a teacher-manager school is not efficient, he thinks that it is best to re-place it by a board school. I have no doubt that, where the boards are ready and the Government are willing, that should be the best policy in regard to places not yet served by teacher-manager schools. Where you have to open fresh schools and you do not find people coming forward to open them, it is better to open these board schools; and wherever teacher-managers surrender their schools or where a school ceases to serve the purpose it was intended for, there also it is better to re-place them by board schools. But I do not believe that

*A committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code.**(Mr. Sriharan Sastri)*

It is wise to embark upon a policy of re-organising 15,000 teacher-manager schools by board schools, it does not seem to me to be an economical position to take up. Is it really the only alternative open to us? Is it not better for us to see whether we cannot place these teacher-manager schools on a more secure basis by offering better treatment to these voluntary teachers and saying 'Rs. 60 a year is too bad for you, we will make your income Rs. 90 or 100 a year, but we want you to keep these schools right through the year and we want you to teach better and adopt improved methods.' That seems to be the best alternative; and I do not think that that method has yet been tried. I wish, therefore, to press this aspect of the matter on the Council and the Government. It is quite possible that in the great majority of cases the teacher-managers will be content with something like Rs. 100. I think that in a small village Rs. 100 goes a fairly long way. We shall offer them, I think, a sum of five rupees per month instead of three rupees and that will form the guaranteed part of their yearly emoluments. Rupees 60 thus secured will not be enough for their livelihood; and in order to induce them to draw into the school as many pupils of the neighbourhood as possible, let us offer them a capitation grant, as the present rules do, but give them instead of eight annas per pupil twelve annas, or even one rupee as a capitation grant. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hume may say that the amount of the capitation grant depends upon the funds that he has at his disposal. But this is a matter to which I will refer later. Suppose he is able to give one rupee as capitation grant, then the teacher would be in receipt of Rs. 90 per year and he should make up the remaining amount of Rs. 10 from school fees. To a board school teacher we are—I won't say lavish—much more liberal; the educational rules allow him a salary of ten rupees or eight rupees according as he is trained or not. In the case of every trained teacher, the pay, I believe, is now ten rupees; and besides that, he gets a capitation grant in schools where there is no fourth standard of one rupee per pupil in attendance, and not half a rupee as in private schools; and in the case of a pupil who is a girl or who belongs to a backward class he gets two rupees per head. Further, he gets such fees as he is able to levy. Thus a board school teacher is in an exceptionally favoured position, I mean comparatively speaking as against the teacher-manager.

Now, the whole system seems to be based on the supposition that in the case of the teacher-manager there are some private resources upon which he is able to rely. I think the department is quite aware that the teacher-manager has no other resources; and to compel him to find resources, where they cannot be found at all by anyone, is to ask him to do what is impossible. I think therefore it will be an economical and sound policy on the part of the Government to try and extend the elementary education system on the aided plan. Each school will then cost, as I said, Rs. 60 to Provincial revenues, instead of Rs. 240 which, I find, is the amount which each board school costs the Government. How long shall we take, if we are to re-place all the 15,000 private schools by board schools? I am not aware how much money the Government will be able to allot every year for the purpose of re-placing these teacher-manager schools by board schools. Supposing it is a lakh and we have to spend about Rs. 300 on each board school, it would take something like 45 or 50 years before we can replace all the teacher-manager schools by board schools, and a programme covering 45 or 50 years seems to be futile. Even supposing you are able to re-place these 15,000 schools by board schools, what about the 30,000 villages not yet provided with schools? Are you going to give them board schools of the costly type I have mentioned, whereas with nearly the same effect we can provide them all with teacher-manager schools on the aided system? Besides, is it necessary to assume that even in the future we shall be unable absolutely to find fairly good men to manage schools with some resources of their own? Is it impossible to expect these things in the future, though they have been unfortunately impossible in the past? One strongly recommended the adoption of the teacher-manager schools on the aided system as being preferable to the plan of extending elementary education by establishing board schools. But I think one may also recommend it upon grounds of justice and humanity.

"These teacher-managers, your fellows, out in the rural parts of the country are, I think, trying in their own way to break down the illiteracy of the masses around them. Shall we not take them as allies in this great work in which we ourselves are engaged and treat them as public servants? The other day I was delighted to hear the Hon'ble

*A committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code.**(Mr. Brinsford Baskin.)*

Sir Harold Stuart say that he was willing to find money for increasing the salaries of men in the lower ranks of the public service. That is a line that has been seldom taken by finance ministers. That is a line which I should, if it were in my power, ask the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to persevere in. I do not forget that he has to listen to demands for increase of expenditure on sub-judges and magists and I dare say on behalf of the Indian Civil Service too: to all which he would say 'yes' if he could. I do not know whether a susceptible heart of that sort is a very convenient virtue in finance ministers; but I think if he would take into consideration the exceptionally backward position of these teacher-managers, men who are striving to break down illiteracy, a work which we are so deeply interested in pursuing in villages, on a pitance of Rs. 60 per year—if he would only turn his kindly heart to the amelioration of the lot of these poor people, he would find that his money was very well bestowed indeed; and I would suggest that other items of expenditure might reasonably be postponed in favour of this consideration.

"Your Excellency, I have but few words to add. There are a number of points with regard to primary education which however I will not press. But there is one detail to which I must refer, as it indicates the difficulties to which the teacher-managers are put and from which we really ought to extricate him, if we are anxious to better his condition. We find that there is a practice in the department whereby the teacher-managers are paid the three rupees which they get as salary grant only at the end of the year. The problem of ways and means which the Government knows to be so intricate is insoluble in the case of these extremely poor teacher-managers. With no resources of their own and with no assistance from the village they serve they must find it extremely hard to wait for a year to get a salary of Rs. 36. I have heard a number of complaints made by these poor people and I think they would like their salaries to be paid each month. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Borne made a similar recommendation in 1905 in his letter to Government, asking for a revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code; and I would suggest that he should look into the question of the monthly salary of these teacher-managers, and he should not limit his sympathy to board schools, but should extend a little of it to these teacher-managers as well. No doubt administrative difficulties would be felt; but I do not think that any administrative difficulties, however great, should be allowed to stand in the way of these simple measures of consideration to these poor people. I may be asked—what are the financial results of this large liberalisation of the policy that you recommend? I should like to say one word about it. Taking 16,000 as roughly representing the number of schools under aided management, if you give them half a rupee extra as capitation grant, I think the amount works out to 2½ lakhs; the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Borne mentioned the figure of three lakhs in this Council some time ago as the additional sum that would be required if the half rupee capitation grant were raised to one rupee. If the Government desires to give as monthly salary to the teacher-managers two rupees in excess of what he now gets, then that would result in an additional cost of 3½ lakhs. It would come in all to 5½ lakhs. I suppose six lakhs we may put as the outside limit of the cost of the recommendations in regard to primary education. I know that this sum of six lakhs is a considerable sum in our educational finance; but seeing that this Government is prepared to set apart two lakhs every year for this purpose and seeing also that we have a considerable sum now at our disposal, I think this six lakhs is not an impossibly large sum for the Government to consider or other to find. We all know that when the Government finds that a certain expense is necessary, there is no lack of resource; where there is a will there is a way. I was astonished to find how the Government were able to find 4½ lakhs to meet the expenditure on an extravagant scheme of model schools which they had till the other day in contemplation. From the quinquennial report I see that they still have it in contemplation. I think this 4½ lakhs is a particularly large sum to spend upon a few schools. If for that purpose 4½ lakhs can be found by Government by pinching this necessary item or that necessary item of expenditure, I do not think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will refuse the amount that I ask for on behalf of poor teachers upon whom we are throwing away already 12 lakhs, especially when by this additional expenditure of six lakhs you can get good value for all the money that you spend—not only the 12 lakhs of rupees that you already spend, but the six lakhs which I suggest should be spent.

A committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(*Mr. Sriwansa Sastri; Mr. Kandasami Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.*)

"This is the substantial part of my resolution. The committee is merely the machinery that is usually adapted for the purpose of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code. I do not recommend it because I have committees. I know that this Government has a vested aversion to committees. Perhaps Honourable Members think that they have quite enough to do with us in the Council and they do not like more intimate confabulations elsewhere. But whatever it is, it is not a committee of this Council that I am asking for; I am asking Government to adopt the practice which they have all along adopted, whenever they revised the Grant-in-Aid Code. Let me remind them that the Education Commission of 1881 recommended this very procedure not only in regard to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code but in regard to all educational matters. They discussed at considerable length a proposal that there should be a standing advisory committee to help the Director with suggestions; and that proposal was vetoed by a narrow majority. But the Commission adopted unanimously the suggestion that nothing should be done to disturb the conditions under which the teacher-managers and other allies of education in non-Government fields worked—that nothing should be done to disturb them which had not been placed before them in a regular conference. I will read the passage in which that suggestion is made and with that I will leave the resolution in the hands of the Government:—

"It seems to us to be one of the essential conditions of due encouragement being afforded to private effort that the rules according to which aid is given be fairly satisfactory to those who already are, or who are likely to become, managers of aided institutions. We do not of course mean that their views are to be accepted without criticism, but their voice should be a potent one in settling the terms on which private parties are invited to help the State in educating the people. A system may look admirable on paper, but if it is unacceptable to those whom it directly affects, the amount of voluntary effort evoked by it must be small. It is those who have long been working under the systems as they are or who being engaged in educational work have still remained outside these systems that can best suggest remedies for the defects which we have not provided against by specific recommendations. They may also be able to point to further improvements in detail which will still further encourage aided effort and contribute to a wider extension of the means of education. We therefore recommend that with the object of rendering assistance to schools in the best form suited to the circumstances of each Province and thus calling forth the largest amount of local co-operation the Grant-in-Aid rules be revised by the Local Governments in concert with the managers of schools."

"It is only the customary practice of the Department to have a conference with people concerned with the work of education. I think the last time the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised was in 1906; then there was a departmental conference, upon the recommendations of which the revision was effected. I am only asking that if the Government is convinced of the necessity of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code, they should adopt the usual practice. I beg to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. V. SARASWATHI Aiyar:—"I wish to second this proposition and I need not add any words, considering that we have the budget debate before us."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, we all know the keen interest which the Hon'ble Mr. Sriwansa Sastriyar takes in the subject of education. We have listened with great appreciation to his speech for the advancement of the cause which he has so much at heart. I think, Sir, I may say on behalf of the Government that we also agree with him that secondary education has made somewhat poor progress in recent years. But we have already taken some steps to give very much more assistance to secondary education than it has received from Provincial funds in the past. For a considerable number of years the expenditure from Provincial funds showed very little, if any, increase; but in the last two years we have made a distinct advance. In the year 1911-12 the amount spent from Provincial funds upon secondary education was 2.65 lakhs. In the year which has closed we gave Rs. 90,000 more in the budget and for the year with which we are just beginning we have provided another 1.25 lakhs, so the total is 4.90 lakhs against the total two

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(Sir Harold Stuart.)

years ago of 3.65 lakhs. That, indeed, is not the whole expenditure for we have made further provision under the head of scholarships, and the total comes to at least five lakhs. There is one feature in connection with the increase of the Provincial aid to which I desire to invite the special attention of the Council. When we gave an additional sum of Rs. 90,000, it had a most encouraging effect in producing another Rs. 90,000 or thereabouts from private sources. What I wish to deprecate is any suggestion that secondary education should come to depend entirely upon public money. We quite recognize that it may be entitled to a larger share of the public money than it had during the last ten years or so. But, my Lord, the amount of money that is available is restricted. The demands upon the treasury are unlimited; and we must therefore do all that we can to call out private benevolence to aid the public treasury, and for that reason I deprecate the claim which has been advocated both in this Council and elsewhere that practically the whole net expenditure on secondary schools should be thrown upon the Provincial revenues. As far as I could make out, the Honorable Member put in a plea only for the weak and struggling schools; but I feel certain that the best way of securing special treatment for these schools is for public benevolence to come forward and to take them out of their weak and struggling condition. Then with the grants they receive from Government they will become efficient and will add to the educational equipment of the country.

Coming, my Lord, to the question of elementary education, I wish first of all to say that it is not the policy of the Government to kill aided elementary schools by stopped grant. I was surprised that the Honorable Member made no reference to the memorandum which was published a few days ago on the subject of the educational policy of the Government. It will be seen therefrom that it is in contemplation to increase the annual grant to teachers in different grades of the aided elementary schools, the proposal being in the lower elementary grade to increase the aid by Rs. 6 and in the higher by Rs. 12 and in the secondary grade by Rs. 24. I mention that because it shows that the Government have no intention of neglecting these schools. We quite realize that the progress of education requires their maintenance for many years to come and though we shall probably, as regards new schools, turn our attention primarily to the opening of board schools rather than encourage the opening of more aided schools, we cannot possibly afford to neglect the 16,000 aided schools that already exist. The Honorable Member has made an error in his calculation as to what it would cost to give the farther aid that he proposes to these schools. There are 16,000 schools and if you increase the grant from Rs. 35 a year to Rs. 60 a year on the basis of 16,000 schools, the cost would come to 3.54 lakhs. But, Sir, these 16,000 schools have 26,500 masters, and if you are going to increase the grant, the bill will be 6.24 lakhs a year. Similarly if you are going to increase the capitation grant from eight annas to one rupee, the bill will come to 3.64 lakhs, so that the additional expenditure will be nine lakhs. That, I am afraid, is not within our power immediately. But we do recognize that these schoolmasters are wretchedly paid. We recognize them as allies in this campaign against illiteracy. My Honorable friend may rest assured that the Government will not neglect opportunities to improve their condition and to give them something more nearly resembling a living wage than they receive at present.

There is one another matter in connection with these schools that the Honorable Member has had some stress upon. He said that it was a great hardship that these schoolmasters should receive their payment only once a year, and he suggests that it should be given to them once a month. I cannot undertake at present to promise that that would be possible; but we will consider and inquire whether it may not be possible at least to make the payments at shorter intervals than once a year.

Now, my Lord, the final subject-matter of the Honorable Member's schemes related to the appointment of a committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code; and he said that the Government seemed to have a rected attention to committees. I do not think that your Excellency's Government is obnoxious to that usage, for we have never shown any reluctance to appoint a committee when we thought it was required; and we also welcome committees constituted from the members of the Council. But

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my Lord, a committee surely means delay; and for that reason and for other obvious reasons it is not desirable to appoint a committee unless it is required to further the objects in view. In this case the chief recommendations, if not all the recommendations, made by the Honourable Member relate not to any radical change in our system of aid but to an increase of rates. It requires no committee to decide whether we should increase our rates from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 or our capitation grant from eight annas to one rupee. So far as I could gather from the Honourable Member's speech, there would be little or nothing for a committee of the kind he advocates to do. I am afraid, therefore, we cannot accept his resolution to appoint a committee. But I think he will have gathered from what I have said that we are in entire sympathy with his views regarding the treatment both of secondary schools and aided schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN ARAYAN:—The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has admitted that there has been but poor progress with regard to secondary education. The Council will recollect that about six years ago the number of schools was 455 and that in this year the number has gone down to 343; so there has been a falling off during these six years of 112 secondary schools. I think the admission made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is not enough to dispose of this matter. I wish he had expressed his regret that things should have gone on in this way and promised that he would take steps to see that these schools do not go further down. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has pointed out that 265 lakhs was given in the year 1911 for secondary education. In the year 1918 the amount came up to 4-80 lakhs. I ask the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to look into the percentage of expenditure incurred by this Government on secondary education. In the year 1905-06 the percentage of expenditure incurred by the Government on the support of secondary education was 16-72, and when I spoke last year I pointed out that it had come down to 12-90 per cent. from 16-73 per cent. which the Government had been spending till 1905. The amount spent last year was 12-90 per cent. If you make room for ordinary increase in the number of pupils attending schools consequent on the increase in population, you will find that the amount which the Government contribute does not go certainly beyond 13 per cent., whereas it was something like 17 per cent. some five years ago. What I say is borne out by what is stated in the quinquennial report of Mr. Orange who in page 91 of his report says that while every other Government has been spending more and more on secondary education, the Madras Government has not kept pace with the advance. Those are his words. In Madras and Bombay the expenditure has not been keeping pace with the increase in the number of pupils; but in other Provinces the average expenditure on scholars shows an increase. Whereas there has been no increase of expenditure by the Local Governments in other Provinces, there has been retrogression so far as Madras is concerned. Therefore, when the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that he has given more during the year 1915 than had been given in previous years, certainly it does not in the least show that the Government have incurred more average expenditure in regard to pupils than has been done before the year 1905 and more than what is being done in other Provinces in regard to this matter. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has also said that it is the view of this Government and of the other Governments, whenever a grant is made for secondary education, that the managers of schools should not depend solely upon the Government for the purpose of meeting a deficit in the expenditure upon their schools. My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart pointed out that private benevolence ought to come in largely to supplement the few resources of these schools. Supposing there are not persons who are able to contribute, is it the policy of the Government that where you do not find men with sufficient means to contribute to the education of the people the Government should not step in and aid these schools? It is with a view to help struggling schools that provision has been made in other codes in other Provinces, including Bombay, for the purpose of defraying the full cost of the school in cases where the school is not able to make its way through. I think my Honourable friend is perfectly justified in asking this Government to make a similar provision in our Code for struggling schools which are not able to meet their expenditure from their income and to which no private benevolence can go in consequence of the general poverty of the people of the

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Feasibility. The Government may stop in to their aid and see that these schools are well kept up. I made a remark last time when this question was discussed; and I again repeat it, and that is, whereas in other Provinces the provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is towards helping and lifting up the struggling schools, the tendency in Madras is to strangle the school which is not able to stand on its own legs. From the figures I have given and from the fact that the number of schools has gone down from 455 to 345 in six years I think that statement of mine is amply borne out. Therefore, I think that my Honorable friend is not a moment too soon in making that some provision might be made in the Grant-in-Aid Code by which we may be able to give some assistance where private benevolence cannot reach and where the fee income is not sufficient to meet the wants of the school. Because there is no private benevolence and there are no fees sufficient, that is no reason why a school should be wiped out. On the other hand every endeavor must be made to see that such a school is able to stand up by the aid of Government, because the object of the Government is not to penalize the managers, but should be to see, as far as possible, that education spreads. If private benevolence can come in, it is well and good. If not, I think it is the duty of the Government to see that no school which can be made to stand and which can be made to be a good school should be allowed to die out.

“The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is speaking on the latter part of the resolution about a committee says that if the object is simply to raise the capitation grant, or if the object is to enable the teachers/managers to clear out their income, we do not want a committee. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will remember that my Honorable friend started—I wish he had taken the task upon himself—by saying that there was another part of the resolution which he expected us to deal with, namely, the part of the resolution dealing with secondary schools; and he said that he would like me to deal with it, because unfortunately I happened to deal with it before. If that subject be again gone into, I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will admit that there is an absolute necessity for a committee being appointed to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code. I will not go over the ground which is familiar to this Council. Certainly it is familiar to the Members of this Government. I shall briefly say what were the recommendations; and these were recommendations which this Council was pleased to accept. There are certainly two matters in regard to which the assistance of a committee is required for the purpose of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code. One of these matters is whether the fee income in secondary schools should be calculated at the standard rate or should be calculated at 15 per cent. less than the standard rate, so that managers might be enabled to give scholarships to their poor students and admit certain scholars free in their schools. That is one specific recommendation made in this Council. That requires a revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code and for the purpose of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code in that respect undoubtedly a committee of persons conversant with the management of schools, elementary and aided, should be appointed to advise this Government.

“The other specific recommendation made related to the 15 per cent. which was asked that the managers should be allowed to set apart for the purpose of meeting extraordinary contingencies and for the purpose of extending the building and equipping the school with laboratory and other appliances, necessary to promote healthy education. That again is a recommendation accepted by the Council. In regard to that matter, it is necessary that there should be a committee to advise the Government. My Lord, if all matters relating to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code are to be gone into, it will take a long time; and therefore I simply refer to the specific recommendations made in my resolution which the Council then thought fit to accept. This unfortunate resolution of mine passed through various stages. It was passed when Lord Curzon was presiding over this Council, and when Sir Murray Hasnall became the Governor, I put a question in the Council and Sir Murray Hasnall promised that the revision of the Code was under consideration. Very soon after Sir Murray Hasnall left and your Excellency has become our Governor. I know your Excellency's deep interest in regard to this matter. I have been reading with gratitude what your Excellency said to the Teachers' Union Deputation which waited on your Excellency. Your Excellency promised that you would consider the

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question of the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code. If that is the attitude of your Excellency—and that had been the attitude of Sir Murray Hannick—I submit that under those circumstances it is absolutely necessary that a committee of persons to advise the Government on these matters should be called, so that the Government may be in a position to have not only expert official assistance, but also expert non-official assistance in regard to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

"I should like to have heard what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne had to say before I made my remarks. As unfortunately nobody saw, I had to stand up and I would only appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne to be sympathetic in regard to these matters, because I know he himself is anxious to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code in some particulars. If it is necessary to revise the Code, he will readily admit—it is not in any way incumbent upon him to accept the advice of non-officials—that the co-operation of persons who have given some little attention to educational matters may be of some use to him. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart referred to my Honorable friend not having alluded to the memorandum which has just been issued. Speaking for myself I may say that I have just now drafted a reply to the memorandum and placed it in the hands of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne, and my views are fully stated there. I shall place it also in the hands of every member of this Council. Your Excellency will find that the bill has not been only in regard to the secondary schools but also in regard to colleges. Although my Honorable friend and that it might not be altogether attributable to the rigours of the Grant-in-Aid Code I must, to a certain extent, differ from him and say that the fact that so many schools have been wiped off is due mostly to the rigours of the Grant-in-Aid Code. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Grant-in-Aid Code should be revised and also that the Code should be brought into conformity with the codes which you find in other Presidencies. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has in his memorandum taken credit that he has followed, as far as possible, the resolution issued in 1905. My Lord, rightly or wrongly most of us believe that the resolution of the Simla Conference is at the root of the difficulties we have experienced since the days of that conference. It is true that the principles enunciated by that conference are no longer adhered to especially after the gracious pronouncement of His Majesty the King-Emperor in December 1911. It is true that you should go back a good deal and revise the policy of that Government which called to its aid the conference at Simla in 1905. I would ask the Government to be more liberal and to go back to the Grant-in-Aid Code as it was in 1905 and take away from the Code all that has been added to it since 1905."

The Hon'ble Bad Bahadur H. NARAYANASWAMI SARDAR:—"My Lord, my only excuse for speaking now on this subject is that it affects a very large issue of vital importance to the future educational progress of this Presidency, and also because a question of policy is involved in the acceptance or rejection of this proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. SETHAGIRI AIYAR asks for a revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code and asks that a committee should be appointed for revising the Code. The question is, has the past policy, the educational policy, justified the non-official members in asking the Council for a revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code? What have been the effects of that policy towards higher education in this Presidency? Have we kept pace with the other Presidencies in the progress of education or have we fallen behind them? Apart from the intermittent grants doled out to secondary schools and colleges to make them more efficient, unless there is a radical change in the system by which the grants are to be given to secondary schools and colleges, is there likely to be any advance in the future in higher education in this Presidency? My Lord, the policy of the Educational Department is summed up in two sentences in page 29 of the report on Public Instruction for the year 1911-12. On page 29 the learned Director says "I remarked in 1907 that the spread of secondary education in this Province is perhaps not such a pressing matter as improvement in its quality." We are thankful to the Government that they have been able in the past five years to effect considerable improvement in the quality of education, both secondary and collegiate. While we acknowledge that, we still press the need for the expansion of secondary and collegiate education in this Presidency. On page 30 this passage

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occur: 'Nothing we have been able to do so far has appreciably converted the demand for secondary into one for higher elementary education. The more successful the leaving certificate scheme proves to be the more widespread will become the desire to obtain a certificate and the greater the pressure on high school accommodation. We must therefore, I think, contemplate a continued increase in the quantity of secondary education and seek means to prevent this impeding the improvement of its quality.'

"So, there is a struggle on the part of the department, if possible, to check the spread of secondary education, because in the eye of the responsible officials such spread is not absolutely necessary. There seems to be a struggle on the part of the people to improve their secondary education. Thus the department feels compelled to face the problem how to combine this desire for more efficiency in the quality with the spread of education which the people demand. That is the key-note to the dissatisfaction, which has been felt all over the Presidency, that the policy of the Government has checked the further advance of secondary education. Let us see what the results have been. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar has given a list of secondary schools throughout the Presidency, leading up to all standards of secondary education. Speaking of high schools alone, in the last report of the Government of India, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, we find that while the number of schools throughout India has increased considerably, in the Madras Presidency the number has decreased from 171 to 168; and generally while the progress of secondary education has been for the whole of India 36 per cent., for Bombay 30 per cent., for Bengal 28 per cent., for East Bengal 63 per cent., for the United Provinces 40 per cent., and for the Punjab 57 per cent., the rate of progress in the Presidency was only 24 per cent. The number of schools has decreased according to that. The school population has also fallen off as compared with the other Provinces. Secondary education is directly connected with higher education in colleges; and let us see what our position there is on account of the policy which has been followed with regard to higher education. We find that while Madras occupied the most enviable position of being the first in the percentage of college students to the total population in 1907, it no longer occupies that proud and pre-eminent position. We find that there were 121 college students per million in 1907 in Madras and 108 in Bombay; and our percentage has decreased to 118 and that of Bombay has risen from 108 to 134. In Bengal the rise was from 95 to 170, or 140 including East Bengal and Bengal; in the United Provinces it increased from 47 to 97 and in the Punjab from 74 to 151; in the Central Provinces and Bihar the rise is from 22 to 83. We need not compare ourselves with the more backward Provinces; but having regard to the growth of population we find that we have fallen behind Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab. My Lord, that is when we take the figures for 1911-12. If we compare the figures for the year 1906-07 with the figures for 1910-11, there has been a gradual decrease in the college students of 20 per cent. Whereas there were 4,648 college students in 1906-07, we had only 3,769 in 1910-11. Amongst the colleges in all India the progress has been very rapid. It has increased from 18,003 to 21,800; or there has been an increase of 26 per cent. in the number of college students, whereas our rate of progress in the year 1911-12 since 1905-06 was five per cent., and if you take the previous year, there was a decrease of 20 per cent. Are we to consider that the number of college students in this Presidency is relatively very large to the population as compared with the other Provinces? The study of the other Provinces shows that it is not so. I will not weary the Honourable Members with any quotations of these figures; nor can we say that the amount of money that we are spending upon education, bearing the large grant we have been able to get on account of the Imperial grants, is very high when compared with the other Provinces adjoining ourselves. It was 22 lakhs and we have raised it to 48 lakhs in 1911-12 and we are spending that among 41 millions of pupils, whereas Bombay with a population of 27 millions is spending 53 lakhs upon the education of its boys and girls. So we cannot be said to have been spending more largely than the adjoining Province of Bombay. We cannot claim credit for any relative growth of increase in secondary schools, high schools or

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colleges. There has been an appreciable fall in the number of students, at any rate, compared with the other Provinces, and therefore it behoves the Government to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code which is based upon that policy which has accounted for these disastrous results. It is not necessary now to criticise in detail the Grant-in-Aid Code or to say in what respects the Code needs revision, if we are to look for improving the state of things in this Presidency. The figures tell the tale and there is no need for it. The speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was very assuring. The Government seem to recognize that it is necessary to grant more aid to secondary schools in order to improve their position, status and number. While recognizing that, we have not been told that there is any likelihood of a change of the policy or that the Government feel that there is any necessity for revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, which is the basic principle upon which the future education of this Presidency has to advance. The only thing left for us is that it is absolutely necessary that we should press upon the attention of the Council and the Government the necessity for this resolution.

"My Lord, there is one other point in respect of which the Grant-in-Aid Code requires revision. It may be that the Government, when they look at the figures for the whole Presidency, may find that the Presidency as a whole made fair progress in secondary education. But the effect of the policy relating to the whole Presidency has been detrimental to the interests of the more backward districts. I am speaking specially of Nellore and the Ceded Districts. Where there were two colleges in these districts before this policy was inaugurated, we do not find any college in any one of the five districts, and the number of high schools has also decreased. Therefore, the effect of that policy, applying it to the whole Provinces and all the districts alike, whatever may be the standard of education, has, I think, proved detrimental to the interests of several districts which are not so forward as some of the other districts are. I therefore think that in respect of that point the Grant-in-Aid Code must draw a distinction between district and district and between group of districts and group of districts.

"There are various other points in which the Grant-in-Aid Code requires revision and which have been pressed upon the Government for years, I may say from the inception of the Code itself. I therefore hope that the Government will see their way to accept the resolution asking for the revision of the code by appointing a committee. Speaking with regard to elementary education, it is no doubt true that there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils. But I may be permitted to submit that having regard to the increase of expenditure that we have incurred in recent years, 20 lakhs for the growth of primary education, the number of schools has not increased in proportion. There have been 2,304 additional schools in the whole Presidency and an increased expenditure of 20 lakhs has been provided. I therefore think there is also necessity to draft the rules in such a way as to permit the growth of the number of schools as well as to provide for the efficiency of the schools. In every respect the Grant-in-Aid Code requires revision."

"The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The most important question which this resolution raises is whether it is or is not necessary to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Educational Department. The resolution specifically asks that in order to strengthen the financial position and increase the efficiency of secondary and elementary schools under non-departmental management, the Code must be revised; and if the decision is given to revise the Code, then the question whether it is necessary to appoint a committee or not may be considered. With regard to this resolution, my Lord, in view of the admission made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and in the face of the facts appearing in the published reports there can be no doubt about the fact that secondary education in this Province has considerably deteriorated. It is clear, as has been referred to by the previous speaker already, that in the space of six or seven years there has been a decrease of 122 secondary schools in the Province. The question, therefore for our consideration is, what are the causes that led to the decrease in the number of schools? If no other explanation is forthcoming, it must be due to the working of the rules of the department and it must be due to the recent Grant-in-Aid Code rules. I submit that a strong case is made out for the revision of these rules. It is clear that in the Report on Public Instruction

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for the quinquennium 1906-07 to 1911-12, no other reason is advanced for the decline in the number of schools. After dealing with various causes in the preceding paragraph, it is stated in paragraph 60 of the report: 'The number of secondary schools fell considerably during the quinquennium chiefly owing to the causes already explained. The number of complete secondary schools remained nearly constant till the final year of the quinquennium when owing to their inability to comply with the demands of the new rules the managing body of the Church of Scotland Mission school, Madras, decided to close it and the managers of two other complete schools had to close their higher forms.' It will be clear from the return of the schools furnished along with this report, that, even as matters stand at present, it is only schools under private management that are doing a large amount of work in connection with secondary education. There are 384 aided schools and 21 unaided schools under private management as against 10 schools managed by the Government and 84 schools managed by district boards or municipal bodies. Notwithstanding the difficulties which the managers of the various schools have in recent years been subjected to on account of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is really creditable that they have been able to maintain even these 384 schools. When it is clear that, notwithstanding all their efforts to improve the condition of the schools and to keep up the necessary additional expenditure incurred on account of the revision of the rules, they have not been able to do so, I submit that there is necessity for the rules being revised so as to enable them to make further progress in advancing the cause of secondary education.

"When we come to the question of the elementary education, as dealt with the Honourable member's proposition dealt with only one aspect of the proposition. It is clear that, so long as the number of aided elementary schools is 15,945 and unaided schools 462, making a total of 16,407 and add, there would not be a possibility for several years to come of their being converted into board schools. The number of board schools at present is only 4,502, which includes schools managed by district boards and municipalities; and if these are to be called upon to take up the management of other schools, it will be next to impossible. From the standpoint of elementary education, it is necessary that additional facilities should be afforded to enable private managers more freely to take up the management of schools and improve their condition as far as possible. It was pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in dealing with this question that the Honourable member only wanted that the position of teacher-managers should be placed on a more satisfactory footing, that there were several financial difficulties in the way of giving effect to that recommendation and that it was not necessary to appoint a committee. Though for want of time my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivas Sastriyar dealt with that question alone, the resolution is clear that the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is suggested for several other reasons as well.

"It is not necessary at present to go into the various changes that can be suggested in the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to enable managers of secondary schools or elementary schools to improve the condition of their schools. It will be sufficient for the present to point out that, seeing the present condition of secondary education and seeing also that it is largely due to the working of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is necessary to revise it as early as possible. If your Excellency's Government comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to revise the Code, the appointment of a committee for that purpose in the manner suggested will be of considerable help in effecting those changes."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA IYER PARTHUR.—"Your Excellency, I should like to draw your attention to two matters which have not been mentioned by the previous speakers, that is, the question of female education and the question of the education of the backward communities. The last time the Code was revised the several commissions which existed in regard to female education were withdrawn, and the result is that we have made no progress whatever, comparatively speaking, in this matter. I invite the attention of Honourable Members to paragraph 108 of the quinquennial report published a few days ago and I take the opportunity of reading that paragraph. 'The revised Grant-in-Aid Code and Educational Rules prescribed in 1907 place girls' schools very much more on an equality with boys' than the old

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Grant-in-Aid Code did, and it was consequently the opinion of many educationists that female education would receive a decided set-back under the new rules. The diminution in its rate of extension appears at first sight to support this view, and also the fact that the number of aided schools maintained by missionary societies, which rose in the quinquennium 1902-07, fell steadily during that under review, while the number of aided schools in general, while it continued to rise till the middle of the quinquennium, fell off again towards the end. In considering these facts, however, it must be remembered that the diminution in the number of mission schools has been accompanied by a steady increase in the number of schools under public management and that these schools meet a more general public need than mission schools because parents fear the influence of the mission school atmosphere more for their girls than for their boys so that girls, particularly caste girls, are not sent to mission schools with the same freedom that boys are and consequently some diversion of funds from aid to girls' schools to the maintenance of schools by the Government and by local boards is justifiable on public grounds. It is to be added that the provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code that empowers the Director to increase the grant in special cases where it is obvious that sufficient funds from other sources are not forthcoming has been used in many cases to ensure the continued existence and efficiency of aided girls' schools. I discussed in 1907 the probable effects of the withdrawal of concessions from girls' schools in connection with the extent to which there was a growth of indigenous effort to secure the education of girls, and pointed out that for removal of inducements to an unasked-for supply of female education might do something towards creating a real demand. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne goes on to say that there has been some stimulus provided during the quinquennium. There is no doubt whatever that this preferential treatment in the case of girls' schools is one that is greatly desired. The present educational rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code do not provide for such treatment. It is a matter for consideration whether the committee that has been asked for is not the one whose advice in such matters may be useful to Government. It seems to me, Sir, that if educational experts should advise on matters like this, there will be a guarantee that the wants of education from all its aspects are brought to the notice of the Government and the Government may then see how far they could give preferential treatment to those branches of education that deserve it.

"Then in regard to Panchama education, I again invite the attention of the Council to what the quinquennial report says at page 57 'Both the number and strength of institutions wholly instituted for Panchamas have continued to rise during the quinquennium. As I anticipated the number of schools closed on secondary has fallen, some having become higher elementary schools under the new system. By far the greatest ratio of increase is for the aided schools, i.e., those maintained by missionaries.'

"The local and municipal boards have now 429 schools against 403 in 1907. These figures do not suggest any great increase of interest in Panchama education on the part of these representative bodies. The number of unaided schools has somewhat diminished, showing that the elastic provisions of the present Grant-in-Aid Code are not less favourable to these special schools than was the old Code. Here is again another matter where the advice of a committee would be of great value. I admit that during the quinquennium the education of Panchamas has received an impetus; but I think further efforts of financial aid to this branch of education are also needed. To what extent that may go is a matter for the committee to decide. My Honourable friend has also pointed that in educational matters a committee for suggesting various amendments in the Code is not a new departure. It has been the practice with this department to call in persons who are well acquainted with the needs of education throughout the Presidency to see how far educational aid should be re-adjusted according to altered conditions as we progress. Under these circumstances I do not see any justification for refusing the appointment of a committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code."

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(*Mr. Rana Aiyangar*)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AYYANGAR:—Your Excellency,—The present condition of secondary education and collegiate education in the Presidency has been so well brought out by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that we can see that there is necessity to inquire into the causes. The resolution that was passed by a majority of this Council last year has not been given effect to by the Government. That will be one reason which will strongly necessitate the appointment of the committee that is asked for now. I should think that especially when the opinion of the non-official members and probably some others also is found not acceptable to Government, there is a case made out for a committee to inquire into the Grant-in-Aid Code especially in connection with secondary education and collegiate education. If that is not a reason for a committee, I do not know anything else which would be a better reason. There is a difference between the Government opinion and the opinion of the non-official members. Either must be wrong. I think an inquiry is needed and I think it would be proper to do so through a committee.

As regards the Government Order that was put into our hands a few days ago containing proposals for the allocation of the special Imperial grant of 25 lakhs, I would beg to make certain suggestions which would show that there is money much larger in amount than what is expected to be available for recurring expenditure. I refer to paragraph 3 on page 2 of the paper which tells us that in the year 1914-17 this Government expect to increase their grants for education by six lakhs according to the progressive scale that is suggested, so that all the 19 lakhs placed at our disposal by the Government of India is expected to be spent in the course of three years and a portion of it which is set apart in the current year is dealt with in paragraph 9. It will be seen that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne decides to spend all this money only on non-recurring expenditure. That is, in paragraph 9 a reservation is made of 1.20 lakhs for distribution for schemes that might mature months later. It is expected to spend about 12 lakhs on board and municipal schools, Engineering College, University and so on. My submission is that, seeing that in the years 1914-17 we will be having a grant from this Government of six lakhs, we may take it that if the six lakhs is taken in each of these years in the coming three years we will have a recurring grant of at least six lakhs to work all through. We have not only 6.8 lakhs referred to in paragraph 11 as recurring grant. We may take it that from now we have got another six lakhs of recurring grant and we can count upon the present allotment of non-recurring grant made by the Imperial Government. This does not necessitate our not hoping to get any further grant from the Imperial Government. But for my present purpose I do not want to take that into consideration. We may take it that this Government will be able, especially having started on large schemes of education, to try and keep up to its expectation and provide this progressive increase of recurring grant of two lakhs and make a recurring grant of six lakhs at the end of the third year. Therefore, that will give us a real recurring grant from now of 12.80 lakhs and according to the present arrangement given by the Imperial Government for primary education we get 3.50 lakhs; and we may now out of the remainder take, I submit, another six lakhs remaining to be distributed for other purposes. That will give us 9.30 lakhs for the purpose of primary education. My submission is that even there there must be much more than 87 lakh for girls' education. Taking off some portion for it, say one lakh, for girls' education, I find we have eight lakhs for primary education from now. If this eight lakhs is to be distributed, then will it be possible within three years to place the 16,000 odd schools referred to by the Hon'ble member of the resolution on a better basis? We can also have a further grant for opening new schools and I would put it, as calculated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, that we want about eight lakhs if all these institutions have to be placed on the basis, which the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar wishes to place them. But, however, if you are working it out in the course of three years, I should think that we will be able to devote about four to five lakhs each year to improve the condition of these schools. I think that the whole plan would require a committee. What extra grant you will be able to give, what extra capitation allowance you will be able to pay, what schools need them much more than

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others and what locality requires greater grant than others—these are questions which will be considered by the committee in disposing of the eight lakhs which will be available as recurring grant for elementary education. Therefore, the constitution of the committee becomes absolutely necessary, especially when the Government have taken the attitude they have taken with respect to the resolution which was passed by the majority of the Council on educational matters and on the question of the Grant-in-Aid Code. I think a very good case is made out for the appointment of a committee. As regards the objects of the resolution they have been more or less accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I think the proposition stands on a very good foundation.⁵⁰

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR BURNES :—“ Your Excellency, I am afraid that there are only two courses open to me if I am to speak at all. One is to speak at such length that the budget debate would never begin, the other to confine myself to one or two of the more important matters. The discussion that has gone on so far has ranged practically over the whole field of education and it is always a subject about which there is a great deal to be said. I will confine myself then, Sir, entirely to what has been said by the Honourable member of the resolution and by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. To Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar was delegated the duty of defending the committee, which is after all the essence of the resolution, so far as secondary education is concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar with regard to that pointed out that the present Code was the result of a committee, and I think he added a departmental committee. As a matter of fact, the present Code, like every other Code, was the result of a long discussion with a large committee, and I think that on the last occasion there were very few representatives of the department and the great majority of the members of the committee were non-officials. I cannot myself quite see why, having got a Code drawn up by a committee, all these gentlemen pin their faith to the action of some new committee, unless they want to upset everything that the last committee did.

“ The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar points out that a committee is necessary so far as secondary education is concerned, largely because we have yet to arrive at a decision as to certain matters that were recommended last year with regard to what shall be calculated as the fee-income—whether the standard rate of fees or something less than the standard rate—and whether we should set apart a portion of the fee income for extra expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that a committee was wanted to decide this. It is not a matter for a committee to decide. It is a matter for the Government to decide. When the Government decide such a matter and wish to draw up a Code in accordance with that decision, it is perfectly simple. The decision is the important thing, and I submit that a committee will not have the power to decide it. That particular matter has already been recommended to the Government, and they have definitely set it aside; and therefore there is no ground for a committee. It is reopening the old question, rather than bringing forward a new question, to suggest that we should have a committee to decide this matter.

“ The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar, who moved this resolution, dealt far more largely with elementary education than with other stages of education. His main reason for the appointment of a committee was to get the Code revised so far as it related to teacher-managers. That is of course in itself a large subject. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar thinks that by giving larger aid to the teacher-managers we shall enable them to continue their schools with the aid of their fee-income. He thinks that if we give them five rupees a month, it would, together with their fee-income, enable them to continue the school. One of our main objects at present is to reduce the fee-income. We try to prevent these gentlemen from subsisting on fees. We do not in any way want to make every school a board school. But it seems, at present, that the only way in which we can increase the number of schools and improve the teacher-manager schools is to make them into board schools. I have not the slightest doubt that, if there were any evidence that responsible committees were forthcoming to manage these schools, we should at once arrange to help them, just as we help missionaries and other philanthropic bodies. But there is no evidence of that at present. It is little use

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keeping the teacher-manager schools as they are, and the process of converting a school into a board school is pleasant and profitable to the manager. We take him on as a teacher in almost all cases, if he is any good. If he is no good, it is no use considering him. But if he is any good, we take him, and we generally do it at his own request; we do not go about the country asking their managers if they will make their schools into board schools. We do wish that every school could be put under responsible management; and if the teacher-manager wishes to have his school put under board management, he does so because he can receive a good salary and will be freed from the necessity of toasting and passing for fees. That is really a very important question—the fee question. So long as we leave teacher schools alone, they will extort fees by every possible means from the pupils. One of the things that we are trying to do is to offer education free to as many people as possible who are unable to pay for it. The teacher-manager is actuated by no such motive. He may take poor pupils in or he may not. But he tries to get and he is bound to try and get—he has no concern but the income—what fees he can.

"The Grant-in-Aid Code is blamed for very great deal. It has been alluded to as 'a basic principle.' I am not quite sure what that means. It has been held to be responsible for everything in regard to education. To my mind a code is a means of distributing funds—a set of rules for securing a fair distribution of the available money to those people who want aid and who we consider are entitled to it. That is the important part of the matter, and it is for the Government to decide who are entitled to these funds. The Code we have at present is not, I maintain, responsible for all the ills that have been laid to its account. Want of funds is the trouble. The Code will allow of administering any quantity of funds. As the funds increase, it will be possible to give more inviting terms under the Code. That can be done and will be done. That is what your Excellency practically suggested and what we thought of doing. That is what has been put into the statement, but it does not need any radical alteration in the Code. A radical alteration in the Code is only needed if your Excellency's Government is going to consent to an entire change of policy from that which we have hitherto pursued. But I consider that the Government have actually refused to do this. So much in regard to the necessity for revising the Code.

"As regards a committee for revising the Code, I may say that the Code is being constantly revised, and revised not only under the advice of departmental officers but also under the advice of those interested in education. We frequently receive deputations and memorials and meet managers; and in consultation with them and as the result of their suggestions constant alterations have been made in the Code since this particular code was formulated. There is no reason why this should not go on in the same way and there is every indication that the Government will continue that policy in the future. It is open to any manager to bring forward any suggestions he likes. What I understand is that this does not meet the views of the Honourable member, or perhaps I should rather say it might meet the Honourable member's views but it does not meet the views of many gentlemen who speak, because they want the whole Code put into the melting pot, and to invent something *de novo*, as though that something would be quite different from, and very much better than, that supplied by any previous committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Subayiri Aiyar has made it clear that they want to get the Code radically altered, so that it would not be a Grant-in-Aid Code, but an arrangement for meeting the entire net cost of any manager who likes to start a secondary school."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasan Aiyar:—"Not in every case."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"Not in every case. I perhaps admit that. But the onus will be thrown upon the department, the onus might be thrown largely upon the Director in future, to decide, in each case, whether he would like this responsibility or not. If he says 'No,' the pressure will never cease until he says 'Yes.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I must acknowledge the personal courtesy of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in referring to my interest in primary education. He has no doubt given me a soft answer; but I am afraid he has

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not quite succeeded in turning away my wrath. He associated a policy with which I am in perfect agreement. He said he would deprecate any tendency to throw the burden of secondary education upon public moneys. That was not the spirit of the Hon'ble Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar's resolution moved last year; and that is not the spirit of my resolution this year. We do not want public moneys to support the whole of secondary education at the present moment. Only eight per cent. of the whole cost of secondary education is borne by the department; and I do not think that any critic will contend that that is too great a burden for the general revenues to bear. As a matter of fact, a far greater burden is borne by public revenues for the cost of secondary education elsewhere. I do not forget either the important recommendations made by the Director of Public Instruction in his last proposals. I did know them; and that is why I said that under the head of elementary education my resolution would be largely a plan that the Director's recommendations should be approved by the Government and the Council. I am not, however, quite certain that the figures 6, 12, and 14 mentioned in the Director's recommendations have been correctly apprehended by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. It is an annual contribution in addition to the salary grant that the teacher of the elementary grade would get. He would get according to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne's recommendations eight annas extra per month and no more, and with the three rupees that he now gets, it will become Rs. 3-8-0; the higher elementary grade teacher would get three rupees and one rupee making Rs. 4, and a teacher of the secondary grade would get three rupees and two annas, making Rs. 5. It is the teacher of the secondary grade that would, under the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne's proposals, get Rs. 6, whereas the poor teacher for whom I am pleading does not get anything at all or perhaps eight annas extra per month. I do not ask that every teacher should get Rs. 3 extra outright. It may be that the department may draw, hereafter at least, what has not been possible till now, a distinction between a trained and an untrained teacher. Now, everybody, whether he is of the secondary grade or of the elementary, whether he is trained or untrained, gets Rs. 3, and I say it is simply with a vengeance. There ought to be some encouragement shown to men to improve their educational qualifications. I see a great improvement, therefore, in the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne's proposals and to that extent I am quite willing to recognize that his attitude has improved. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne says we had a committee to revise the Code and if we are not satisfied with the work of that committee, the remedy is not to ask for another committee but to rely upon the Government. I do not quite see how that is the inevitable logic of the matter. If we are not satisfied with one committee, I do not see why another committee working in the light of the criticisms that have been passed on the work of the previous committee in Council and in the light of the criticisms which the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne admits are pouring in upon him,—I do not see why another committee, differently constituted, working with greater information and better enlightenment, should not yield better results. If the labours of that committee do not meet our wishes, it is open to us to come again to this place and ask that we appoint our own committee but do the thing ourselves. At present I ask for no more than the usual departmental procedure which is prescribed and which has been adopted hitherto. I know the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne thinks that if there is anything like the raising of school-fees it is quite futile to consult people who have to pay the additional fees. That is what he said—that nobody would like to pay additional fees and there is no use in consulting people because they would say so. He says as we are going to give extra money to the people, why should we consult them? They would say 'yes.' If a man is not to be consulted simply because when the thing is against him he will say 'no' and when it is in his favour he will say 'yes,' then there is never any need for consulting at all. Whether you are going to do good or evil, I think it is a good rule to do things after consulting people. If you are going to do them good, you may do them good in a way they may not like, and they would not consider it to be good at all. It is therefore best to do everything after open consultation. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne says that he does things after consultation. Apparently it is not open consultation. We should

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be able to hold people responsible who give advice to Government. In the case of a responsible department like the Educational Department, dealing with intimate and vital matters concerning the population, it is necessary for us to know whose advice is acted upon and who are the people that advise the Director. We should like that to be constitutional advisers, and they should give him advice openly, for which we, the public, could hold them responsible. There is a question about fees, about which I must say that the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne left me the impression that he is in conflict with the Government of India. He says: 'the fees we want to maintain as far as we can. These private managers exact fees from students.' The Council will remember that some time ago there was a circular of the Government of India proposing that the levy of fees for elementary education should be abolished. Several of the Local Governments stood out against that proposal and in consequence the Government of India had to leave the scheme altogether. Now it is strange that we should have our Director of Public Instruction telling us that he does not like managers to levy fees. On the contrary, what does he allow to be done in his own board school? Those teachers in a specially favoured situation, yet he allows those teachers to levy the fees where there are standards lower than the fourth and the fee income is divided amongst the school-masters. I doubt whether the policy of the Government is that the fees should not be levied, while as a matter of fact fees are recognised as a part of the income of school-masters in board schools. I do not think there is anything like extortion in the matter of fees in these private schools. I have seen much of the Presidency and wherever I have gone the teachers told me that heretofore there would not be any fees. If a parent knows that the teacher gets a gratification of eight annas on every pupil whom he puts into the school, he will turn round and tell the teacher 'You are getting eight annas and I won't give you anything' and you cannot get fees twice over, once from the Government and once from me.' In this way very few teachers are really able to realise the fee-income upon which they calculate when they open their schools. The mischief is all the other way. I do not believe that there is anything like extortion going on. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne made a statement, with which I am in agreement, that it is not the code so much as the want of funds that is responsible. I think the Code was drawn up at a time when there were small funds in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, and it was quite right that the rates of aid should stand at the figures they had fixed. But now the Government have in hand large funds and it may be possible for the Council to persuade the Government to put larger funds at the disposal of the Director, so that what has to be done is to revise the code so that he may administer them more liberally. Suppose greater sums were placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne, unless he drives a coach and four through the Grant-in-Aid Code, how could he pay more money to private managers until the Code is revised? He could only pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per student. He can possibly induce the sub-assistant inspectors to pay 25 per cent. extra. This 25 per cent. is a rather curious provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code. This extra provision is allowed to sub-assistant inspectors to be distributed when they are satisfied that the teacher does exceptionally meritorious work in his school. Stated as the teacher-managers are, very few can be said to do meritorious work deserving 25 per cent. On the contrary, they occasionally lose some part of their income, because another provision says that, if they do bad work, you can deduct their income up to 25 per cent. and the deduction has become rather more prominent than the concession. Sub-assistant inspectors want to please their superiors, and it is the secret of success in all offices that one should spend as little as possible out of the sums placed at one's disposal by the Government. Now, in the Educational Department that desire is not less noticeable than elsewhere. Some time ago, the Director, having large sums at his disposal, said to the sub-assistant inspectors that in this particular year, instead of allowing 25 per cent. extra to the teachers, they might allow them 50 per cent. wherever they were doing very good work. What was the result of expecting these people to do what is the nature of things was beyond their capacity? About 600 schools out of the 15,000 earned a little extra money and the whole extra money amounted to Rs. 35,000, a paltry sum amongst a lot of school-masters scattered all over the

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country. But that does not show that if you add a little extra to the 25 per cent. all the teachers will benefit thereby. But they will benefit if the extra money that we can spare is put into the guaranteed salary or into the capitation grant.

"There is only one other point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Council. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne asks, why should a committee be appointed? I wish to ask whether this Government have gone back on the recommendations of the Hunter Commission of 1881 and whether they are really going to alter the code without taking the advice, duly and in a constitutional form, of a conference of managers and departmental officers. I think it is a very good practice; whether it has resulted in improvement or whether it has resulted in retrograde provisions, the department could always plead that they acted on the advice of responsible men. I think the Government will be taking a false step in declining to appoint a committee for revising the Grant-in-Aid Code. I know that certain provisions of it have been recently altered. I am thankful to the Government that that has been done. But I should have been still more grateful and I should have been delighted if even these changes had been postponed until they were recommended duly by a conference and accepted by the Government. Some time ago the building grant was raised from one-third to one-half. It was a very good thing and I know that a great many managers desired it. But why should it not have been done in the usual way? Again, strangers were allowed to incur some expenditure in the shape of surrendering the fee-income, due from Mukharadams and other backward classes coming into their school. There was also a sum of money set apart, about Rs. 100 for each village, where there was a strongly expressed desire, for putting up a building for an elementary school. These are excellent things to do. But I wish that the Government should take full credit for the beneficial measures they adopt by doing them in a proper and exceptional way."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"My Lord, there is so little between the Honourable member and the Government that I hope he will be able to avoid even the appearance of difference by withdrawing the resolution, so that we may not go to a division. The Honourable gentleman wants more money for elementary and secondary education. He wants a committee to see how it is to be spent. We are also anxious to give as much money as possible for elementary and secondary education. But I think, when I read to the Council the few figures that I have here, Honourable Members will think that the Government have made very rapid progress in providing funds for the expansion of education. Five years ago, the total expenditure of Provincial funds in this Presidency on education was 39½ lakhs. In the budget which I introduced the day before yesterday, the total provision is 102½ lakhs. That, I think, is remarkable progress in five years. Out of the 102½ lakhs, 35½ lakhs have been found by the Imperial Government; and the balance of 68 lakhs is the Provincial contribution; that is, the Provincial Government have increased their expenditure in five years from 39½ lakhs to 68 lakhs. They have also given evidence of good faith by practically undertaking to increase their expenditure on elementary education by a progressive amount of two lakhs per annum. We have also submitted to the Council to-day that the expenditure on secondary education has, in the past, been small. The Honourable Member said just now that it was only eight per cent. of the total expenditure. That is true, if he takes the figures which are given in the quinquennial report. But, my Lord, I have already explained to the Council that we have practically doubled the expenditure by the grants for this year. I think that there again we have given evidence of our desire to do more for secondary education in the future than we have done in the past."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"But how is that money to be given except under the Code?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Money can be given under the Code, as the saying word 'ordinarily' will allow any exceptional action that may be necessary to be taken. The Honourable Member's complaints are in no way surprising. He

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(*Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the President.*)

said 'yes, you will do good, but you are going to do good in an irregular way'. This reminds me—but I will spare the Council that story. The Honourable gentleman also said that the increase contemplated in the remuneration of half a rupee *per annum* in the salary of the schoolmaster of the elementary school was a wretched addition to his income. I quite agree; but it is only making a beginning and that is for this year only. Next year we will spend more on elementary schools. We may be able then to give him another half rupee or even more. The Government treasury is by no means so inexhaustible as such as Honourable Members seem to think it is. We are restricted in the amount of the funds we have at our disposal. But the figures I have given show that education has had a liberal share; and it is getting a progressively increasing share. So far as the first portion of the resolution is concerned, as regards the provision of funds, the Council will agree with the Government, that the Government are doing all that is legitimate for them to do.

"There remains the question of the committee to revise the Code. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has already shown that if the policy of the Government is decided and if the money is here, nothing is easier than to make the verbal changes to the Code which may be required. It is not a change of radical importance that is required, but it is only a revision of rates. If they want to make any further change, Honourable gentlemen should first convince the Government that these changes are necessary. It is only then that a committee would be required to carry out and introduce the changes into the Code. I hope my Honourable friend will avoid even the appearance of conflict by withdrawing the resolution so that it may be seen that both the Government and the non-official members of the Council are united in their desire to further the cause of education and Honourable Members will believe that the Government have done whatever is possible and can be done in that direction at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Do I understand that the first portion of the resolution would be accepted by the Government and the second part not?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—"I think we must take it as a whole."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Sir Harold Stuart's appeal to me to withdraw the resolution will be intelligible on the supposition that the Government, while agreeing to the first part of the resolution, are unable to give their consent to the second part. If that is so understood, I will withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—"Perhaps the Honourable gentleman will allow me to say one or two words and to address myself for a moment to a point to which he addressed himself. As he is aware, some six months ago, before I had any connection with the business which is now before us, an undertaking was given by Sir Murray Harnack that a revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code would be considered. So far as I am personally concerned, I heartily agree with the opinion that prompted that statement on behalf of Sir Murray Harnack, and it is the case, as the Honourable gentleman, I think, knows, that a revision of the Code—not necessarily in all particulars or necessarily in all the particulars which he desires—is under consideration. Therefore, to that general extent I think we meet the first portion of the resolution. The question then resolves itself into one of method as to whether it is desirable now to appoint a committee for the purpose of carrying out this Grant-in-Aid Code revision such as it is. The Honourable member has put forward the proposition that generally—I think he put it—on occasions when the Code was revised in the past a conference was summoned to consider such revisions. His subsequent observations somewhat weakened the general character of that statement, because he alluded to the various points in which the Grant-in-Aid Code has been revised without such conferences having been summoned. So far as I can gather from what has taken place during the debate, it has not been the invariable custom to summon a conference for every revision of the Code, and I think such a position must commend itself to the common sense of the Council. There are occasions one can well imagine when a thorough and drastic revision of the Code might be contemplated and it would be very

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proper and necessary to summon a conference. On the other hand, there might be very unimportant or very limited amendment of the Code, which would require no such general consideration, and between these two extremes there must be a variety of kinds of amendments of the Code which would vary in magnitude and importance. In principle let me say to the Honourable gentlemen that I fully agree with what he lays down, namely, that no changes in the Code affecting the position of—shall we say—aided schools and non-departmental schools should take place without consultation and consultation beforehand with those concerned. I think that is a sound principle, and it has undoubtedly been carried out in the past by frequent consultations and consultation through the officers of the department with those concerned. But so far as my own view goes, I hold the view strongly that it is of the highest importance to cultivate the co-operation of those concerned and affected by these grants. I should deem it highly desirable that there should be full consultation and co-operation as opportunity occurs and as time brings forward necessary changes in the distribution of money applied to education. That, I hope, may be taken as an assurance that there is no aversion in principle to the appointment of committees, and that committees will be welcome whenever they are likely to be useful. As an earnest of this may I draw attention to a statement which has entirely escaped observation during this debate in the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourke which has been laid on the Editors' Table in accordance with the promise made at the last meeting of the Council? This statement indicates the lines on which the 22 lakhs are to be spent. Paragraph 10 of the statement says that 'with regard to educational hygiene, and cognate matters it is proposed to take steps as soon as possible to conduct an inquiry with the aid of a small committee.' That brief statement has perhaps illustrated my point. I may be allowed to develop it. The proposal is to appoint a committee which would consist not wholly of officials to inquire into the condition of the health of pupils attending schools and colleges. It is intended that one branch of that inquiry shall be in the form of medical inspections of schools and that the other branch shall deal with the length of the term-table, the distribution of the work at school and at home and the facilities for physical exercises and recreation both in schools and colleges. That is a matter in which the department have come to the conclusion that they may usefully ask for the help and co-operation of non-officials as well as officials. I mention it just now, however, as an illustration of what I have said, that there is no desire whatever to restrict consultation and co-operation with those interested on the part of the Educational Department.

"This debate has ranged over a number of interesting subjects, and it has been of a reasonably interesting character. I think it has disclosed a large measure of agreement between the Department and its critics both in regard to elementary education and in regard to secondary education. There are one or two fallacies, however, which I should like to mention, and they are these. In the first place it is an entire delusion to believe that there is any desire whatever on the part of the Government to check the progress of education (hear, hear). In the second place it is not correct, I think, to say that in the past few years there is evidence of that alleged desire to check education. Statistics are always fallible and somewhat deceptive. There is just one line which I should like to read from the quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction which has been remarkable by absence of quotation, a passage which rather bears out what I say as applied to secondary education, viz., there has not been a check or—to use the right word—a diminution, in the number of scholars attending secondary schools during the last five years. 'During the quinquennium', the report says in the last line of paragraph 49, page 13, 'there was a net gain of pupils of about twenty per cent.' That I think, explains a considerable increase which Sir Harold Stuart mentioned just now in the funds expended on this branch of education. I hope, therefore, that whatever the result of this debate may be as affecting this resolution, it will be quite clear that the Government are entirely at one with and welcome the sympathy and co-operation of the Honourable Members of this Council in forwarding the interests of education. The truth is that there is an enormous field to be covered. There is not a single department of education—elementary, secondary, technical, industrial or collegiate on training teachers or whatever you like—there is not a single department of education

A committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code; a provident fund for teachers.

(*The President; Mr. Srikrishna Sastri; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.*)

which is not hungry for want of funds. In what is done in distributing such funds as are available, the Government will always welcome the sympathetic advice of the Honourable gentlemen of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I feel it my duty, after what has fallen from your Excellency, to ask leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

A PROVIDENT FUND FOR TEACHERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasan Aiyar next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

[No. 20.] That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it is highly desirable to institute for the benefit of teachers employed in secondary schools under private management a provident fund under the management of Government.

In doing so he said:—"After reading what your Lordship was good enough to say to the deputation of the Teachers' Union which waited on you, it is not necessary to justify the bringing forward of this resolution. I have read your Excellency's speech very carefully and I understood that your Excellency said that a recommendation had been sent up to the Government of India on the lines of Mr. Stone's scheme. Therefore, it does not become necessary now for me to say why I am justified in moving such a resolution as the one brought forward now. Your Excellency has stated that your Government is not less keen than the Government of India in regard to the institution of provident funds for teachers. Your Excellency is aware that the language used in the memorandum of the Government of India is 'It is not possible to have a healthy moral atmosphere in any school, primary or secondary, or at any college when the teacher is discontented and anxious about the future. The Governor-General in Council desires that due provision for teachers in their old age should be made with the least possible delay.' I had correspondence with the Government two years ago, and when I started this correspondence I was told by a member of this Government for whom I have the highest regard, that if you make provision for provident funds for teachers, people may ask for provident funds for clerks in mercantile firms. Since then the attitude of the Government has considerably changed, and they recognize that the teachers are a necessary part of a good Government and upon their character and attainments depends a good deal of the healthy administration of this country; that being the position now taken up by the Government, I say it is not necessary to justify the position that a provident fund is necessary. But at the same time I wish to draw attention to the fact that apparently this Government have sent up to the Government of India only Mr. Stone's recommendation. Of course there is no use in my asking for details. I do not think any details will be given, because when the matter is in correspondence between the Government of India and this Government details are not given. But at the same time before I proceed any further I wish to draw your Excellency's attention to some of the points in which the memorandum of Mr. Stone would require amplification, and if I bring forward this resolution in this Council, it is with a view to enable this Government to know the views of non-officials, so that the Government might be in a position ultimately to come to a decision on this matter, having the fullest information not only from the official side but also from the non-official side. I beg to thank your Excellency for allowing me to discuss this matter in this Council, because under ordinary circumstances when a matter is under correspondence with the Government of India we would not be allowed to discuss it."

His Excellency the President:—"Let me explain what I said to the deputation to which reference has been made by the Honourable Member as showing my interest in education. I am not quite sure—I have not seen the report—what the exact words are that he refers to. The position of the matter, as I understand it is

*A provident fund for teachers.**(The President; Mr. Subegiri Aiyar.)*

this—the one is now with this Government and is being considered from its financial aspect. After it has been considered by this Government, it will then go before the Government of India, and from the words which the Honourable gentleman has already quoted, as expressing the opinion of the Government of India, the Government of India no doubt desire that due provision to teachers in their old age should be made with the least possible delay, and that gives us an assurance at any rate that our proposals will be sympathetically considered when we send them forward to the Government of India. That is the position, and if I said anything otherwise yesterday I was in error."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBEGIRI AIYAR :—" I saw a report in the *Madras Times* which says that your Excellency said that Mr. Stone's memorandum was sent up to the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid that if I said that, it is not quite correct. I must refer to the report."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBEGIRI AIYAR :—" None the less, the assurance which your Excellency has given us makes it unnecessary to dwell upon the necessity for the institution of the provident funds. What I wish to bring to the notice of this Council and your Excellency's Government is that the memorandum of Mr. Stone relating to provident funds has been considered by a conference of teachers which I invited, and they have commended me to place before the Government some of their ideas in regard to this matter, so that the Government may be in a position to take into consideration along with other matters the opinions of those most competent to consider this question. Mr. Stone's memorandum, for which the teachers are grateful to him, says that the contributions to the funds from the teachers should be according to their grades and not according to their salary. That is one of the recommendations that Mr. Stone has made. I understood that the teachers are unanimous that, if there is any contribution in regard to the provident fund, it must be with reference to the actual salary, and not with respect to the grades in which they are employed. As a matter of fact, in provident funds managed by district boards in regard to district board schools and in provident funds managed by private institutions, what happens is that the contribution is levied upon the actual amount of salary that is paid to the teachers and not according to the grade in which he is employed. That makes it easier for the manager to calculate. Therefore, I wish to place before your Excellency's Government that it is the view of the teachers that they would prefer, if there is to be a provident fund, that the contribution should be levied upon the actual amount of salary that they receive and not according to the grade in which they are employed. That is one matter in which there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Stone's rule and the rules as suggested by me.

Mr. Stone is also of opinion that there should be no compulsion in regard to the payment of the contribution. So far as this matter goes, the teachers are unanimous that it should be made compulsory upon teachers that they should contribute to the Provident fund. I understand, so far as I have been able to gather, that every teacher is anxious that he should be compelled to contribute towards the Provident fund. If there is any one teacher who wants to seek employment and who is not willing to contribute, I do not think there will be any heart-burning if it is made a rule that the recognition of a teacher in a school would be dependant upon his being made to contribute his quota to the Provident fund. On this point the teachers agree that the contribution should be compulsory and not optional.

" There is another matter as to what should be the rate of contribution, as to whether it should be by managers in part and the Government in part, or whether it should be by the Government alone. Mr. Stone's memorandum says that the teachers should contribute one anna in the rupee and the Government should contribute one anna in the rupee. Speaking for myself, as one of the managers I am of opinion that managers should also contribute. My view is that the teacher should contribute one anna, the manager should contribute half an anna, and the Government should contribute half an anna in the rupee, provided that this half an anna to be paid by managers is regarded as legitimate expenditure under the Grant-in-aid Code. I find in the quinquennial report of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Source that this will be allowed.

*A provident fund for teachers.**(Mr. Sahagiri Agar.)*

If managers are allowed to pay for provident funds, that will be regarded as legitimate expenditure. I may mention the managers will have a good hold upon the teachers, as they will be saddled with a certain amount of responsibility and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have some part in the development of these funds. Otherwise, if it is left to the Government, it may be regarded by the teachers that they are under no subordination to the managers. It will be a relief to the Government of some responsibility, because instead of one anna in the rupee, they will be called upon to pay only half an anna in the rupee. My teacher-friends are not in agreement with me. They would like to have the other one anna contributed solely by the Government. My opinion is that it should be half an anna from the manager and half an anna from the Government.

"As regards one other point, there is some discussion in Mr. Stone's memorandum as to whether there is to be a general fund managed by the Government or whether there should be a separate fund managed by the managers. The teachers whom I consulted agree that there should be a general fund under the general control of the Government and managed by the Government.

"Then as regards the mode of distribution, as to how this money should be distributed, and at what period, I am commissioned to draw your Excellency's attention to the scheme which I submitted some time ago to this Government asking for a provision for provident funds for the teachers of the Hindu High school, Triplicane. Then I drafted certain rules as to the mode of the distribution of the provident fund. The teachers whom I called in consultation have asked me to say that they are in agreement with my rules 10-15. If the Government are able to accede to the institution of a provident fund, these rules, which I had the honour of submitting, should be taken as the basis for the distribution of the provident fund. They are rules 10-15, and with some slight modifications they will be sufficient to control these matters.

"Then as regards the question, whether it will be a costly matter, whether it will be so costly that the Government cannot undertake to provide for it, I have made a rough calculation; and I will be able to show that the cost of it cannot exceed two lakhs of one estimate, and certainly three lakhs under the highest possible estimate. With a revenue of 700 lakhs I think it would not be regarded as too much that a sum of three lakhs should be set apart to provide provident funds for teachers. In this Presidency there are about 440 schools—I am speaking of secondary schools for boys and girls. Of these, 65 are managed by local boards and 21 by municipalities. There are some managed by Native States. With regard to these 84 schools there is some sort of provision of provident fund already. Therefore, there remain only 265 schools for boys and girls for which provision will have to be made by means of provident funds. I have calculated the probable amount which will be required. The amount of salary distributed among these 265 schools approximate to 27 lakhs and if the Government are going to contribute at the rate of one anna, the amount would be Rs. 2,72,600 and if it is at the rate of half an anna in the rupee it will be Rs. 84,200. If the elementary schools are also taken into account, according to the latest returns I find that there are 7,609 recognized teachers in the elementary schools. If you want to make a provision of provident fund in regard to them also, the amount would come on the whole, if it is half an anna in the rupee, to 1½ lakhs, and if it is to be one anna in the rupee it will be three lakhs. Although my resolution in terms only refers to secondary schools, I wish to point out that it was never my desire to exclude from the benefit of the provident fund elementary schools or second grade colleges. I have brought forward this proposition so that the Government might have a working basis by having a small number of schools which they could deal with and having a provision for provident fund in those schools in order they might institute provident funds for elementary teachers also. As I drafted this resolution, it refers only to secondary schools; but as I said it was not my desire to exclude elementary schools. My calculation comes to this. If the Government are willing to provide for elementary schools also, it would amount to an estimate of 1½ lakhs in one case and to three lakhs in the other. Whatever may be the ultimate decision that the Government may come to, I am confident that having regard to our revenue and having regard to the necessity,

*A provident fund for teachers.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Kuma Pillai; Mr. Davidson.)*

as pointed out by the Government of India, for making some provision in their old age for teachers employed in these schools, this sum of 1½ lakhs or three lakhs will not be considered too much; and I hope that the Government will consider that, as pointed out by the Government of India, they should lose no time in instituting this fund with the least possible delay. The reason for a provident fund, as this Council knows very well, and as your Excellency's Government must know, is that the best men among the persons who pass out of our Colleges are not attracted to the teaching profession, because there are not sufficient inducements in the profession. The last time when I had occasion to refer to this matter I asked the Government to increase the salary of the teachers. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne said that it looked as if I had been regarding this question from a necessary point of view; to the European mind it looked necessary that more money should be asked for teachers. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne would read a recent lecture by the Bishop of Southwark on the education of the citizen, which has appeared in the papers. The complaint there also is that persons who leave the college are attracted to the medical and the legal profession more easily than to the teaching profession and that some provision should be made to divert the able men from those paying professions into the profession of teachers; and the provision of a provident fund would be one of the means by which men would be attracted to this profession. For all these reasons I hope your Excellency's Government will accept the resolution which I have placed on the agenda paper and that provision will be made as early as possible for instituting a provident fund."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUMARA PILLAI:—"I beg to second the resolution. I will only refer to the recent report on education where it is stated that the question of provident funds for teachers in private institutions is under the consideration of the Government. The provision of provident funds started by private managers is now recognised as a proper object and so the Government have already taken a step in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not think that the discussion of this resolution need occupy the attention of the Council much longer, because I am commissioned to say that, subject to financial limitations, the Government are in entire agreement with the Honourable member as to the desirability of establishing a provident fund with the least possible delay. I am a little bit nervous, I must say, lest this debate may act in itself to cause some delay, seeing that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has laid before us a variety of considerations, which I am afraid it would be discourteous to him not to examine before we go a step further in working out the financial details as a preliminary to addressing the Government of India on the subject. Some time ago he was in communication with Sir Murray Hannaik on the same subject. He then mentioned that he had considered fully the objections raised against Mr. Stene's scheme and with the assistance of certain gentlemen employed as teachers and supervisors he had arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to devise a better scheme. It is rather difficult to follow the details of a complicated measure like the establishment of a provident fund in the course of a debate in this room and I am not quite clear whether all the particular points which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has raised to-day were fully discussed by Mr. Stene. Some of them were I know and what has been stated to-day represents some departure from the position which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar took up when he last discussed the matter with Sir Murray Hannaik. It would, as I have said, be discourteous on the part of the Government not to examine what he has said to-day. That examination may involve some further delay in the advancement of the case, but that does not touch my main proposition, namely, that the Government are in sympathy with the object of the resolution. If the Honourable Member had not expressly explained that he did not intend to restrict the resolution to the case of secondary schools, as stated in the phraseology, it would have been my duty to have attached some qualification to the assurance given in behalf of the Government. As it is, I may, with the permission of His Excellency, say that the Government accept this resolution in principle and agree that it is highly desirable to establish a provident fund for secondary school teachers and also for teachers in aided schools."

*A precedent found for teachers; the Budget debate**(Mr. Subagiri Aligar; Sir Alfred Barnes; the President.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAKERI AITAN :—"I am much obliged to the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BARNES :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Subagiri Aligar has assured and apparently thought that Mr. Stone invented the scheme and he told the Council that he himself had convened a conference of teachers to see what the teachers themselves thought. I must say with reference to this resolution, that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone was on special duty on this business for some time. He sent out a circular which I imagine reached every manager and teacher in this Presidency and anybody interested could obtain this circular. The thing was done after discussion throughout the country and Mr. Stone's conclusions have taken into account what the majority of the teachers think. The teachers do not all necessarily agree with him, but it is not possible for any gentleman to say that he has collected a number of teachers and that this or that is the view of the teachers. These particular matters seem to have been discussed and I suppose that the teachers do not all think alike and one has merely to judge what the majority think. These subjects were considered by the teachers, namely, whether the contributions should be compulsory and whether the managers should contribute to the fund and whether the contribution should be based on the grade or on the salary. There were three of the special heads under which they had to give their opinion."

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

His Excellency the Paramount :—"May I intimate to the Council that this concludes the consideration of the series of resolutions which we had on paper. I understand that, after communication with those interested in the matter, it is proposed to defer the election of the Finance Committee until the May meeting and I understand that this meets with the concurrence of the members generally in the Council. That leads us to the sole remaining business to be discussed at this meeting of the Council and its further sitting, namely, to the budget discussion arising out of the budget speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

"I now propose to adjourn the Council for three quarters of an hour. After that the discussion of the budget will be taken up. I do not know whether it is necessary now—it will certainly be necessary at 5 o'clock—to ascertain from the Council whether they propose to continue the discussion beyond to-day and it will be necessary to come to a decision on that point before we adjourn at 5 o'clock in order that the usual arrangements for the convenience of the Council may be made."

The Council then adjourned for three-quarters of an hour and re-assembled at 2.45 P.M.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

His Excellency the Paramount :—"Before we begin to discuss the budget, I should like to consult the Council as to the desirability of fixing a time-limit as regards speeches. Honourable Members will be aware that an unusually large number of resolutions, judging by the previous practice in the Council, have been discussed at this meeting and the previous meeting of the Council. That may affect the number of topics to which Honourable gentlemen may wish to allude in their budget speeches. I should like to have the guidance of the Council as to what time-limit they would suggest for speeches in the budget. As a rule it has been 20 minutes. Honourable Members will see that if this limit is adhered to it will not enable more than six or seven speakers to address the Council this afternoon. In the first place, does the Council contemplate sitting to-morrow morning?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAKERI AITAN :—"That I for one cannot do."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"Possibly we should consult the convenience of the Council if we limit the speeches to quarter of an hour. Will the Council give me some indication as regards the time-limit? It is entirely in the hands of the Council."

The Budget debate.

(*Mr. A. S. Erislan Rao Pantulu : the President ; Mr. Keasa Pillai ; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Twenty minutes is the usual time.”

His Excellency the President :—“ We have already had so many resolutions. I am simply anxious about the convenience of the Council. Shall we try the quarter-of-an-hour limit, and we can exceed it if it is the general desire ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ We do not want a shorter time fixed than what used to be done. If your Excellency will fix it at 20 minutes, we may finish our speeches even in 10 minutes.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Rule 36, sub-section (F), says :—

‘ It is open to the President, if he thinks fit, to prescribe a time-limit for speeches.’

“ I am simply consulting the convenience of the Council and think perhaps we might try the quarter-of-an-hour time-limit.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—“ By the kindness of my non-official colleagues, I am in a position to start the discussion at once. I am rather afraid to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister upon the very good budget which we have had. My reason is this : this may dis-entitle us from getting grants from the Government of India, for if we keep our house in order it seems to be a disqualification to get grants. I must take permission however to congratulate the Government upon two notable things which have taken place since the Council met last year for the budget discussion—the appointment of the Forest Committee and the improvement in the jail diet and in the dress of the female convicts. These two things show that the Government is very anxious to consult public opinion and, so far as possible, to alleviate the sufferings of persons confined in jails—(cheers to the efforts, to a large extent, of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Keasa Pillai. I think the Government ought to be congratulated upon the steps that have been taken to appoint a Forest Committee and to improve the dress of female convicts and the diet of convicts in jails. It seems to me, your Excellency, that after all we cannot say that we have been passing through progressively prosperous years. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart struck the true note when he said the true index of a flourishing finance is the amount paid by way of assessed taxes. As he rightly pointed out and as the memorandum shows, during the last three years the assessed taxes came to 14-08 lakhs, 17 lakhs and 17-75 lakhs. I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart over-estimated the income from this source for the current year ; it is an indication that we are not progressing and prospering. It does not show that the country has been prospering very much. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has very rightly pointed out that if we are to keep pace with the expenditure we are incurring, unless we depend upon the contributions from the Government of India, both recurring and non-recurring, we would become almost bankrupt. Moreover, we have to take into consideration the possibility of a famine at any time in Madras. We have had 15 good years without famine, and it may be our turn to have a bad year. Under these circumstances, it seems to me, my Lord, that we should so adjust our finances that we should be able to withstand a serious raid of famine, if it comes, so that our finances may be prosperous and will be able to give us the necessary staying power. I have no doubt it is attending the situation of the Government.

“ With regard to the repair of minor irrigation works there was a resolution in this Council which shows that the people are not altogether satisfied with the rate of progress made in regard to it. It is by keeping minor irrigation works in proper order that you will be able to assist the poor ryot to withstand bad seasons. I hope more attention will be paid to it. As to what are called protective works, the Council will find from the statement given to me last year that during the last ten years the Madras Government has not been able to spend more than 20 lakhs upon this matter, although other Governments have been spending enormously large sums of money. It is by protective works that you will be able to withstand floods ; and I hope more attention will be paid to getting more money to

The Budget debate.

(*Mr. Sengupta rises.*)

extend the operation of protective works. Again, my Lord, if your resources are to be sufficient to keep pace with the amount of expenditure which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has outlined, it is necessary that major irrigation works in this Presidency should also be taken up. I find in the memorandum of the Government of India that they refer to the question of improving the Coavery and the Kirtan reservoir schemes only to be dismissed as being in the air. I hope this Government will press upon the Government of India the necessity of providing funds early for the purpose of carrying out these works, because they will enable this Government to increase their resources. Even with regard to a small work like the Panchampatti reservoir scheme, it has taken a long time for the Government to start work. I do not know if they are starting the work this year. It requires 30 lakhs and they have not been able to start it so far. There is one other matter in connection with our power to resist famine to which I must allude. It is in the days of famine that we require railways all over the Presidency in order that the affected areas might be opened up and food grains may be easily carried to the affected parts. If you will look into the figures, so far as this matter is concerned, this Government will find that during the last ten years the progress has been very small. The memorandum placed in my hands shows that from the year 1902 to 1908 Madras had a fair share of the money spent on the construction of new lines, the amount spent being 112-95 lakhs, 116-63 lakhs, 95-52 lakhs, 54-91 lakhs and 42-45 lakhs. The corresponding total expenditure for the whole of India varied from about six to seven crores. But when you come to the year 1908 and onward this Government will find that we have been getting absolutely no assistance. In the year 1908 we got nothing out of a total expenditure of 542-59 lakhs; we had only 6-84 lakh for railway construction in the year 1909 out of a total of 190-26 lakhs; we had only 3-96 lakhs in the year 1910 out of a total of 235-69 lakhs; we had only 11-40 lakhs in the year 1911 out of a total of 392-28 lakhs. That shows how this Presidency is being treated by the India Government. I assure your Excellency's Government that you will have the hearty co-operation of the whole Council in making any representation in respect of these matters to the Government of India, because if this Presidency should be affected by famine, we shall not be able to send our food-grains to the affected parts unless a larger extent of railway construction is taken up. These are the subjects on which I wished to say a few remarks by way of preliminary to the remarks that I wish to make on the actual expenditure in the budget.

"With regard to the actual expenditure in the budget I must congratulate the Government on the large amount that has been spent upon education. But even here I must take permission to point out that, whereas the Government of India has given only 6-80 lakhs to the Madras Government as recurring grant, they have given 13 lakhs to the Bengal Government. As regards the rate of progress of education throughout the whole of India in the major Provinces, these are the figures. I am giving the percentage of scholars, male and female, of the school-going population. In Madras it is 30-6 males and 6-6 females; in Bombay it is 35 males and 5-4 females and in Bengal 32-6 males and 6-2 females; and in Eastern Bengal and Assam 33-1 males and 5-7 females. It shows that, so far as the progress of the spread of education is concerned, Madras ranks the last among the major Provinces. Under these circumstances I think the Government of India ought to give us at least the sum of 13 lakhs which they gave to Bengal, instead of 6-80 lakhs which they gave to us. Therefore I hope representations will be made for the purpose of getting more grant in regard to education from the Government of India.

"As regards the particular memorandum which has been placed on the table, I have prepared a memorandum which I have placed in the hands of the Government and I have pointed out there in what respect the memorandum does require amendment. I hope the Director of Public Instruction will look into the memorandum and see whether the suggestions that I have made cannot be carried out.

"Then as regards sanitation, another matter which to a certain extent I have been dealing with for some time past, I am glad to find that a large sum of money has been spent on sanitation in this Presidency. We must continue to give large grants to local bodies in order to enable them to improve sanitation, but it is unfortunately found

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Subasiri Aiyar.)*

that the Government of India have not been giving us the necessary grant which they had been giving to other Provinces. Your Excellency will find that the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson distributed 83 lakhs by way of recurring grant to all the major Provinces; and as a sort of set-off against this Local Governments gave up in favour of local bodies one-half of the sum which they had hitherto been enjoying. We in Madras have been prudent beforehand, and for that prudence we are now suffering. We have been as a matter of fact giving up to local bodies the whole of the sum; and thereby the Government have been losing 36 lakhs year after year, and we would have expected that some compensation would have been given to us for our prudence. On the other hand we find that we have been completely ignored. I hope that some representation will be made by this Government, so that we may get some portion of the recurring grant of 83 lakhs, which has been given to other Governments.

"I am anxious to finish within the time allotted to me, but there are one or two more matters to which I would like to refer. I hope that when Mr. Phillips' scheme is before this Government, the Council will be given the opportunity of offering its remarks in regard to the location of the courts and in regard to the increase in the number of magists and sub-judges. I think the Government have recognised for a long time that there is no more deserving body of officers than the magists and sub-judges in this Presidency. I think the Government know they are being very heavily overworked. It is true that some relief is given to them. I hope that very soon Mr. Phillips' scheme will be brought into operation and there will be more magists appointed, so that it may be a relief not only to persons who are already employed, but it may be a satisfaction to those who are obliged to go to courts that their cases are soon disposed of and not affected by law's delay.

"It is generally believed that an Budget debate is complete unless something entirely outside the budget is referred to. I want permission to refer to one of such matters. Your Excellency will find that for the past seven or eight years our holidays have been interfered with in a peculiar way. Six or seven years ago we used to have six days for the Easter and 15 days for the Christmas holidays. If those six days are allowed to us, it will be a great deal of assistance to the Government and the Government will benefit by it, I will show how it will be. We can have our Provincial conference and district conferences during that time. We can leisurely discuss the matters; I believe it is now recognised that these conferences are adjuncts to the work done by the Government. It was at one time thought that we were discussing at the conference something not at all germane to anything that can be of use to the Government. It is now recognised that these conferences are a help to the Government. If you give six days instead of three days, we shall be able to finish our conferences and our resolutions will be in time before the budget meeting, so that the Government will have the advantage of all that is said by the representatives of various districts at the conference in regard to the matters that come up before the Council. The same is the case in regard to the Christmas holidays. It is during Christmas our congress is held. If the usual holiday is given for the Christmas, we can hold our congress leisurely and we will be able to discuss our subjects in a leisurely manner and the Government of this country will be amply benefited by giving us that concession.

"I will conclude by referring to one other matter. I hope this Government will soon take up the question of having a land revenue code for this Presidency. At present rules exist in what are known as the Board's Standing Orders. If one wades through the Board's Standing Orders, one will find much difficulty in ascertaining what is still in force and what is abrogated, seeing that there are soon a number of rules and slips put in here and there, showing what rules have been omitted and what new rules have been introduced and what departures have been made from the existing rules. There is no doubt that something must be done for the revision of the Board's Standing Orders. But this Council must be in a position to frame a revenue code for the whole Presidency, in which case there will be no necessity for having the Board's Standing Orders. If we have a code, we will be in a better position to know where to look for guidance in regard to revenue matters."

The Budget debate.

(Mr. Kuttiraman Nataraj.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUTTIKAMAN NATARAJ:—Your Excellency, I think I may avail myself of the opportunity to press upon the sympathetic attention of the Government some of the more insistent needs of the west coast districts of Malabar and South Canara. I would place in the fore-front the educational wants of these districts. The Budget provides for a large increase under education and I trust that the money will be distributed with due regard to the claims of each district. I do not say that Malabar and South Canara are exceptionally backward in point of education. But that they stand in need of a far larger number of schools, so that every boy and girl, even in the remote villages, may be able to receive the benefits of elementary education, no one will deny. It is also a fact that not a few of the existing institutions have to be improved in the light of the augmenting needs of the population.

"I have read with interest the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of the Imperial grant of 25 lakhs. Speaking generally, they are reasonable and just—for were reasonable and just in my judgment that any that could have emanated from a committee in Madras. The Honorable the Director has given us a clear idea of the manner in which the recurring as well as the non-recurring portion of the amount would be spent. He has not, however, told us how the same shown under different heads would be distributed among the districts. I can only indulge the hope that when he comes to deal with this aspect of the question the claims of Malabar and South Canara will be duly considered. I am glad to find that out of the non-recurring portion of 15-40 lakhs a sum of two lakhs has been set apart for the provision of slates and books for the poor and backward pupils, and I am assured your Excellency that this generous act will be widely and gratefully appreciated. If in the future similar concessions are given, concessions such as exemption from the payment of fees and offer of prizes and scholarships to poor and backward pupils, of course as funds become available, to induce more pupils to attend schools, the progress of education in this Presidency would be far more satisfactory than it has been in the past. I do not know whether so much as eight lakhs should be earmarked for buildings. Perhaps the conditions attached to the grant this may be unavoidable. A large portion of the recurring grant is very properly set apart for primary education, and it is also a reassuring sign that arrangements are being made for securing a larger measure of freedom from payment of fees in case of poor and backward pupils. It is satisfactory to know that it is proposed to add considerably to the present list of backward classes and castes on the basis of the recent census. Very properly a great deal of the responsibility under this head and for the distribution of the non-recurring grant of eight lakhs for buildings has been cast on the local bodies. It is to be hoped that the presidents and the members of these bodies will consult local opinion and local wants in the distribution of the money transferred to them. I find that with regard to the subject of educational hygiene and cognate matters it is proposed to take steps as soon as possible to conduct an inquiry with the aid of a small committee. I think that this is a proper course to pursue. When some of us talk of the backwardness of the elementary education, we do not all bestow proportionate thought on the selection of the subjects to be taught. I think that the time has come when more attention should be paid to this aspect of elementary education. From the latest report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency it would be seen that the subjects in which instruction is imparted comprise 'the simplest parts of nature study, geography and civics as these are understood in elementary schools and simple and important rules of health and conduct. In particular pupils should be able to point out on the village survey map any particular field and its boundaries, to calculate kist, to know what a patta means, to know how to draw out for waste lands, how to relinquish land, how to apply for change of registry and how to apply for remission'. As the Director of Public Instruction points out, the underlying idea of the scheme is that schools should give the pupils that training which the circumstances of their parents and their own prospects in life call for. This scheme is satisfactory so far as it goes. I would however suggest the inclusion in this scheme of instruction of subjects which are of special interest to particular localities. For instance in the schools in Malabar and South Canara the pupils should be taught something about the cultivation of coconuts, the pepper-vine and paddy, industries which are largely carried on in these two districts, and

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about the diseases which attack them. I think small text-books in the vernacular on these subjects would be forthcoming if the Education Department with the help of the Agricultural Department set about the task and offered sufficient inducement to local experts.

"Before I leave the subject of education, I would venture to call the sympathy and help of the Government on behalf of the Brennen College at Yelliberry. This institution, once flourishing and efficient, has fallen upon evil days, and the Yelliberry Municipal Council with so many demands on its limited resources is unequal to the financial strain of keeping up the college at a desirable level. This college is the only one in North Malabar, which is virtually a distinct district extensive and important enough to have a college of its own, and its decline is nothing short of a calamity to the people of North Malabar. The college stands very badly in need of a separate habitation and a hostel, and if the staff should be efficient the pay too should be increased so that it may offer sufficient inducements to capable graduates to join it and remain there working permanently for the welfare of the institution. I am sure that the Government is keenly interested in the higher education of the promising youths of North Malabar, and if the Brennen College is allowed rapidly to decline and decay and disappear altogether for lack of these essential elements then marks for the efficiency of an institution of the kind, the condition of the people of North Malabar will be much worse in the future than it is to-day. Is it then too much to ask the Government to come to our rescue and to infuse life and vigour in the Brennen College? Whether from the Imperial grants accruing or non-recruiting, or from Provincial funds, whatever the source, I implore the Government to find the money necessary to render the college as useful and flourishing an institution as it should be. I am aware of the policy of the Government in respect of higher education. But where the need for a college is strongly felt and the resources of the locality are poor, I think that it is still the duty of the Government to go to their help and maintain a collegiate institution for the higher education of the young men of the place.

"Another most important of primary importance, which I would venture to commend to the very sympathetic attention of the Government, is the future of the great coconut industry of the region. In 1911-12 the value of coconut products exported by sea from the Madras Presidency has again shown expansion, and the bulk of the exports was from the west coast coconut belt. Every year the export increases and it is agreed on all hands that the world's demand for these products, chiefly for coir and oil, will still increase. This growing demand has already been attended on the west coast with a continuous expansion of the area under this palm. It will be admitted, I think, that this circumstance is not one for unalloyed satisfaction, as it is not every kind of soil and situation that is naturally adapted to the healthy and profitable growth of the palm. Already one hears of apparently new diseases showing themselves in coconut gardens in Malabar and this should serve as a warning the neglect of which may plunge Malabar coconut palm industry into disasters like those which have for many years now been experienced in the neighbouring State of Travancore. Malabar coir, I believe, takes the first rank in European market, but this may not continue to be the case if the palm gets to be extensively grown on unsuitable or indifferent soil, and if avarice led to over-cropping, which latter again practice, there is reason to fear, has already commenced in certain parts of the west coast. In view of these and other circumstances connected with this important industry I venture to suggest the advisability of the opening of an experimental coconut farm by Government in some part of Malabar or South Canara where it would be possible to find a fair variety of soil, climate and other conditions that would admit of a wide range of experiments in the cultivation of different species, in different kinds and modes of manuring, in modern nursery methods, in scientific cultivation in a word. I believe that disease-resistant species of coconut, excellent in all respects, are raised in Ceylon. We are not without such species of our own in Malabar too, but they remain to be investigated and experimented with. I think that we should profit by the experience of other coconut areas where the omission to notice in time symptoms of deterioration and disease has had costly results.

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"Another point I may be permitted to dwell upon is with reference to inland communications in Malabar and South Canara. Like the far-famed drainage of the British Isles, Malabar is a land of the mountain and the flood, and frets and foes of means of communications are to us as vital breath. We in Malabar are thankful to Government for the grants so far given, but I regret to say that many rural areas in both the districts suffer from the insufficiency of village roads and chiefly of bridges across their numerous rivers and streams, and while this insufficiency retards commercial and industrial development in many internal areas, I have reason to believe, Sir, that in Malabar since the introduction of the police circle system, which has greatly decreased the number of police stations, it imposes hardships on the public in the matter of the reporting of offences and occurrences, the hardships being most acutely felt during the long monsoon months when the streams and rivers are unfordable and too dangerous to be crossed in the little dug-outs of the country. The local boards in both districts have now to incur a very heavy outlay, comparatively speaking, on roads and bridges, owing among other causes to the intense monsoon rains, and for this reason they deserve special consideration from the Government and special help to enable them better to meet public requirements, especially in the remote rural areas, the opening of which will be attended with general benefit to agriculture and other industries. As the Government is doubtless aware, one of the most important internal waterways in Malabar is the Conolly canal, which perpetuates the memory of one of the most eminent and distinguished officers who have served in the district. A considerable amount of inland traffic, passenger and goods, is carried on the canal, which however is virtually un navigable at several points during the dry season, and is besides in a state of disrepair in many places. All these have long been a source of annoyance, not to say loss, to the public, and I would beg of the Government to be pleased to expedite measures, if any are in contemplation, for the thorough restoration of this important artery of inland trade. But if no scheme of restoration has yet been drawn up, I would beg of the Government to have the subject taken up in the Public Works Department at as early a date as possible. In connection with this canal there is one reasonable grievance on the part of owners and cultivators of land fringing it at several points. Salt water, entering from the canal the rivers with which it is in contact, floods the lands and causes damage, often very serious damage, to cultivation, while inquiries may even show that the cultivation of some of these lands has been abandoned in consequence of this now unavoidable drawback. Obviously the remedy for this drawback lies in the provision of locks designed to keep out the rush of salt water. Hitherto the repairs of the canal have been for the most part of the patch-work description, which is practically of little use: and the time has come when the canal requires to be properly taken in hand.

"The Government has occasionally been interpellated in this Council on relations and relations in Malabar, and from the replies to certain questions put by my friend and west coast colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Benson Menon, I find that the Government has the subject of landlord and tenant in Malabar under consideration. I have not the slightest doubt that, as in the past, the Government will give this decidedly vexed question its most patient and dispassionate consideration. I may however be permitted to state that a satisfactory solution of a problem bristling with difficulties is not at all likely to be expedited or facilitated by intemperate and partisan writings such as have lately appeared in a section of the press. The saying that men are better than their measures holds good of *presses* and *judges* also; and this being so I would venture to throw out a suggestion, which I am not without hope will command itself to all parties concerned. My suggestion is that a committee representing *janmis* and *lessees* and guided by a respected and trusted leader of the people like Raja Narayana Raja as well as by a European officer with Malabar experience should be appointed to investigate and report upon the present relations between *janmis* and *lessees* and to submit recommendations directed towards removing the existing friction and maintaining to the best practicable an even balance. I am aware that in the past inquiries were undertaken with a view to settle the controversy. But matters have of late become so complicated that a fresh inquiry is necessary in order correctly to understand the relative position of both parties. Perhaps the Government have not fully realised the gravity of the situation. The problem

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of landlord and tenant in Malabar has become so serious and so complex that upon the satisfactory solution of it will depend the social peace and the material prosperity of the district. I am myself a jenu and I represent the landlord class in this country. But I am anxious both in the interests of my own class and those of the tenants that the question should find a speedy and satisfactory solution at the hands of your Excellency's Government. After all jenu and kshigama are equally interested in the improvement of the agricultural industry. The prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other. Fundamentally their interests are identical. Nothing would be better for them than with the paternal co-operation and advice of the Government to settle these differences amicably.

"Permit me, my Lord, to say a word on the shikari administration. What I venture to submit applies not only to the west coast but to all parts of the Presidency. The principle of shikari administration is contained in the slogan, 'maximum of revenue and minimum of consumption.' Whatever the reports may say, I am not quite sure whether there has been any actual diminution in consumption. My own idea is that in proportion to the diminution in consumption of indigenous liquors there has been a rise in consumption of cheap foreign liquors. Cheap and coloured foreign liquors people have been going in for in larger numbers and paying more. It is not strictly correct to say that because certain classes pay more for these liquors they have been more prosperous. The fact is that the poorer sections of the population, who could not resist the temptation, now spend upon the purchase of liquors part at least of what in past years used to go towards the maintenance of their families. I am inclined to think that the industrial and agricultural classes are driven by force of necessity to deprive their family of part of their earnings to satisfy their craving for intoxicating drinks. I think that this is a matter for serious reflection on the part of the Government.

"In the lucid and suggestive speech in which Sir Harold Stuart presented the budget in its final form to this Council on Wednesday last he drew our attention to the leading features of it. He has given us a very clear idea of the state of the finances of this Presidency, and I was particularly struck with what fell from him on the necessity of economy. All great economies have been actuated by the spirit of economy and economy means among other things retrenchment. When almost everybody in this Council who has a favourite project of his own asks for more, considerations of economy are likely to be abandoned. But I am thankful that the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his winning way has brought our minds back to the spirit of economy. We cannot live on wind-mills such as have favoured us of late and it is the duty of this Council to support the Government in all their well-meant efforts to moderate expenditure and never allow it to stretch our resources unless indeed under exceptional circumstances. I was however glad to hear from Sir Harold Stuart that the Government have no purpose to revise the salaries of the peonot and amongst the most useful classes of their servants such as police constables, jail warders, peons in various departments, etc. Perhaps not many would be found to advocate their cases, and I rejoice that the Government mean before long to take up their case. Sir Harold Stuart estimates that the revision of the salaries of the subordinate servants of the Government in contemplation would involve a cost of something like 15 lakhs. I hope that the money can be found and will be found and that no considerations of economy merely as such will stand in the way.

"Before concluding I must on behalf of the people of Malabar and on my own behalf express our satisfaction with the announcement that your Excellency will pay us a visit in a few days. We rejoice that almost the first district that your Excellency has chosen officially to visit is Malabar, the people of which, I can assure your Excellency, will extend to you a cordial, loyal and enthusiastic welcome. We are especially pleased with the fact that your Excellency arrives in Malabar on an auspicious day (the Veluday), a day of general rejoicing among all classes throughout the west coast, and this is believed to be an augury of good. I hope and trust that many of the problems with which we in Malabar are confronted and to some of which I have referred will be taken in hand and solved by the Government during your Excellency's term of office in a manner satisfactory alike to the Government and the people."

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Ahmad Yasuli Marikappur.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED YASULI MARIKAPPUR:—"Your Excellency, I would begin by offering my hearty congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the clear and interesting budget which has been presented to this Council. We should be highly thankful to the Government of India for the liberal grants to this Presidency. I would invite your Excellency's kind attention to the following few points which deserve consideration at your Excellency's hands.

"The Government of this Presidency have been very liberal in regard to grants for local bodies for improving the sanitation of towns and rural areas. The Government of India have been kind enough to sanction a recurring assignment of six lakhs for expenditure on sanitation with effect from 1913-14. A provision of \$8-86 lakhs has been provided for special grants to local bodies; but in details I find that whereas a sum of 11 lakhs goes to the district boards for roads, bridges and cessworks, no aid is given to municipalities. I beg to suggest that in the case of such of the municipalities whose toll income is small and who have natural disadvantages for installing the roads and for keeping the roads in a proper condition, aid may be given by Government after investigation if necessary.

"In regard to police I do not know if sufficient time has elapsed for the Government to be able to say whether the abolition of several stations and the creation of circles with fewer police stations have proved a success. My own opinion in regard to this matter is that dacoities have and will become more frequent and the investigation of serious offences will be less prompt. This is however a matter in which Government will be best able to judge after some lapse of time. The pay of the police constables should be raised to at least Rs. 12, as on the ruling scales of pay it is no wonder that many constables try to supplement their scanty pay by illegal means.

"Further I beg to point out that a small marine police force may be employed at the ports where there are large imports and exports to prevent thefts, as a large number of cases remain unreported and undetected, and for this reason it will be found on reference to statistics that the trade of the British ports is decreasing as compared with that of the neighbouring French ports. The entry of the ground-nut shipments, especially at Cuddalore, Porto Novo and Negapatnam, is very great as the outturn at destination are very disappointing. This is entirely due to pilferage between shore and the steamer during shipments, which could be avoided by the establishment of a special police force.

"In regard to hospitals Government has in G.O. No. 114 M., dated 26th January 1913, rightly pointed out that the employment of properly-trained nurses would add greatly to the facilities now provided for the treatment of in-patients. I beg to suggest that arrangements might be made by Government to induce a large number of women to undergo training by grants of scholarships, etc., and if possible a special training school may be opened by Government. In the case of hospitals in which accommodation for at least 50 patients is available and at least 40 in-patients are treated at a time the employment of a nurse should be insisted on and their pay should be borne by Government as the local bodies who maintain the hospitals are not in most cases able to bear the cost of nurses.

"In regard to the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department I do not know if a programme of works for five years in advance is made out by each executive engineer or by each of the sub-divisional officers. The expenditure of each division depends largely on the interest and capacity evinced by the officers in charge of divisions. Apart from works of a specially large nature which will show expenditure, a comparison of figures under the head 'repairs' will show marked variations and it cannot be said that any particular division stood in need of repairs only during the time of a particular officer. I beg to suggest that a standing programme may be formulated in consultation with select representatives of landholders, and if this were done many of the masonry irrigation works which are badly in need of repairs would have been repaired long ago; and if the landholders are taken into the confidence of the officers, the complaint that the want of agricultural labour retards the progress in the works will disappear.

The Budget debate.

(*Mr. Ahmad Tundi Marakbazar; Dewan Behadur Ramakrishna Nayudu.*)

"Under the headings of grants to municipal works I find only a budget estimate of 4.51 for 1913-14. In the details given I do not find any provision for the Negapatam drainage scheme or the Tinnevely-Tuticora water-supply scheme. The two schemes are equally important and I should be grateful to be advised why the schemes investigated two years back have not yet been sanctioned by Government and the necessary funds allotted.

"I also wish to suggest that in big Muhammadan centres, such as Trichinopoly and Madras where there are good educational institutions, liberal grants be given towards the construction and maintenance of hostels intended exclusively for Muhammadans, in whose education Government has always taken an abiding interest.

"I also request that your Excellency will ask the district boards to convene a conference of selected representatives for the purpose of elaborating a workable system of village *panchayats*.

"The extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway and the construction of district board lines in Tinnevely, Madras, South Arcot and other places have been hanging on for the past several years and it is high time that some definite understanding be come to between the boards and the railway system who have to construct the lines and work them, so that the railways may be accomplished facts within your Excellency's regime.

"One other subject and I shall have done. The important towns and taluk centres are becoming congested day by day as people are taking to town life. The miserable plight in which the officers of Government are placed when they are transferred to any station for want of good accommodation is inconceivable. I have known of several instances in which Indian officers such as subordinate judges, district magistrates, deputy collectors, talukdars and sub-magistrates have been obliged to live in choultries or in ill-ventilated and insanitary buildings situated in a most unhealthy and congested portion of the town, and I believe Government will only be doing its duty to these hard-worked officers of Government if it provides suitable quarters for such officers and deducts from their pay as is done in the case of the revenue divisional officers, superintendents and assistant superintendents of police and assistant commissioners of salt and alkali. I may mention that it is not merely the class of officers that I mentioned above but other officers such as police inspectors, collectors of customs, civil surgeons and assistant surgeons are subjected to considerable hardships and annoyances before they are able to secure decent residences for themselves. I hope Government will make a beginning and provide buildings in such places where the inconvenience is most pressing."

The Hon'ble Dewan Behadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU, *Zamindar of Uddappettukkur*.—"My Lord, permit me to thank you on behalf of the travelling public of Periyakulam and Tuticampatti divisions of my district for the consideration that they have had at the hands of Government in the matter of the sanctioning of the Kallar bridge. I am glad that my appeals in this behalf have been responded to. I would request Government to favourably consider the construction of the Periyakulam-Vanchandri and Pambur bridges, when the District Board approaches them with its proposals. These bridges were, as observed by Colonel Fyfe-Smith, even more important than the Teni bridge. I would compliment Sir Harold Stuart on the strenuous work he has been doing for pushing through the district board railway schemes. This subject is of first-rate importance from the public point of view, and the demonstrated character of Sir Harold's work in regard to it indicates this in no uncertain manner. I shall be glad if your Excellency will also interest yourself in this matter. I should be gladder still if your regime became in a way identified with the rapid construction of these railways. The subject has too long been in the domain of discussion, and it is time that a vigorous push were given it by Government. It is sincerely hoped that it will be possible at the end of your quinquennium to set it down as an accomplished fact. Closely connected with the same subject of communications, is the one relating to the maintenance of roads by district boards. With the growth in trade and traffic (motor-cars are everywhere now) the necessity for keeping the roads in an uniformly excellent condition has become imperative. As it is, district boards are unable to keep them in that

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(*Shree Baladev Ramabhadra Nagesh ; Mr. Barker.*)

state in which they ought to be kept, if traffic is not to be impeded and owners of high-grade vehicles are not to suffer. For instance the roads from Annamayyakinar to Periyakulam, Madurai to Tirappalur, Tiruvelli to Tiruchendur, Sathur to Srivilliputtur, Dindigul to Palai have heavy traffic always on them. I would suggest that the cost of the maintenance of these roads ought to be met from Provincial funds, the district boards contributing what they could spare from their own income.

"My Lord, Government recently issued the recommendations made by the Forest Committee. Those who have read the report will have cause to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Borne and the other members who composed it for the many excellent reforms they have suggested, and the generally satisfactory manner in which they have approached the forest question. No subject is of greater importance to the ryot, and I for one am glad to note the progressive note struck in the report. It only remains to Government to make the best of the recommendations, so that the ryots may really get something to their advantage. I trust that Government will come their orders as early as may be practicable on this subject, so that ryots may have the benefit of the new rules from this fact.

"I am anxious to say a word or two on the subject of the proposed re-organization of the Veterinary Department. The proposed Provincial veterinary service will, I am, consist ultimately of three deputy superintendents, fifteen veterinary inspectors and 132 veterinary assistants. I do not know if Government cannot consider favourably the suggestion of having a few inoculators as well. As it is, it has been felt that often these inoculators are hard to get at when roosterpox breaks out in villages, and even when available, they arrive more often than not too late to be of any great use. If a suitable number of inoculators cannot be sanctioned, may I suggest that the number of veterinary assistants should be reduced to 100 persons and the pay of the 32 additional hands be distributed amongst a number of monitors, who should be of the itinerating kind?

"Rice is the staple food of the southern districts of this Presidency. There are two kinds of system under paddy cultivation. The one is called the wet or puddling system, mostly prevalent in the deltas of Tanjore and Chingleput and a certain portion of the Madurai district affected by the Pestifer. The other is the dry-sowing or Tinnervelli system, which is so vague in the larger area of wet cultivation. Hitherto the energies of the Government officers of the Agricultural Department have been limited to popularize the single seed planting system which has a bearing more upon the puddling system. This system cannot be said to be wholly perfect. It has got some defects. The dry-sowing system, if properly followed with the aid of seed drills, is more economical and drought-resisting than the puddling system. Therefore I would request the Government to advise their officers to encourage this system more largely than they do at Kodpath and show to the agriculturists its advantages by means of demonstrations."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. BARNES:—"Your Excellency, at this one meeting of the year when the Honourable Members of the Council are allowed to 'go large,' it is well, I believe, for the representative of the planting community to say something. If the present representative does not say much, it is not because there are no matters affecting our industries that require the attention of Government, it is because with the diffidence natural in a new member. I have been listening to the proceedings at these meetings and I have been noting with satisfaction how sympathetically your Excellency's Government have treated subjects and resolutions that have been brought before them. I now feel certain that when my community ask me to bring some of the points that exercise our mind to the notice of Government we shall be certain that they will have a sympathetic hearing and that, if possible, Government will take action to help us.

"I am glad to say that the past year has been one of fair prosperity for all our industries, but I think I am right in saying that at no time has the cloud that threatens our prosperity, our very existence, ever loomed so large. The question of labour, of agricultural labour, is of national importance. There is no need for me to quote figures, the budget is before you, but speaking broadly I may say that practically the whole of the wealth that you have been distributing is derived from

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agriculture; that without agriculture there would be no luxuries of civilization, no education; that were it not for agriculture the flower of the intellect of this Presidency would not be assembled here to-day; and your Excellency's seat would be vacant and the Government benches would be empty.

"I would ask your Excellency's Government to carefully consider this question of labour so that if we come to you with a suggestion you can look at it as nearly as possible from our point of view, and that if the suggestion be not entirely practical we may have your help in licking it into shape. Give us your help if only on the grounds that we, in our little way, do our best, in helping ourselves, to help the country too. Emigration and increasing emigration is the cause of the trouble. Your Excellency's Government has expressed itself satisfied at the way emigration is effected by recruiters that want our labour. Ought this Government to be satisfied? I should like to be able to prove that the Government ought not to be satisfied, but these proofs can only be collected properly through the good offices of the Government itself. A few months back some serious allegations were made at the Thejore conference regarding the methods of recruiting for emigration. Have these allegations been required into? Have the Government ever seen it in print that the South Indian coolies are bought and sold like cattle? Have not Government heard through the medium of district officers of recruiting or attempted recruiting by false representation? The liberty of the subject is, we are told, the first consideration. That may be so, but I am not sure that a case may not arise where that liberty should be curbed in the interests of the country at large. Has not a famous British statesman pronounced on this very point? But be that as it may, if the liberty is to be considered that liberty should be safeguarded also, and if it can be shown that but one individual—man, woman or child—has been expatriated by false representation and against his will, Government have no right to be satisfied that the methods of recruiting for emigration are what they should be. There is no need to re-enumerate the advantages that our competitors have in securing labour that we have not got, no need to point out in detail what the results of over-emigration may be—depleted villages, land going out of cultivation and the Public Works Department, which already feels the pinch, unable to spend its grants. Roads and communications, medical matters, postal facilities and the like are all subordinate to this question of labour and I will not touch on these now.

"Also I will leave alone for the present the question of Government activities in rubber planting, but I feel I should not sit down without thanking your Excellency's Government for the assistance that has been given us in the matter of scientific advice. The arrangement made is now drawing to close and I venture to express a hope that a new arrangement may be made on more liberal lines. In parenthesis let me say, for the information of Honourable Members, that your Excellency's Government have allocated a sum of about 650 lakh annually for the past five years for the purpose of expert advice on planting agriculture. In spite of this we feel that we are labouring at a disadvantage with our brethren in Ceylon and in the north and we hope in time and with the assistance of Government to be able to build up a department of scientific research that will help us in the prompt investigation of the problems that confront us.

"I would urge that the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act be extended to Nilgiri-Wyand. At present there is one anomaly of an estate on the Nilgiri and Malabar boundaries where one rubber tree is liable for compensation and the next is not."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sriniva Sava :—^a Your Excellency, I beg to express, on behalf of the Uriya-speaking population in this Presidency, our gratitude to your Excellency's Government for the announcement made at the last meeting of the Council that the Government have decided to open a high school for Uryas at Russelkonda. This long-felt want has kept back the progress of the Uryas for a long time and I sincerely hope that a new era will begin for us. I also desire to state that special treatment is necessary also in the case of elementary education and I trust that your Excellency's Government will consider our claims at the proper time.

^a Your Excellency, I have to refer to another matter of importance to the Goan District. I refer to the arrangement for the timely supply of water under the Rushikulya project. There have been numerous complaints during the last two

*The Budget debate.**(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Dey; Rao Bahadur Narasimham Sarna.)*

or three years, and the Government is already aware of them as there were numerous interpellations on the subject. Cultivation operations in Garojes usually commence about the middle of June and water is necessarily required for seed-beds and for keeping the seedling alive till about July and August, when transplantation begins. But the local authorities responsible to supply water from the very beginning of the operations of cultivation do not seem to take any notice of this great necessity in spite of several applications for water and allow a large quantity of seedlings to wither and die. They supply water at a later date, at the time of transplantation, leaving the ryots till then to the chance of rain water, if any, for keeping the seedlings alive. This is a great hardship for the ryots when monsoon fails. As regards the supply of water I would suggest that the Government should call for a special report on the subject and give its best consideration to the matter of remedying these difficulties."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAM SARKA:—"May it please your Excellency, permit me to congratulate your Excellency's Government and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the extremely satisfactory nature of the budget which they have been able to present to this Council. Nothing is so gladdening to my heart, settling so calculated to gladden the hearts of the many millions who are watching the proceedings in this Council, as the execution of the policy by the Government with regard to education in all its branches. I cannot help stating that there was room for mis-understanding about the attitude of the Government in this respect. The declaration of policy by the India Government, the declaration of policy emanated by the Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montague, the utterance of our beloved King-Emperor in India have all convinced us beyond doubt that the Government are as interested as ourselves in pushing on education, so far as possible, in all parts of the country. And the practical effect which this Government have been able to give to that execution of policy by large grants which they have made for the advancement of education must convince all Honourable Members and the people of this Presidency that the policy is likely to be carried into effect; and the declaration in the budget papers that the Government is determined to appropriate year after year large sums increasing annually by not less than two lakhs is a declaration of policy for which I should be extremely thankful. We also feel thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for warning Honourable Members, as well as those outside the Council including the Government of India, that we should not go away with a wrong impression by looking at the budget figures that we are a wealthy Province.

"This is a gala day—the budget day—and we are privileged to trot out our hobby. My hobby when I was in Council on former occasions and outside the Council also has been and is that more revenue is levied in this Presidency than in the whole of India. I shall not tread upon Imperial fringes; but I may be permitted, having regard to the attitude that the India Government has taken in this respect, to make once more my assertion that the level of taxation is higher in this Province than in the whole of India. Turning casually to 1911-12, we find that out of a total taxation of about 75 crores taxation proper for the whole of India and judging from our population our share ought not to be more than 12 crores. Even if we take the agricultural figures and work them out, they would not come to a very great difference. Whereas our share ought to be 12½ crores, we actually levy more than 14 crores or 2½ crores more. The Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India has stated that it is not from the revenue stand-point that the needs of the Province are met, but from the expenditure stand-point; and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has shown conclusively that if we are to progress as we have been doing in the past, it is impossible for us to meet that expenditure, unless the Government of India should recognize that the expenditure has to be increased in this Province; and if we are to be a progressive Province, that expenditure must come from Imperial funds in some shape or other. May I suggest that it should be represented to the Government of India? I am not sure how far it will interfere with the permanent settlement, but there does not seem to be any reason why we should be debted with the whole of the cost under superannuation allowances under the head of Salt and Customs, when salt and customs are wholly Imperial and not Provincial. That would give us relief by about a lakh and odd. Then, in the matter of the cost of irrigation the Imperial

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Government bears half the expenditure. Can we suggest there is no reason why the cost of settlement, survey and such like branches, which are absolutely necessary for increasing or determining the revenue, should not also be shared between the Imperial Government and our Government?

"Passing then to another subject, my Lord, I cannot help asking the Government to direct their attention to a greater extent than in the past to the economic development of the Presidency. No doubt it is a difficult problem, but some of the recommendations of the industrial conference at Ootacamund would, I hope, solve that problem; and I hope that some of these recommendations will be acted upon in the near future and that a brighter era, with regard to the development of the industrial and technical condition of this Presidency is near at hand. Honourable Members will see that our resources have been, on the whole, rather meagre. In 1907-08 we had 100 lakhs, in 1908-09 99 lakhs, in 1909-10 112 lakhs, in 1910-11 152 lakhs, in 1911-12 it was 155 lakhs, in 1912-13 185 lakhs, and in 1913-14 it is 229 lakhs. A portion of this money may, I think, be greatly utilised for the advancement of irrigation and for the improvement of communications, especially in rural areas and on such projects as are not likely to involve any recurring expenditure following in their wake. It is necessary that the establishments should be temporarily improved and increased if there is to be any greater progress; and I hope, therefore, that the re-organisation of the Public Works Department with a view to enable them to carry out these works, which are absolutely necessary, will be undertaken in the near future.

"My Lord, in this connection I cannot help regretting that the rate of progress in railway development and irrigation development has been unfortunately very slow in this Province. I note that the Provincial Government is not altogether responsible for it, but still much more can be done than has been done in the past. I refer especially to the two projects which, I hope, the Government will do their level best to advance; and these are projects calculated to improve and divert trade into this Province, namely, the Vengalpet-Baner railway and the Vengalpet Harbour. Honourable Members will see that at first sight some of these may not look promising, because they are very costly. But more action is raised in the Central Provinces and Bihar than in this Presidency and the only port and the nearest port possible for the Central Provinces, if that line should be constructed, would be Vengalpet; and so this port will have a considerable portion of the traffic of the Central Provinces diverted to its shores and the people of the Province cannot but benefit thereby. The two schemes being together, and I hope that your Excellency's Government will try to impress upon the Government of India that this Province deserves, at least having regard to the funds continuously contributed by it, a fairer treatment in the matter of railway and irrigation development.

"In this connection, while I am on the question of the improvement of economic resources, I must thank the Government for the Fishery Bazaar which has been continuously spending very large sums, year after year, in trying to add to the food resources of the people. All that I need observe, in this connection, is, that something will be done towards the developing of fisheries in the east coast in the same manner as is being done in the west coast and the south-west coast. I know that something has been done in the past. Perhaps, there are not as many facilities in the east coast as there are in the other parts of the Presidency, but still you have got a very strong and intelligent fishermen population in the east coast and I hope something will be done in that direction.

"While on the subject of improvements, may I express the gratitude of our districts to the Government for agreeing to open a girls' high school in Waltair and an agriculture farm at Anakapalle and a technical school at Dewadishwaram and a school at Bhuselkonda. While on the question of education, I may say that the appropriation of the funds of 25 lakhs given to us at a few days' notice is rather a difficult matter. But I cannot help thinking that the use of two lakhs for buying slates and books is not calculated to achieve any very desirable object in the future. Of course a certain number of poor boys there are who might be helped; but I am afraid that on the whole the improvement would not be permanent and the money would be thrown away. I have tried to show that, notwithstanding the continued

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increase in the budget grants, the rate of progress in primary education in villages is very slow. In very few villages have new schools been opened; the number is 2,809 for a period of six years. We have over 50,000 villages in which new schools will have to be opened. I hope, therefore, that a considerable portion of this revenue will be utilised for that purpose and that a women's college might be started in this Presidency, because unless we have a college for improving higher education, it would not be possible to find teachers for the education of girls.

"One other subject, my Lord, and that is the question of village panchayats. Whether we look to increase in litigation in the Presidency, whether we look to various other subjects in which the co-operation of the people is concerned, we cannot help thinking that the Government would find it impossible to carry on the administration, unless they call to their aid some such body as the village panchayats or the village community to solve some of its problems. The matter has been under the consideration of the Government for a long time and I hope it will find a solution in the near future, and that the village panchayats will be started on a statutory basis, and that wider powers will be given to them and they will be given funds for carrying out the various objects which may be entrusted to them.

"One word with regard to the abkari administration. Every means, my Lord, should be tried to check the consumption of spirits. The Government say, no doubt, that they have increased the rate and they are very anxious to reduce the number of persons drinking spirits in this Presidency. All of us think that local option may be tried tentatively in some portions of the Presidencies in order to catch its effect to see if that would prove to be a panacea for this evil, whether it would check or minimise the consumption of drink. This question is one which is bound to crop up year after year. I hope your Excellency's Government will be able to see your way to make an experiment in this direction in one or two taluks and see how the system will work and to convince non-official members and the non-official public that the Government have really the interest of the people at heart in this respect.

"It is too soon, as our Honourable Member put it, to judge the results of the new police system. Doubts have been expressed as to how far the removal of police stations is calculated to improve the administration. Complaints have been received that abuses are on the increase and I am sure that the administration of the police will be watched with considerable care and I hope that out-posts will not be removed unless their removal is absolutely necessary. Is this contention I hope that two more superintendencies of police may be given to the Indian community, because I believe that the superintendents that are now there are under the old system and the recent reforms in the Police Department enable the Government to throw open two superintendencies permanently to the Indian community in that order."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, I just desire to make a remark or two on the subject of the Imperial grant of 55 lakhs for purposes of education, so far as the Anglo-Indian community is concerned. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne in his memorandum dealing with the details of his policy in regard to the disposal of this sum remarks as to the amount allotted for Anglo-Indian education shortly as follows: 'This grant will go some way towards carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Conference on the subject.'

"Judging from the tenor of the circular letter of the Government of India issued to the various Local Governments and other bodies and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, I rather think, your Excellency, that it will take a considerable time before the Government of India and your Excellency's Government will be able to dispose of the various recommendations made by the Conference at Simla; and I fear that if we are to wait for the utilisation of this amount, which according to Sir Alfred Bourne's memorandum amounts to Rs. 57,000, till your Excellency's Government finally deal with the matter—I fear that there is a very great danger, I should say a very reasonable apprehension of danger, that this sum may not be utilised in the current year, or any other words that if we have to wait till we know the decision finally the amount might lapse. From the proceedings of the Conference your Excellency will find that

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the question of strengthening the teaching staff and improving its efficiency has been much emphasized and the Government of India in its circular orders is placing this question in the fore-front and I feel sure it is one which would appeal to your Excellency's Government. I may tell your Excellency that the Department of Education has called upon the various schools to submit their applications in regard to their teaching staff during the current month. I have no doubt that some schools have sent in their applications and that the remaining schools will send theirs during the current month. My suggestion is that the Rs. 57,000 which is the recurring portion of the Imperial grant should be added to the Rs. 52,000 of the royal grant, in regard to which the Education Department has called for applications, and that the whole sum should be devoted at once towards strengthening the teaching staff of the schools. What Madras really wants is two schools graded A and two schools graded A.A. We have had these two grades in this Presidency long before the Simla Conference, but the only thing is that this grading has been more on paper and seems to have been seldom enforced either by the schools or by the Education Department. What I want to bring to your Excellency's notice is that this grading of schools should be enforced and that the schools should be properly staffed and strengthened, so that we may really have two strong high schools, one for the Protestants and the other for the Catholics, and further, two schools of the lower grade A.A. for these two branches of the community. I am not particularly anxious to put more money into the pockets of the existing teachers; that is far from my object in making these observations. But in our schools we have constant vacancies, and if we know our resources and know what money we can command, we could always get proper hands when vacancies occur. There are again teachers whose services we cannot afford to dispense with and whom we should like to preserve, looking for better prospects elsewhere. It is possible that there may be a third class whose efficiency might be the same whether we pay them less or we pay them more and whose work will be the same. So far as these are concerned, the question will be merely as to the time when we could get rid of them and when the earliest convenient opportunity for so doing would present itself. So far as at least one school is concerned, I know, it is extremely anxious to improve its teaching staff and to import one more teacher from Europe. But as schemes could be taken in hand, unless we know what money would be available. No doubt we have Rs. 52,000 as the amount of the royal grant. But the question is how much of this amount will be appropriated by the Education Department to be utilized for the strengthening of the teaching staff, my submission to your Excellency's Government is that the whole of this sum is wholly inadequate. This amount together with the amount that we get out of the 23 lakhs may however go a great way towards strengthening the teaching staff. When we look at the non-recurring grant, we find there is a sum of 5½ lakhs available. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Durno rightly mentions in his memorandum that if the money is unexpended in the course of the next three years, the amount would lapse and that it cannot be refunded. The question is how this non-recurring grant of 5½ lakhs could be utilized. In dealing with this matter I would appeal to your Excellency's Government to consider the question of building hostels in connection with the Anglo-Indian schools. There is not even one hostel connected with the Anglo-Indian schools, while most of the other important educational institutions have hostels of their own, and the absence of hostels has affected prejudicially the character of the education the schools impart and it also affects the parents in the majority who have to send their boys either to Bangalore or out here. The difficulty is that when parents are transferred from place to place; and the difficulty in the way of education will be greatly minimized if schools are attached to some of our schools. I suggest that we should have one hostel for Protestant schools and one for Roman Catholic schools. I do not think that it can be said that the amount now at the disposal of Government out of the grant of 23 lakhs will not be sufficient to meet these two requirements. It will take some time before we can prepare schemes of the views of Government, it may set the school authorities to work in such a way that the work could be brought to completion within the next three years. Otherwise, there is the difficulty of the amount allotted to us being - Bangalore and Madras are the two places in the south of India where the members of the Anglo-Indian community exist largely and these are the two places which require aid in the matter of

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the teaching staff as well as of hostels. I know that Bangalore contains boarding institutions but I fancy they would require some help for extensions and improvements. In Madras the case is of entire absence of hostels. I would impress the advisability of allotting some portion of the 5½ lakhs non-recurring grant for building two substantial hostels in connection with the schools in Madras. I hope these matters will receive your Excellency's consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KAMAKA RAO PANTULU :—“My Lord, I thank the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the most clear budget which he has presented. I must thank your Excellency's Government, my Lord, for the sympathetic consideration given by the Government to the two most important questions connected with the jails and the forests. The stress of the female convicts in jails has been improved and Government have promised to bestow sympathetic consideration towards the diet of prisoners, and I am sure we may not regret that the Government will bestow its most sympathetic attention to these two important subjects. My Lord, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said yesterday, our finance has been a most prosperous one. We had an increase of revenue in almost every item of receipts, and I hope that we begin this year with a very prosperous income; but all the same, as he has remarked yesterday, we live on wind-falls. We have received very sympathetic consideration from the India Government and have received liberal grants-in-aid for education, sanitation and agriculture. And therefore our thanks are due to the India Government and I sincerely hope that the India Government will be pleased to help our Province with similar aids in future. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gillen said in reply to the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Saïyid Muhammad, the Government of India start their dealing out of grants on the consideration of the expenditure of each Province. So, my Lord, if we can show to the Government of India our needs and our claims upon their attention, I hope we shall be receiving liberal grants from the Government of India; and these wind-falls, we may hope, at least, will be recurring wind-falls in the future. I must also thank your Excellency's Government for the liberal grant of one lakh made to the Gollavari District Board for opening up the agency portions of Gollavari district. Again, my Lord, I am very much thankful for the two pronouncements which have been made yesterday, that is, with regard to the promise of bestowing the Government's attention towards raising the pay of some low-paid and hard-worked subordinates of your Excellency's Government, and the other is the definite announcement which the Government have been able to make with regard to the grants that may be made in future to the district boards, so that the district boards may be in a position to know what they may be able to expect from the Provincial Government. Again, my Lord, I have been very much taken up by the pronouncement which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart made yesterday, and that is to this effect. He said: ‘The great bulk of the money which goes to the aid of municipalities comes from the rural population and I hold strongly that a good deal should go back to them.’ That is a pronouncement which I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give due weight to.

“My Lord, I have to mention a few disabilities which the landholders have been suffering from. One is in connection with the operation of the Madras Estates Land Act. It is not necessary for me to explain to your Excellency's Government at this time the great disability that has been imposed upon the landholders by the operation of this Act and the hardship which the Act itself has been creating both in regard to the landholder and in regard to the ryot. My Lord, you have promised to reconsider this Act and amend it during the course of this year. So long ago as 1910 the Madras Landholders' Association submitted a memorial to the Government and the Government passed an order thereupon in 1911 promising that the amendment of the Act would be taken up very soon. I hope that the Act will be amended very soon, so as to remove many of the objectionable features of the Act and also of the disabilities that are imposed upon the landholder and the ryot. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to inform you in detail of the disabilities that have been imposed by the various sections of that Act. I shall only refer to them and I must in this connection inform your Excellency that the object with which the Act was passed was entirely defeated in its operation in the most backward areas of this Presidency. Especially in the agency tracts the ryots have been losing their property in land and a number

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of documents are being registered conveying their interest in the lands to the money-lender year after year, and that is a thing that the Government must try and put a stop to. Again, my Lord, with regard to the *land* lands occupancy right has been declared to the ryot. The nature of the soil and the formation of the *land* do not admit any occupancy right being given to the ryot. *Land* lands in Government areas are not given to ryots on patta on permanent tenure. They are leased out year after year for a term of years to the highest bidder. I do not see any reason why when the *land* in Government areas are not leased out permanently on *land* patta to ryots, in *land* in *land* areas the occupancy right should be allowed to the ryot. This is a matter in which the *land* have a just grievance to lay before your Excellency's Government. Another point immediately connected with these *land* is the water-rate that is charged for the cultivation of the *land* and *land* lands. The water is taken out from the rivers of the Odanari and Kistna, the riparian right of which belongs to the *land*. My usage the *land* have been enjoying the water and have been using them for the cultivation of *land* lands from time immemorial; and now to charge water-rates for the water that is taken out of big streams, out of the tidal portions of the rivers, is most inequitable. I submit that the crop for which this water is taken is purely a dry crop and the water is taken in pots to the tobacco and other crops on *land* and *land* lands and they are watered four or five times in the year. I might also mention here that these *land* are situated in a portion where the Government have not spent even a pie for irrigation. Such being the case, I submit that it is unjust and inequitable that any water-rates should be charged for the cultivation of *land* and *land* lands with water taken from the rivers in pots.

"Another matter which I wish to bring to your Excellency's attention is, with regard to the operation of Act II of 1894, i.e., the Village Service Act. The *land* under that Act has the power of appointing village officers. But unfortunately he has not got the power of dismissing them or granting them leave or of suspending them. He has only got the power of recommending suspension or leave, and, under the rules framed under that Act, the *land* should send that recommendation under his own signature. He is not empowered to delegate that power to his clerk or to his manager. In many cases where *land* go on long tours or to foreign countries they find it most difficult to send all these recommendations under their own signature. Again, the village officers are summoned to take head-quarters by talukdars. These people go away without even showing the bare courtesy of taking leave from the *land*. It often occurs that the *land* himself does not know whether the *land* is in the village or has gone to the taluk head-quarters. A summons is issued to him by the talukdar. I submit that this is also a matter in which some rule must be made—that the summons issued to the *land* by the taluk office should be sent to him through the *land*. Again, my Lord, these *land* are generally summoned for the *land* week, to prepare water-rates and other accounts of the Government from December to April. But these are the months in which the *land*'s rent has to be collected by the *land*, so that when these *land* are taken away on Government duty to the taluk or to the divisional centres the collection of the *land*'s rent suffers a great deal; and it so happens that on several occasions the *land* will not be able to have sufficient time to make his own arrangements. In this and in several other matters the rules will have to be amended and the convenience of the *land* also will have to be looked into. I do not mean to say that these *land* should not be taken away to taluk or divisional centres to do Government duty and Government work connected with the *land* and other matters; but I only submit that they must be taken away from the villages in a manner not to make the interests of the *land* and the work of the *land* suffer.

"Again, Sir, there is another matter which has been agitating our minds at present, and that is with regard to the enfranchisement of *land* gardens, which have been commenced in Kistna and Godavari districts. This is a matter in which we are deeply concerned. These *land* gardens are mistakenly supposed and considered as being large *land* lands. The word '*land*' is misinterpreted. These *land* are not in the assets registers kept from 1777 to 1784. In Harrington's Analysis in the Fifth Report and several other books *land* lands have been

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defined and these villages do not form a portion of these *lakhaj* lands. Now these *asabikha* gardens are being assessed and enfranchised on the assumption that they form part of the *lakhaj* lands and that *asabikha* means a deduction from the assets of the estate and not a deduction from the *ghafat* or the area of the estate. In the assets register prepared from 1777 to 1784 nothing is made mention of these *asabikha* and in G.O. No. 265, dated 27th November 1872, these assets registers were taken as the basis of the permanent revenue settlement. Leaving these assets registers alone, the *asabikha* *saddi* or *shabanda* which were prepared subsequently for a different purpose were taken as the basis of determination for the enfranchisement of these *asabikha*.

His Excellency the **PARMESEER**.—"I must ask the Honourable gentleman to bring his remarks to a close as he has already exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PRASTHA.—"I am sorry for it, I bore a great deal to say about the interests of the landholders and I am afraid that other members who succeed me will not at all refer to these matters."

His Excellency the **PARMESEER**.—"Perhaps the Honourable gentleman will compress his remarks and be as brief as he can."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PRASTHA.—"Thank you I hope your Excellency will be pleased to give sympathetic consideration to the matter that I have just now been speaking about. I do not refer to anything in detail connected with this question which may be considered controversial at present; but I shall only say one thing. Unfortunately, the onus of proof is thrown upon the shoulders of the *asabikha*. It is for the Government to prove that these lands are *lakhaj* and it is not for the *asabikha* to prove that they are not included in *lakhaj* lands. All at once enfranchisement of these lands is started and we are asked to prove that they are not *lakhaj* lands. I submit that the onus of proof may be taken away from the shoulders of the *asabikha* and the Government may institute a regular inquiry and see whether these lands can be enfranchised or not. I have got another important subject to refer to and it is with regard to irrigation."

His Excellency the **PARMESEER**.—"I am afraid that unless the Council express a contrary wish I must ask the Honourable Member to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PRASTHA.—"I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider all these matters affecting the interests of the landholders and show some sympathetic consideration to our grievances."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. SARASWATHA AYYAR.—"Your Excellency.—Every important feature of this year's budget is receiving full consideration at the hands of my non-official friends. It is not therefore necessary for me to deal with more than one or two important points. The first which I shall select for consideration is co-operation. The people of this Presidency were a deep debt of gratitude to the Government for having created and developed the co-operative movement. We have now about a thousand societies. People have been informed that the Government desired to introduce co-operation in this country for the purpose of giving relief to the heavily indebted agriculturists and giving him greater staying power in times of famine. People have also been assured that the sympathy of Government and consequent support of the movement would be steady and would not be withdrawn. In this assurance large numbers of small capitalists have thrown in their capital into co-operative institutions. In the Salem district, for instance, where there are roughly one hundred societies financed mainly by a central district urban bank, about two lakhs have been advanced by way of private deposits and roughly two lakhs of private money have been borrowed. The result is fairly satisfactory as a beginning. More villages have begun to take an interest and understand what credit means and how under Government supervision and credit villages and townships can join together, trust each other and lend to each other with the result that at a fairly low rate of nine per cent, the poor ryot can have the money of his thrifty brethren in the same or neighbouring villages and towns. So far matters went so well. Suddenly last year there appeared to the people a cloud as bigger than a man's hand at first, which gradually however grew and quite darkened their

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skies. From last year people (and especially the people of Salem and Madras) have noticed with concern that the Government allowed the Registrar to stop further registration of societies and to continue the important work of supervision and audit with an insufficient number of inspectors. The latter mistake was not long in producing its result. There was a case of falsification in one of the societies with consequent civil and criminal proceedings which in their turn caused a temporary pause in official and non-official circles and a stoppage of regular work in the rural societies. The people have died out. Work has been resumed. The most regrettable crisis would be a real blessing in the guise of a curse if only it resulted in the Co-operative Department understanding its meaning and taking a correct attitude towards its future. The discussion in this Council in March last of the resolution as to a grant of Rs. 1,000 for increasing the number of co-operative inspectors and the present budget, however, show that unfortunately the co-operative Registrar and the Government have not correctly understood the meaning of that event and the state of the public mind. The Registrar declared—evidently with the full assent or at the direction of the Government—that though 600 or 700 applications were awaiting orders for registration of co-operative societies, he was going to register only a few, if at all, he registered any—and his reason was the necessity to examine the foundations of the old societies before starting new societies. This policy, I submit, is a grave error. The stoppage of registration has been widely understood by people in various districts to indicate a determination on the part of the Government to stop further progress in co-operation and to imply a distrust of the movement as being in some manner wrong or injurious. The people's impression may be erroneous. The Government is undoubtedly acting with the highest and best of motives. But unfortunately the conduct of the Registrar in practically stopping further registration is only too apt to mislead people as to Government's intentions—more especially when that conduct appears to be really erroneous to most co-operative workers. Let me explain. The idea of serving a healthy movement and stopping the natural growth of societies for the purpose of examining old foundations is quite erroneous. What would be thought of an engineering expert who after putting up grand edifices like the bell we are now occupying began immediately or from time to time digging up the foundations to see how they fared. The correct and natural process is to ensure the soundness of the foundations while the process of construction is going on. Let me (as president of the Salem district urban bank) assure the Government and the public, that there is nothing wrong in the foundations of the rural societies which have been 'well and truly laid' by former Registrars and by the present Registrar. What is required is that co-operative credit should not be injured by any doubt in the number or quality of the inspectors and auditors employed by Government. Last year we had 26 inspectors to supervise 1,000 societies and admittedly this was insufficient. In the present budget provision has been made to raise the number to 44. This may just suffice for supervising existing institutions. It is certainly insufficient to keep up any progress in the number of societies. Besides, no provision has been made in the budget for securing a better class of inspectors than that which is now employed. We have many untrained men acting on doubt according to the best of their lights. Securing a better class of course means offering higher pay, and involves an increased provision under the heading of establishment. The *Misra* had a leader two days back reviewing co-operative work in Japan. There in the last three years co-operative institutions have advanced from about 5,000 societies to about 9,000 societies. Of these 9,000 more than a third dealt with productive and distributive co-operation. Reports from Germany, England, France and several other countries show a similar advance. Turning to the state of co-operation in this Presidency, we learn that the Government leaves it to the Registrar to ask for what he wants, and the Registrar declares he will continue to go on digging into old foundations and not pushing on boldly with a progressive programme. The co-sponsors of this Presidency feel that there is absolutely no reason why provision should not be made for appointing some 20 or 30 more inspectors in addition to the 44 provided for in the budget and giving ample scope for the healthy growth of societies. A large number of my co-operative friends have felt, that of the 600 or more applications for registration presumably on the Registrar's hands now, 200 or more

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may well on their merits be registered, if only the Government wishes co-operation to proceed vigorously forward as Governments in other countries do, and if the Government will give the Registrar an indication of such an intention on their part. If the Government gives such an indication, I feel sure that the Registrar will ere long apply for an increase in the number of inspectors, and register a large number of societies. The annual report of co-operative work which at present produces a sickening effect on the minds of co-operators (more especially when they read of the small number of societies in certain districts like Bellary, Nellore and Madhav and their small transactions) will, I hope, in future years prove thereby a more cheering document.

"My Lord, I have only one word to add about the education of Mohammedans in Salem. The cost which its improvement involved the Salem Municipal Council was not able to provide in connection with Mohammedan schools. This is particularly a desirable object, viz., the promotion of Mohammedan education which, I believe, for want of money had to be dropped. My humble suggestion is that provision should be made for this branch of education."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—*"May I hand over to your Excellency the remainder of my speech which I have not been able to deliver?"*

His Excellency the President :—*"I shall be very glad to accept the Honourable Member's unfinished speech". It will give the Government an opportunity of considering the points which he has raised. He will please hand over his speech to the official reporter."*

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—*"Your Excellency, I should like to offer a few brief remarks in regard to the financial position of this Presidency. My Honourable friends have congratulated the Government on the prosperous state of the finances of this Province. But most of the prosperity comes from doles given by the Government of India which are actually governed by the necessities of Imperial finance and therefore I am not in a position to congratulate the Government until this inequality of treatment in regard to our Provincial needs is properly looked into. I was very glad to hear an echo throughout from the members who spoke on behalf of the Government in regard to this matter. During the last three years the question of the inequality of the Provincial settlements has been raised in this Province year after year and the attitude taken up by your Excellency's Government was that it was perfectly satisfied with the Provincial settlements effected in 1911. I was glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the needs of this Province require much more money than was allotted to it and I was gladder when your Excellency said that every department of education was hungry for want of funds. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne had also echoed the same sentiments. Now Honourable Members who are responsible for the Government of this Province have recognized our needs; and therefore due representation, I hope, will be made in proper quarters to enable the administration of this Province to be carried on progressively. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillen stated in reply to a resolution which was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council that the Provincial settlements were arrived with reference to the standard of expenditure in each Province. I ask Sir, that the standard of expenditure which has been indicated in the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's speech clearly shows that we are working the finances of this Province at a deficit. He stated that our revenues amounted to 740-37 lakhs and our expenditure amounted to 829-58 lakhs, leaving a deficit of 89-21 lakhs. I think the Council will agree with me that this is a very large deficit. I trust that on an examination of the Provincial needs of this Province your Excellency's Government will take such steps as may be necessary to see that this annual deficit is made up by a permanent recurring assignment from the Imperial to the Provincial funds. I do not wish to weary the Council with any lengthy quotation of facts to show that we have not been properly treated. I beg only to refer to the recurring assignments and the non-recurring assignments made by the Government of India during the last two years after the gross permanent settlement was arrived at in the year 1911. Taking*

* See pages 520-521 *supra* for the unfinished portion of the Hon'ble Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu's speech.

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this year, your Excellency will be pleased to see that regarding education the recurring assignment made by the Government of India to all the Provinces both major and minor was 170 lakhs, of which we have received 25 lakhs. Madras comes in for six lakhs for education and for 6.99 lakhs for sanitation, while Bengal comes in for 15.25 lakhs recurring grant for sanitation and five lakhs for education. I do not know on what principle this large recurring assignment for sanitation has been given to Bengal, a Province whose revenue is much below ours and whose population is much below ours and whose area is not equal to ours. Coming to the non-recurring assignments, the Government of India distributed a sum of 381 lakhs for education and 160 lakhs for sanitation. In the matter of education 163 lakhs have been assigned for the Province of Bengal while Madras gets only 57 lakhs, Bombay gets 46.5 lakhs and the United Provinces gets 48.75 lakhs. In the matter of sanitation, of the non-recurring grants, taking the four major Provinces, Madras gets 27 lakhs, Bombay gets 25 lakhs, the United Provinces get 27.50 lakhs and Bengal comes in for 30 lakhs. Therefore in regard to these large grants both recurring and non-recurring, I think, judging this matter by any test, be it the test of population or the test of revenue contributed by each of these Provinces, Madras has not at all been fairly treated; and the non-official members are in full accord with the sentiments expressed by your Excellency's Government and I trust that your Excellency's Government will take the earliest opportunity to address this inequality. As I have already stated, the expenditure is 80 lakhs in advance of the revenues assigned to these Provinces; and I believe that unless this is rectified all progress in sanitation and education must be at a stand-still, if these debts are not given. There is only one other matter that I should like to refer to in this connection. My Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarnia suggested that under the head of land revenue assignments the share of expenditure on land revenue should be debited to the Government of India also. I believe it is only the revenue that we are now sharing and not the expenditure. The Government of India does not share the expenditure under the head Land Revenue. That, I think, is a serious matter, and if that is set right, I should think it will amount for 60 lakhs, because the expenditure under that head is about 151 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that the financial arrangements were defective because if there be a famine at any time we shall have to stop all other useful expenditures. But famine relief is not charged to Provincial revenues. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has indicated that notwithstanding the resources assigned to us from the Government of India there are directions in which extra expenditure is absolutely necessary. He stated the other day that in regard to the revision of salaries of the lower establishments a sum of 15 lakhs would be necessary and also he indicated that greater expenditure on jails, forests and other objects—an expenditure of a recurring nature—would also be necessary. That also goes to show the real character of the budget and that the financial settlement does not meet the current wants and much less the progressive expenditure of this Presidency. I therefore trust that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to make the representations that I have indicated.

"There are one or two other matters which I should like to mention. One relates to the rolling stock of the railways in this Presidency. That is a matter with reference to which there was considerable agitation during the last one or two years and considerable inconvenience has been felt all through and representations have been made at various times to this Government. In May last I requested the Government to let us know how the matter stood, and I was told that the matter would be referred to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and that due representations will be made to the Railway Board. The reply has been given that a certain number of waggons have been added to the coaching stock of both the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway both in 1912 and in 1913. I should like to know whether anything has been elicited from these companies, whether the needs of the commercial public have been sufficiently met and whether any representations have been made by this Government to the Railway Board or the Government of India in this matter. In this connection I would also

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Like to inquire of the results of the conference at Ootacamund with regard to the financing of the district board railways. We know that after the scheme for the formation of a subsidiary company for district board railways was abandoned the Government called for a conference at Ootacamund with the financial experts in the city as regards financing the district board railways. I do not think that the result of that conference has been communicated to the press. I know that the district boards have been asked about their views. I do not know what the result of the representations of various district boards has been and whether the Government have finally disposed of that matter and how the subject has been dealt with afterwards.

"In regard to the educational expenditure of 25 lakhs I must confess to a feeling of discomfort with reference to the non-recurring expenditure on elementary schools and generally with reference to non-recurring expenditure by the Department of Education. I believe things are done in some hurry; and if your Excellency will permit these grants to be invested by these local bodies for such time as may be required to mature their building programme properly, I believe that this course would be greatly welcomed. I see from the statement that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourke placed at our disposal that a sum of eight lakhs is proposed to be distributed for elementary school buildings. The total that the Government of India had set apart for that purpose is 17 lakhs. That is to be given this year and next year. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to ask the boards to incur this expenditure during these two years. If there is no objection, it will probably be a better course if these boards are allowed to fund this money for such time as may be necessary to undertake these buildings after proper and mature deliberation. I do not say that the present proposals before the Government have not been well thought out; but I still think there is considerable room for improvement in the matter of the erection of elementary school buildings. There is first of all the class of design according to which these buildings have to be built. I do not know whether any plans have been supplied to district boards or whether the matter has been left entirely to them. But anyway in some of the villages there is this fear that there will not be sufficient provision for the classes, while in other places schools may have to be started with one or two teachers in the beginning. I should like to know whether the 475 buildings that are to be constructed are in localities where schools have been in existence for a number of years or are these to be constructed in other places? Anyhow, till the district boards are able to mature their plans, I should like, if there is no financial objection, that the monies proposed to be allotted for these elementary school buildings may be transferred to local bodies and they may be funded for such time as may be necessary and the amount spent on the further development of elementary education and utilized properly on the construction of the school-houses.

"I have only one other remark to make. The budget, as presented in this Council, does not really show us the amount assigned to this Province from the irrigation programme of the Government of India. I do not think I have been able to see any figures under that head. There is no statement made in the amended financial statement or the revised financial statement or at the time of the budget as to the amount budgeted for major irrigation works and protective works—the amount placed at the disposal of this Government for improving the irrigation systems in this Presidency. I suggest that in future years a statement with regard to the irrigation expenditure may be made at the time of the presentation of the budget. I know these details might be got from the administration reports afterwards; but I think that at the time of the presentation of the budget it will be a matter of interest to know the irrigation programme of this Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTHULU:—Your Excellency, while joining my colleague in Council in congratulating the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the budget presented by him on the 2nd April last and the lucid exposition of the financial policy underlying it, I am deeply concerned about the role of warning overplayed in his explanatory remarks. The only solution of the problem, the only way of getting out

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of the difficulty, is by making an effective and earnest representation to the Imperial Council to obtain substantial grants and improve our financial condition. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao has already dealt with that question and I need not travel over that again. A few points to which I wish to refer on this question concern mostly the agricultural population. The first point and the most important point from my standpoint is that of irrigation. Regarding minor irrigation works it has already been said—and we received it with satisfaction—that the increase of establishment is under contemplation and there will be further expenditure incurred on minor irrigation works. Regarding the major irrigation works I should like to point out on this occasion that the working expenses provided for major irrigation works show that there is considerable room for improvement. It will be observed from the figures in the Civil Budget Estimates that regarding the extension and improvement of major irrigation works there has been a decrease in expenditure year after year. In the year 1911-12 a sum of Rs. 1,01,459 was spent and in the budget estimate for 1912-13 a sum of Rs. 1,54,361 was provided and in the revised estimate for that year the amount came to Rs. 1,48,009. In the budget estimate for 1913-14 provision is made only for Rs. 1,21,630. There has been an increase of expenditure provided for under the head of minor irrigation works, but not under major irrigation works. I hope that in due course of time and as early as possible there will be extensions and improvements on a larger scale and further allotments will be made under this head.

"The next point to which I wish to refer is about the grievances of the ryot population owing to the rigorous working of the forest laws and rules. We thank your Excellency's Government for the appointment of the Forest Committee and we hope and pray that their recommendations will be taken into consideration and orders will be passed as early as possible. I need not within the short time before us go into the various recommendations made by that committee. I for one would suggest that it was possible for the Forest Committee to have made recommendations on a more liberal scale; but at present I only hope that to the moderate extent to which they have made recommendations your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept and give effect to them as early as possible. It will be found from these recommendations that they classified the forests into six classes and suggested that in the case of some of them the forests should be under village *panchayats*. I hope that your Excellency's Government will accept that recommendation and frame rules for giving effect to it as early as possible. If only proper effort is made to work it out in the spirit in which the recommendation is made, I have no doubt that it will effect a great reform in villages and will lead to the prosperity of the ryot population. It is only the beginning and there are still larger plans before us in connection with the village *panchayats*. This will enable your Excellency's Government to know how the *panchayats* will work in course of time.

"I will make some remarks about co-operative societies, regarding which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Aiyar has also drawn your Excellency's attention. I only wish to point out that we cannot feel glad simply because there has been some increase in the number of societies. For we have to look at the distribution of these societies in the various districts also. The figures furnished show that, notwithstanding the progress in co-operative societies during the last six or seven years, there are only two districts, viz., Anantapur and Chingleput, containing more than 100 rural societies; there are only four districts containing societies between 50 and 100, five districts containing societies between 25 and 50, six districts containing societies between 10 and 25 and eight containing less than 10 societies. This statement showing the way in which these societies are distributed in various districts will show that proper efforts were not made to appais the requisite number of inspectors to spread co-operative movement in these districts. I cannot imagine that there is less of co-operative feeling in some districts than in other districts. Circumstances might have been favourable as regards one district, or attention might have been better directed to one particular locality, and the number of societies might have increased

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there. If inspectors were appointed in all districts irrespective of their having societies previously or not, and if they had been instructed to teach people in co-operative movements and to help them to form societies, I have no doubt that more wonderful results would have been produced even within the short time that the movement has been amongst us. The question is all the more important in consequence of the passing of the Co-operative Act of 1912. When the previous Act of 1904 was enforced, certain difficulties were experienced. But these difficulties have now been removed and there ought to be no difficulty in forming a larger number of societies. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that the number of societies already in existence in 1912, and the existing staff of 25 inspectors has been increased by 16, making a total of 41 inspectors. There are 702 applications which have been undeposited of. Let us hope and trust that those who send in their applications will have their applications duly attended to and the registering officers will be satisfied that the people concerned require these societies. If these applications should be granted, it is impossible for the existing staff even with its additional strength to cope with the working of the societies. That is how the matter stands in regard to the societies already formed; and I am afraid that there is no opportunity whatever for new societies being formed on better lines in pursuance of Act II of 1912. I find in the latest review on the work of the co-operative societies your Excellency's Government remarking in the following terms:—"The year under review was noteworthy for the passing of India Act II of 1912 which permits the formation of co-operative societies for objects other than the provision of cheap credit. In the formation of such societies for the co-operative buying of agricultural necessities and marketing of agricultural produce and also for the carrying out of simple processes of rural manufacture, such as the preparation of sugar from the cane and the production of girdled oil, the Government consider that there exist very great possibilities of agricultural improvements; they desire, therefore, to extend to the district agricultural associations the encouragement of the co-operative movement along these lines."—, however, regret that the district agricultural associations have not been doing such useful work as they were expected to do, and it will therefore be necessary, for a long time to come, that the people should be given as much help as possible in connection with the co-operative movement. I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take steps to improve the staff, to educate the people, and to see that the societies are formed even for the purpose of agriculture.

"The next point to which I want to make some reference is elementary education. Regarding this I do not wish to travel over the ground which has been trodden over by my Honourable friends who preceded me. I only wish to point out the fact that two changes were recently introduced in the Educational Department, one of which is the provincialization of the staff of supervisors which was till recently under the control of the local boards, and the second is the policy in pursuance of which aid has been given to schools direct from Provincial funds, local boards having nothing to do with the distribution. It is these two changes which have been introduced in recent years that have affected the control of local boards in the matter of elementary education to a very large extent. It is not necessary for me to weary this Council at considerable length by referring to the figures relating to this subject; but it will be found useful to state that, so far as local boards are concerned, the number of elementary schools have increased from 2,311 in 1907-08 to 4,173 in 1911-12. Every year there has been some increase. The number of aided schools in the year 1907-08 was 12,766, whereas in 1908-09 it was 13,516, in 1909-10 it was 524, in 1910-11 it was 292 and in 1911-12 there were no aided schools. Similarly, in the case of municipalities, it will be found that the number of schools maintained has been steadily increasing. Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to see that local boards have been doing splendid work in the matter of elementary education, and it is also evident that they deserve to be entrusted with larger powers in the matter of elementary education. But the two steps taken in recent years have affected the control exercised by local boards on elementary education. I place these facts before your Excellency's Government for due consideration.

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"The only other point that I wish to refer to is about the excise revenue. In introducing the budget the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart referred us to the figures of revenue under the head of Excise, and though from that standpoint alone some would have felt glad, I feel a sense of disappointment when I find that the increase is due to consumption of liquor. It is true that, so far as excise is concerned, the revenue has been steadily increasing. It was 269-35 lakhs in the year 1909-10, 277-74 lakhs in 1910-11, 309-44 lakhs in 1911-12. The budget estimate for 1912-13 is 319-09 lakhs, or an increase of 18-35 lakhs over the figures for 1911-12. The revised estimate for 1912-13 showed a further increase of about 12 lakhs and in the budget estimate for 1913-14 a further increase of 15-50 lakhs is provided over that of the revised estimate for last year. If this increase was due to any other cause and if it has not been accelerated by an increase in the consumption of liquor, I would have welcomed that circumstance and would have been glad to find such a state of things. But it is clear from the administration report of the Alkshri Department that there has been much increase in consumption. It is stated at page 34 of the Revised Financial Statement—'About 98 per cent. of the receipts are derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs.' It is found on page 5 of the administration report of the alkshri revenue for the year 1911-12 in paragraph 15 that—'the total consumption of country spirits amounted to 1,428,178 proof gallons showing an increase of 89,793 proof gallons or 6-5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There was a gross increase of 108,114 proof gallons in 19 districts.' It is true that there was an increase in toddy also and a decrease in the number of toddy shops. Again, coming to toddy, we find in paragraphs 32 and 34 of the same report that there has been an increase in 1911-12 in the total toddy revenue. It is stated in paragraph 32 that—'Appendix F compares the toddy revenue of each district during the official year under review with that of the previous year. There was a net increase of Rs. 5,61,335 under rentals and Rs. 5,35,907 under tree-tax.' In paragraph 36 you find given the quantity of toddy consumed in the tree-tax areas of the Presidency since the toddy lease in 1907-08. You will find that the quantity for 1911-12 is 106,037,047, and it is about thirty lakhs more than the number of gallons in the year 1910-11. If there was no increase in the consumption of liquor and if the increase in excise revenue was due to other causes, there would have been no matter for regret. That there has been an increase in consumption both in country liquor and in toddy is a matter for consideration as to whether steps ought not to be taken to check the growing evil in all ways possible. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Natesinghewara Saenu referred to these facts and I shall therefore only make a passing reference. I thought that your Excellency's Government issued orders some time ago for consulting the opinion of local bodies in the matter of the location of shops; but I venture to submit that it is time for your Excellency's Government to go a step further and give a larger amount of control to local bodies. That is the most modest proposal which I beg to submit in the present circumstances seeing that I cannot suggest other steps with due regard to all other considerations."

At this stage the Council adjourned to 11 A.M. on Saturday the 5th April 1913.

L. DAVISON,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Appendix to the Budget debate.

The following is the undelivered portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu as handed over to the official reporter—
[vide foot-note to page 525 supra.]

"Another matter which has been troubling us is the enfranchisement of *ambudha* gardens. It is mistakenly supposed that these gardens are *lathings* lands and that the *shasabud* prove the same and that the income of these lands was exempted from the assets of the estate at the time of permanent settlement. *Lathing* lands were always specifically shown separately as *ambudha* as the practice had been to do so and the law later on directed that it should be crystallized. The only basis for the inference that these *ambudha* were *lathing* lands is by supposing that the word *ambudha* meant lands whose income was excluded from the assets of the estates at the time of fixing the *gabdi*. The *shasabud* themselves rightly mention these gardens wherever they yield no income under *parambathu* as distinguished from cultivated land yielding paddy and pulses. If at the time of the settlement there were gardens these should certainly have existed on uncultivated *parambathu* as distinguished from cultivated crop-yielding lands. It is therefore quite clear why they appear in *shasabud* accounts along with *parambathu* or *ambudha* and not along with cultivated land. Cultivation or agriculture has always been understood to mean tilling the field and raising paddy or pulses or other crops; whereas *ambudha* yielding fruits have always been understood as being quite distinct from cultivated or agricultural lands which are described in the old *shasabud* as *paddy* or *pulse*-yielding lands. Therefore *ambudha* or deductions mean not deductions from the assets of the estates but *ambudha* means from the total *gabdi* on account of uncultivable and uncultivated lands. If these *ambudha* or deductions really mean deductions from the assets of the estates, it should only be expected that such deductions must be represented by a fixed number as they were taken as deductions for all times. The assets of the cultivated and uncultivated lands may vary with the seasons but the principle representing these *ambudha* must be the same. It is very significant that these gardens vary in number and extent in the several *shasabud*. It cannot be supposed that those which had existed in one year have disappeared in another year and that those which had not existed in one year have suddenly sprung up in another year. It is therefore quite clear that these *ambudha* are deductions from the total *gabdi* of the villages permanently settled and not deductions from the total assets of the time of the permanent settlement. They can at the most mean only *parambathu* and not at all *lathing* lands. If the *shasabud* are understood to mean what they were really meant to convey, they become very clear in the light of the assets register which is the primary record forming the basis of settlement. It has been held in G.O. No. 208, dated 27th November 1872, that the assets registers form the basis of permanent settlement. *Shasabud* in the *shasabud* do not at all refer to lands excluded from the assets of the estates on which *gabdi* was fixed as all accounts subsequent to 1784 are not relevant to decide questions regarding the exclusion of any item of property from the assets of the estates. Such excluded lands are shown separately therein as *ambudha*. The meaning of the term *ambudha* is distinctly given in *shasabud* as comprising both uncultivable and uncultivated *parambathu* and lands which were uncultivated *ambudha* waste upon some of which *ambudha* exist yielding no income at the time of their preparation. As these have not been shown to be income I submit that the Government is not entitled to resume and assess them now. That Government is not entitled to resume such and assess them is clear from Note 1 to Rule 1 of the Income Rules published in Appendix II, Board's Standing Order No. 52. The onus of proof is usually thrown on the *ambudha*. It is for the Government to show that these gardens have been exempted from payment of public revenue for any purposes and not for the *ambudha* to show that they had not been granted as income. In Second Appeal No. 38 of 1903 reported on page 728 of the Madras Law Journal, Volume 20, their Lordships Miller and Munro decided that even in the case of service taxes which had been yielding an income to the *ambudha* and had been given to his servants by his ancestors prior to 1802 Government was bound to prove that the land was *lathing* land exempted from public revenue and liable to resumption and assessment, that non-payment of rent to the *ambudha* was not synonymous with exemption from the payment of public revenue to Government, and that there was no presumption in favour of the Government that a pre-settlement item is necessarily a *lathing* land. Considering now that this

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settlement of zamindari gardens has given rise to a very great discontent among the *zamindars* I respectfully submit that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to treat the rights of the *zamindars* with regard to these lands liberally and not subject them so unjustly to this extra taxation and throw the burden of proof upon their shoulders.

"Though the *zamindars* have the power of appointing village officers and during them they have not the power to dismiss, suspend or grant leave to them as they can only recommend for the same to either the divisional or taluk officers. The rule insisting upon the *zamindars* that such orders and recommendations should be sent with their signatures has been causing much inconvenience to them, and more especially to those who are absent from their estates on tour to other countries. In large estates the number of applications for leave from village officers is naturally very large and the correspondence with regard to other matters connected with the same is generally heavy. In Government taluks on account of these difficulties these powers are delegated to divisional officers and the power of granting leave to village officers for short periods is transferred to taluk officers as it is found difficult for Collectors to attend to these matters personally. It is therefore reasonable that *zamindars* should also be given similar relief by empowering them to delegate their powers to their clerks or managers as in most of the *zamindari* estates such *zamindari* officials are not inferior either in status or qualifications to divisional or taluk officers. In some of these estates retired Government officials and Government officials in service lent to *zamindars* have been managing and discharging their duties efficiently. From an administrative point of view it is also desirable that the powers of *zamindars* should be enlarged in this matter. They have the power of appointing village officers and it is anomalous that they should not be given powers to grant leave to them. According to the Civil Service Regulations the appointing authority has always the power of granting leave as well. There is therefore no reason why this rule should not hold good and find acceptance with regard to *zamindari* village officers. At present the village officers are often summoned from their villages by Government revenue officials without intimating or making it known to the *zamindar* or his officials. As soon as a notice is received from a talukdar a *zamindari* *daruma*, whatever may be the importance of the *zamindari* work he has been engaged in, leaves it to itself and without even showing the bare courtesy of intimating the fact of receipt of such notice to the local *zamindari* officials goes away to the talukdar's head-quarters. It is greatly prejudicial to the interests of the *zamindars* and their work. It is therefore desirable to issue an order that such notices from Government officials should always be sent through *zamindari* officials. According to the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes summonses issued by courts to Government servants have to be sent through their immediate superiors. A similar provision with regard to summonses and notices issued to *zamindari* village officers is highly necessary and desirable. Collections of rents in *zamindari* estates generally take place from December to April. Absence of *darumas* during these months from their villages greatly affect *zamindari* collections. In these months *zamindari* village officials are frequently summoned by Government divisional or taluk officers for long periods, for *darumandi* work, and for the purpose of preparing accounts with regard to water-tax, quit-rents and other items of Government revenue without making any previous arrangement with the *zamindars* or their officials or even intimating the same to them. It is therefore necessary and desirable that divisional and taluk officers should fix their *darumandi* programme in consultation with *zamindars* or their officials sufficiently in advance so that the absence of the village officers may not cause any inconvenience to the *zamindars* or interfere with the collection of their rents. The difficulties which the *zamindars* are now being put to in regard to these matters are inconceivable and I request that the Government may be pleased to remedy these evils and remove the disabilities caused by the rules framed under Act II of 1894.

"I now pass on to a few points in revenue administration. Demarcation stones between the ryots' holdings of the *jerap* (kods) and the communal lands and *panchshete* (whether such as can be given to the ryots on permanent patta or such as are necessary to be preserved for communal purposes) are desirable to be permanently fixed so that there may be no complaint of such stones having been removed and shifted by ryots or *darumas*. As the rules on encroachments of *panchshete* are very strict and penal rates of assessment are charged for all such encroachments

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whether they are done wilfully by the ryots or cooked up by the farmers, they have been a source of great deal of litigation between the Government and the ryots. I therefore suggest that these demarcation stones may be permanently fixed and thus the heavy litigation arising on this account be put a stop to.

“In all the irrigation channels in the Gollavari and Kistna deltas there are gauges provided at the upper and lower levels of the sluices as also at the middle and the tail end. From these gauges which are provided at the sluices of these irrigation channels the level of the water at the head of the main channel is known, and by the gauges at the middle and the tail end the level of the water in irrigation channels at such particular places is understood. A labour is employed to look after these irrigation channels for every 5,000 acres. The necessity of this has been realised by the Government and with a view to maintain a greater supervision of these irrigation channels the number of labours has also been increased. In order to give a more effective and proper control over the distribution of water it is advisable that the readings of the levels of water in the various places in the irrigation channels should be noted in the diaries of these farmers and also in the diaries of irrigation clerks where, ever they exist which should bear the initials or signatures of the village officers concerned who should also be made to keep a copy of such readings. If these readings are shown in the No. 20 of the village accounts maintained by farmers and submitted to the taluk officers the jarabandi officers will be enabled to have a fair knowledge of the adequacy or otherwise of the supply and distribution of water and act as a check upon the water-distributing agency. This will be of great help in granting remissions to the ryots. In the matter of tank irrigation which is entirely under the control and management of the revenue officers these details about the supply and distribution of water are shown in No. 20 Account. I therefore propose that similar details should be shown in that account with regard to the distribution of water in the deltas as well, though the distribution and control of water in these areas are under Public Works Department officers. I also propose that the telephone provided at every lock should be made accessible to the ryots on payment of a small fee for the purpose of reporting and bringing to the notice of the Public Works Department officers whether sub-engineers or executive engineers matters regarding the supply or distribution of water or other irregularities during the cultivation season as the method of complaining by petition submitted through post is a very dilatory one. Very often the ryot cannot possibly lose much time during the cultivation season. It will also help the ryots in bringing to the notice of the Public Works Department officers regarding the occurrence of breaches or other untoward circumstances which may happen during that season. Therefore this privilege of allowing the ryots the use of the telephone is very necessary and expedient both in the interests of the Government and the ryots.

“With regard to granting remissions the Collector of Kurnool lately stated that he had known cases in which ryots who had been refused remissions failed to present appeals which would undoubtedly have been successful. The question of granting of remission was discussed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar the Minister and the Government came to the conclusion that no case was made out for partial remission. The argument advanced by the Government was that partial remissions lead to frauds and that they would therefore insist on whole-field remissions. My object in soliciting the attention of Government is not about granting partial or whole-field remissions but about the existence of some obstacles and disabilities in the way of ryots applying for remissions. The stamp duties which the ryots have to pay on applications for remissions operate very heavily in the case of poor ryots in whom small sums of money are due. Joint appeals from a village are not permitted. If the Government are not disposed to give relief to the ryots in cases where they are concerned that remissions should be granted, I propose that the Government may be pleased to exempt appeals to a certain amount from stamp duty, afford facilities for obtaining extracts from No. 6 Account of the Village Manual free of charge and grant remissions in all cases even without applications for remissions similar to the case in which remissions are granted on order revisions or modifications.”

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 26 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 58 Vict., C. 16, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th day of April 1913.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron FANTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
C.M.G., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STEWART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. O. CANNON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. E. BATHURST, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOTTENWORTH.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BUCKER, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., P.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CREEKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHEER.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COLETT (*Adjunct-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble DITTE Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANTH PILLAI Ayyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMANANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU RAMESWAR Ayyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASUBRAMANIAN Ayyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AITANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble DITTE Bahadur V. RAMANANDRA NAYUDU GUNU, Zemindar of
Deodipparayakkottu.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAHID-UL-ABDIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ARNAS TANGI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. BAKER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. KENNEDY.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. C. SORASUDHARA CHETTIYAN Ayyar, C.I.E.

at the Council Chamber before noon.

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Jackson.)*

THE BUDGET DEBATE—cont.

The further discussion of the Budget for 1915-16 was preceded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Jeyaraj :—“ Your Excellency, while I was a little reluctant to add to the length of this debate, there are a few matters on which I should like to make a few remarks. Some of them have already been referred to by previous speakers. The Hon'ble Mr. Marikayar referred to the need which exists for more efficient police supervision at coast ports to prevent the very extensive pilferage of opium which at present goes on at some of these ports. It is not too much, I think, to say that the extent of this pilferage at present constitutes a grave scandal and is calculated to seriously affect the credit of Madras coast exports in the European markets. The steps which are necessary to put a stop to it are I understand beyond the resources of the local authorities, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce has recently made a representation on the subject to your Excellency's Government. I hope—I am afraid I cannot get away from a phrase that has become very familiar to us all—I say I hope that the representation will receive the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government.

“ The Hon'ble Mr. Barber has referred to the need which exists in the planting districts for some more financial assistance from Government partly in connection with labour supply and partly in connection with free scientific advice and with this plea I desire to very strongly associate myself. The planting community, which, I am sure, every one of us here will admit is a thoroughly deserving body, doing a great deal for the development of the agricultural prosperity of the country, stands in need more particularly of agricultural chemists, bacteriologists and mycologists, the bacteriologists especially in connection with the tea and rubber industries in which science play such an important part. And here I would say that while during the last few days we have heard a great deal on educational matters and the advancement of education we have heard less than I hoped on the subject of agricultural education, education which I venture to think is of a very productive value. I cannot help feeling that agricultural education is being relegated to a comparatively neglected position. A distinguished visitor to Madras not very long ago told me that the agricultural development of this Presidency appealed on him as the most important administrative opportunity of the day and that if he were a member of your Excellency's Government he would be inclined to push it forward for all it was worth.

“ Both the Hon'ble Mr. Marikayar and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma referred to railway development in this Presidency and the latter gentleman also associated with it the question of the Vengalpet harbour scheme. I will only say that these are matters which the Madras Chamber of Commerce has very much at heart and I am glad to think that the active steps which I know are being taken by Government are likely to result before long in some real progress being made in the desired direction.

“ Lastly, Sir, I may refer to remarks which have been made by some Honourable Members on the subject of the increase in abkai revenue. Honourable Members may remember that a year ago I ventured to point out that there are worse forms of stimulant than country spirits and toddy and to express a fear that too many restrictions on the consumption of these comparatively innocuous beverages might have the effect of stimulating demand for highly injurious drugs. More than one of my Indian colleagues was good enough to say to me that he thought the warning a timely one, and from the very mild reference to abkai matters which so far has fallen from Honourable non-official Members I am inclined to think that the remarks to me last year were not merely complimentary but that Honourable Members have to some extent at least modified their views. I have very little doubt that, had I employed a press agency during the last twelve months, I could have produced quite a large book of newspaper cuttings similar to the one with which the Hon'ble Mr. P. K. K. Pillai is armed when he talks to us about jail administration. From these cuttings I could have shown how since this time last year there has been a very large number of seizures of illicit opium at Indian ports. Now I do not believe that an increase in the amount of abkai revenue necessarily connotes more drunkenness. I prefer to believe that, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said, the increased revenue is due to the various seasons having

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been better than normal, to better harvests, to better prices. And is not some increase to be attributed to a gradually increasing population as well as to the fact that the rate of duty has been steadily enhanced? I do not deny that it is highly probable that a man who has a certain margin of cash to spend spends it on drink, and in a prosperous season there are more people with the necessary margin. But it has been said, your Excellency, that you cannot make a man moral by Act of Parliament and I do not believe that any reasonable restrictive measures will have much effect on the confirmed habits of the drinking classes. The real remedy in my opinion is to teach them how better to employ their surplus money. That, I think, is where the co-operative societies, which I gather are spreading apace in the districts, have a great opportunity. If they can teach the people habits of thrift, they will be doing a great work and will do more to reduce the excise revenue than any restrictive measures. But at present, believing as I do that it indicates a period of prosperity and that so far the tastes of the masses has not been diverted to the far more harmful drugs, I am not inclined to vie with any great alarm this progressive increase in the excise revenue. Nor do I see why my Indian colleagues should take very strong exception to it, seeing that to a large extent it provides the means of war for the many schemes for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of the people which I have no doubt are close to the hearts both of the Government and the non-official Members of this Council. The Honourable the Finance Member has pointed out that of late years a very considerable share of the money which has been available for such schemes has come to us in the shape of Imperial windfalls, and looking to the fact that in the nature of things such windfalls cannot always be depended upon, I think we can ill-afford to interfere to any great extent with the sources of our normal and legitimate revenue."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NARAYAN:—My Lord, the budget we are considering now may be described as a doleful one. It illustrates to a very marked degree the all-important part the doles play in Provincial finance. My Lord, when I speak of doles, I speak, as my lawyer friends would put it, without prejudice, because I am afraid that it will be my part to come in perhaps far more doles than that of any other Honourable Member of this Council. But excellent as these doles are, the most important part about them is their uncertainty. Mrs. Minchew once said that for a man of Mr. Minchew's temperament a settled income is desirable. I should like to say, Sir, that finance members when they have to frame their budget year after year should have a knowledge of the definite amount that they have to spend rather than to speculate how much of that amount would be forthcoming in the shape of doles or windfalls. I am quite sure that when we have to review the circumstances and the financial condition of this Presidency, we come to the conclusion that our expenses have gone up and are going up all round, and I think, under these conditions, seeing that the prices have gone up that the curricula are demanding higher wages and that the children of the Government in the shape of local bodies are growing up, if this Government should endeavour to get a little increase in the house-keeping money which they are now allowed—I am quite sure that the whole of this Council will heartily sympathize and co-operate with them; and in any such endeavour this Council can look with absolute confidence on the ability, tact and good sense with which the Finance Member will pilot any such endeavour to a successful issue. But, my Lord, however useful these doles may be in Provincial finance, I do not believe municipal bodies ought to depend on doles for carrying on their municipal work. At present even of the municipal and local bodies in this Presidency, like the Provincial Government, have to a large extent to depend on doles. The Decentralization Commission in reviewing this position expressed the opinion that although it is advisable that the Government should come to the aid of these local bodies whenever they have to execute works of any importance such as drainage and water-supply schemes, yet for the ordinary work of municipal administration the local bodies ought entirely to rely on their own resources. This is a proposition that we can entirely agree with. But before we come to put that proposition into actual execution, I think it is also necessary that these municipal bodies ought to be put in a position of sound financial condition, that they should have resources on which they can fall back in case

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they have to meet any heavy demands on their purse. There are several methods of increasing the resources of municipal bodies; but I only want to refer to one of these sources-to-day which has already been touched upon, and that is the taxation of the unearned increment. My Lord, six years ago I tried to familiarise the Madras municipal rate-payers with this subject of unearned increment, and I spoke at two or three public meetings on the subject. In 1905 when the Madras Corporation were reviewing their revenue system I brought to their notice that it would be an advantage if we could ask the Government to give us power to take a share in the unearned increment. Some Honourable Members in the Council are doubtful as to what unearned increments are. I think I could best explain as to what an unearned increment is by taking a concrete example. In Mount Road between Marliere's Pharmacy and the Mahajana Sabha office there is a small plot of ground which eighteen years ago was offered to my Honourable friend Mr. Sorrego for Rs. 1,500. He did not buy it; the ground lay there without any improvements being effected and was practically a miniature jungle inhabited by none except culms and rats; and eighteen years afterwards the land was sold for Rs. 32,500. What I call unearned increment is the difference between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 22,500 for which the land was sold eighteen years subsequently. If the owner of the land had spent any money to improve it and if consequent upon that improvement the value of the land had gone up, it would not be unearned increment. It would be his own rightful increment. I maintain, and it is generally recognised in all civilized communities, that the reason why the value of the land goes up is because of the general improvement carried out in towns. It is also due to the unalterable fact that while the extent of the area in a municipality is limited, the population is unlimited. Every addition to the population of the town automatically sends up the value of land, and it is only fair that the municipal authorities, which have to look after the sanitary interest and the welfare of the inhabitants of the locality and which contribute by their action to the improvement of the city and to the unearned increment in the land, should come in for a share of that value. Honourable Members will have very little idea how high the value of land has risen even in the city of Madras. Five years ago when the Corporation asked for a special report from its Revenue Officer he reported:

"Now, as regards vacant lands on the outskirts of the town, I append a list of a few such lands acquired by the Corporation for various purposes from time to time with the extents of such lands, the prices paid therefor and the year in which the acquisition was made. It will be seen from this list that although most of these lands are ordinarily vacant and are not put to much use, their market values are very high, ranging as they do from Rs. 180 to Rs. 5,250 per acre. Assuming on the basis of section 150 of the Act the proper gross annual rental desirable from these lands to be six per cent. of their market value and basing our assessments on the results thus estimated, we arrive in the case of these lands at rates of taxation varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 57-8-0 per acre as against the Rs. 15 rate now actually levied."

"That was five years ago. I am quite sure, if investigation could be made now, the value of land both on the outskirts and in the busy parts would be considerably higher; and the proposition I want to place before the Council and want to press upon the earnest attention of Government is that all or most of the increase is directly due to the efforts of the Madras Corporation in improving the city: every road opened, every new lamp-post introduced, every facility provided for drinking-water, improvement in the police—in fact all improvements that modern administration has brought to bear on the city—have contributed to send up the value of land. As to what exact share the Corporation should take, that is a matter of detail which can be settled later on when the subject actually comes within the sphere of practical legislation. This subject was discussed at considerable length at the Sanitary Conference which met in this hall last November, and as a result of their deliberation they passed a resolution in these terms:—

"That in order to meet those cases in which it is financially impracticable to apply the Land Acquisition Act, an Act should be introduced on the general lines of the English Act and in particular embodying under necessary safeguards the

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'English Act principle of betterment, under which the local authority has a right to a share in the improved value which results from the carrying out of the improved scheme and also the German Act principle of re-distribution by which power is given to duly constituted authority to alter the shape of and otherwise re-arrange plots so as to render them more suitable for building purposes.'

"It will be within the recollection of this Council from a close study of the way in which finances were distributed that the main purposes for which municipal bodies require money from Provincial funds are for relief of congestion and improvement of sanitary conditions. This is exactly one of those subjects where the local administration has a right to the profit in the unearned increments and to utilize the money thus secured for the relief of congestion and the improvement of sanitation; and I would therefore earnestly bring this subject to the consideration of the Government, and if I may say so, at a later day it may be even my privilege to press the Government to introduce an Act, at least to begin with, so far as the Madras Corporation limits are concerned.

"My Lord, there is only one other subject that I should like to touch upon and that is the subject of technical education. So much has been heard in recent years about education in all its aspects; but I must confess I have not heard quite enough about technical education, at least not as much as I should like to have heard. In all official records there seems to be a little confusion about what technical education is. There is a certain amount of technical and industrial education and even of commercial education; but for the purpose of this discussion I may at once say I do not want to touch either upon industrial or commercial education. I admit that the Government are doing a good deal in these directions and for the present I am content to leave them as they are. But the subject of technical education where scientific knowledge is really brought into practical application—that I am sorry to say has not been attended to to any extent in this Presidency. The only college which we may bring under the category of a technical college is the Engineering College. That has been in existence for a long time; and if we except that, I don't think there is any other institution where technical instruction of a high order is imparted. My Lord, I believe there was some discussion in years past about the improvement of technical education; but the theory which I am explained here is the report of the Director of Public Instruction is not a safe one to act upon. The Director says:—

'The Director of Industries criticized them as forming an unorganized body and as being too little in touch with actual industries and pointed out that industrial efficiency demands besides craftsmanship, the ability to use time and material with such economy as results in commercial profit and that the training necessary for this can only be obtained in an institution in which one part of the work is the actual production of goods at a profit.'

"The adoption of that theory practically, I am sorry to say, has caused considerable delay in our making any progress in technical education. The theory that technical education can only be imparted in a factory where actual manufacturing process is carried on and manufactured articles are sold at a profit is not a very sound one. After long correspondence the subject has once for all been settled by the despatch of the Secretary of State from which I will quote one paragraph. The Secretary of State states:—

'I have examined the account which the Madras Government have given of the attempts to create new industries in the Province. The results represent considerable labour and ingenuity, but they are not of a character to remove my doubts as to the utility of State effort in this direction, unless it is strictly limited to industrial instruction and avoids the semblance of a commercial venture. So limited, interference with private enterprise is avoided, while there still remains an ample and well-defined sphere of activity. The limit disregarded, there is the danger that the new State industry will either remain a petty and ineffective plaything, or will become a costly and hazardous speculation. I sympathize with the conference and the Madras Government in their anxiety for the industrial development of the

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* Province, but I think that it is more likely to be retarded than promoted by the diversion to State-managed commercial enterprise of funds which are urgently required for the extension of industrial and technical instruction.

"That, I believe, my Lord, clears that aspect of the question; and recognising the excellent principle laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch, I hope the Madras Government will direct their attention towards providing technical education. I have not the time at my disposal on this occasion to give a detailed scheme of how that education should be provided. I can only outline what ought to be done. The higher technical education ought to be associated with University education in the same way as the lower industrial education is very often associated with primary education. The higher technical education is the duty of a modern University. The modern University with a technological faculty is well-equipped to undertake the duties of technical education. In an excellent minute prepared on the report of the Cokkashand Conference the Hon'ble Mr. Gardiner has put the idea in a very practical form:—

"In addition to schools for the training of artisans and mechanics and institutes for giving instruction in special industries, such as weaving, dyeing and tanning, provision must be made for the higher scientific training of students such as is provided in England by the new Universities of Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and South Wales."

"That is exactly the point which I want to urge on the Government and the only reason why I have taken up this time is because I see that it is proposed in the budget to have a new Engineering College, and I believe that one branch of technology, namely, the textile branch, can very easily be associated with mechanical engineering. I believe it is considered that the textile industry in its higher aspects is really a part of mechanical engineering, and I venture to throw out the suggestion that if you can have an extension of the new Engineering College to include the technological study of textile industries, it will be a move in the right direction. As regards other industries, most of them are intimately connected with chemical industries. I would only mention two, namely, the leather industry and tinctorial chemistry or the chemistry of dyes. We have chemistry teaching of a very high order in the Presidency College. If necessary it can be improved and it ought to be comparatively easy to have an institute of chemical industries attached to that college. At present I beg to point out that every young man who has acquired a fairly high proficiency in scientific subjects, especially chemistry, is absolutely wasted, because there is no practical manner in which he can utilize it, and therefore the chemistry graduates, we see, take to the study of law. In this country all educational roads lead to the High Court bar, and I am afraid the principles of organic chemistry will be of very little use in interpreting the intonations of law. If there be an avenue along which he can utilize the knowledge which many a young man has acquired, I am sure there will be very many young men coming forward, and it will be an encouragement in the right direction. My Lord, in considering the future of this country I think we must keep in mind as to how to improve the capacity of the people of this country in wealth production and technological technical education in its higher aspects, as it is as important for this purpose as any other."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIVANGAR:—"It is a matter for congratulation, my Lord, that the new Council and your Excellency have begun the first session with a prosperous year. The Council should be thankful to the Finance Member for the way in which he has been dealing with the suggestions made by Honourable Members both at the meeting of March and at the present meeting of the Council. However, we should very much like to congratulate him after he has been able to place the finance of the Presidency on a much better footing than it has been. The best way of approaching this object on the line indicated by a previous speaker will be to try to get another half share of excise revenue for us permanently from the Imperial Government, if possible. As I suggested in the course of the meeting in the month of March and the present month, we have had various ideas suggested by Honourable Members and the Government have also been saying that there has been want on its part to meet the necessary demands. It will be

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proper only to apply for a fair grant for us which could be treated as a recurring grant. I think the excess revenue, at least a portion of it, will be the best form in which it could be allowed to us if only the matter could be placed before the Imperial Government properly. My submission is that the figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramsden Ross yesterday, the comparative figures for the several Provinces, would clearly show that Madras is entitled to greater consideration at the hands of the Imperial Government than before. We have been rather very rigid in our expenditure and therefore we have not been able to get from the Imperial Government the grants which we are entitled to. Any way we have begun to ask now especially for education and sanitation and other allied subjects which deserve considerable expenditure. It is only proper that we should ask the Government of India for it and the non-official members of this Council will all stand by the Government in the request that will be made to them and that will be one best way in which we can press our demands.

"As regards the budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member I would not dispose of it without saying one word in respect of the assessed taxes. He mentioned—I mean he rather thought—that our not being able to budget for a figure of over seven lakhs under assessed taxes was an indication that we were not having proper returns of income-tax from the individuals concerned and a consequence either of something like that was asked for by the Hon'ble Member on the part of persons that make these returns. My submission is that it is not a correct view of the situation to take. Already the income-tax assessment has not got much popularity and I do not think there is any reason to suppose that the Collectors and other officers are lenient in this matter. Prices have gone up and people have not been able to spare and much money could not be advanced for interest in the same way they were advanced before. There is a crash in the market of Rangoon and other places which is well known, and this has induced the Nattukkottai Chetties of Travancore and other places to invest more money in land. People have co-operative credit societies to help them and they are able to secure money at a lower rate of interest. Now money-lending has gone down considerably and increased expenditure could not be put down correspondingly; and therefore my submission is, if we are not budgeting for more income-tax, it is not because we are not doing it properly but because the condition of the country only necessitates budgeting of that kind. I do not think that an observation of that nature will help the officers concerned in the discharge of their duties. I have some suggestions to make and I will only indicate the lines on which I make the suggestions and I will be prepared to substantiate my views if necessary later on. However, I will merely indicate what I have to say because the time allowed to me is rather limited.

"I would first invite the attention of the Government to the land revenue questions. In the matter of the appointments of special deputy collectors for the disposal of land improvement loans. Ending, as I did at the previous meeting, that the balance on this account would be more than one lakh of rupees in subsequent years, it would be only proper to constitute an establishment which would not be open to the attack of reducing the money given by the rest each year for the improvement of lands. As regards *darbark* applications, I would submit that in all cases heretofore one-third of the area given on *darbark* should be allowed to remain in each village for grazing, and unless this is done the agricultural interests of the country would not be sufficiently protected. As regards irrigation, the point was touched upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar and I would only submit that there must be a regular establishment to consider the 40,000 tanks which are under the control of this Government in charge of civil officers. This kind of district-wise distribution of charges would not be quite sufficient. My submission is that there must be a regular agency working for the whole Presidency, which would give occasion to the transfer of officers from one district to another, and there must also be one individual officer in charge of the Presidency who would guide the several subordinates in the several districts. My submission also is that these 40,000 tanks should be kept in proper repair. There are various ways in which these tanks can be improved. There is a large amount of water wasted and there are sources which may be tapped and which will enable the Government to increase

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the water to enable the extension of minor irrigation tanks. My submission is that a regular organized establishment with a proper head will go as far as it is needed. Officers in several districts will have to take note of waters that are exactly collectable and that could be conserved for a better irrigated area. As regards the survey and settlement charges, I will say only one word. I would say that the Government should make a complete scheme of the total cost of re-settlement and survey, which seems to have been necessitated by previous wrong survey, so that we may be able to understand how far the expenditure would be quite needed for the complete survey of all the lands in this Presidency; and there should be a scheme indicating the further charges which the department might have to incur in the future. If every scheme is placed before the Council and on the Ministers' Table, that will give attention to understand the whole field of it, and comments may also be invited for a full understanding of the subject and for its being placed on a proper footing.

"As regards the Judicial Department in the Presidency I have, my Lord, to make certain suggestions. It will appear from the reports for 1911-12 that we have got 103,011 cases under Rs. 50 disposed of by the village courts. The average for the past five years is 90,619. I find that district munsifs' courts now dispose of about 85,000 suits of the value under Rs. 50 and about 151,500 and odd suits of the value of less than Rs. 100. My submission is that the work of these munsifs is unnecessarily complicated by the fact that the Government ought to help to see that the administration, so far as this class of suits goes, is improved by the establishment of village courts very near villages themselves. My submission is that villages situated within an area of five miles of a central village may be constituted into groups and village panchayats be asked to dispose of suits of this kind. My particular point about it is that it may be tried in one or two places. The panchayats as now constituted are not quite satisfactory and the persons that ought to preside over the panchayats ought not to be the persons that ordinarily go to officers and seek their favour. There are other persons in the village who do not want to approach these officials and who will do the duty placed in their hands very properly to the satisfaction of the panchayats and the villages around. I know that village munsifs are often used as courts where better justice is understood to be done by people. It is such people that ought to be selected for the panchayats and this will give considerable relief to the work of munsifs if these suits in munsifs' courts under Rs. 50 are transferred by the consent of parties themselves, not by law, into the other forum.

"I have a remark to make about revenue courts. My submission is that suits and applications under the Estates Land Act are not now disposed of as they ought to be. They are now a source of drain to the ryots and to the landlords. I find in the recent report that for *ex parte* cases the pendency of the suits ranges from 99 to 210 days. That is in *ex parte* suits and applications. I find also that the average duration of the contested suits is from 128 to 166 days. I also find that you have 25,467 suits on the file of the divisional officers. The percentage of revenue cases in revenue courts—of appealable cases—is 17.3 and in munsifs' courts it is less than 12 per cent. There is one other point. In the case of appeals that are confirmed the rate is 40 per cent in regard to revenue suits. While in the case of civil courts it ranges from 60 per cent, to 70 per cent. These are points which I indicate to show that there is no use leaving these suits to be disposed of by divisional officers. The best way is to transfer the jurisdiction to district munsifs who are likely to dispose of them at the earliest opportunity and with the least cost to the ryots and landlords. Now divisional officers are generally camping officers. They go about on tour and this means a long delay and considerable cost to the parties. Now an application or a suit under the Estates Land Act costs much more than a civil suit—an original suit pending before a district munsif. In these circumstances it will only be necessary for the Government to take steps to see that this is remedied. Of course very technical points arise in the disposal of such suits and applications. When difficult questions of law arise, it is only proper that they are disposed of by district munsifs rather than by divisional officers who probably do not know anything of the civil law of the country.

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I submit, therefore, that under section 205 of the Estates Land Act the Government may transfer the cases to the jurisdiction of civil courts. When the proposed amendment of the Estates Land Act is taken on hand, it will be proper to transfer the jurisdiction in these cases to municipalities.

"Then as to the police department, I have a word to say. I find that in the administration report out of a strength of 32,345 constables it was expected to recruit 2,313 illiterate men. The Inspector-General asked for it and the Government partially sanctioned it. I regret to say that this is a retrograde step. I would only request that the pay of the police constables ought to be improved and that they must be recruited from literate men and my suggestions may be taken into consideration in connection with the question of enhancing their pay. I think it will create a bad impression on the mind of the people if you recruit illiterate men in a matter of this kind.

"As regards the Forest Committee I have to say a word. I think the Government for constituting that committee and the Committee for the report that it has sent in. There is no doubt that the Committee in thinking that it has exposed so many grievances has thought that it ought to place certain restrictions. I submit that the restrictions placed in regard to some of these matters are not conducive to the best interests of the ryot. They absolutely prohibit the supply of green manure, which, I think, ought not to be done. The ryots must be trained for some time at least to the new method and they should be given time to change from one method to the other, and the supply of green manure should be gradually decreased. They should not at once be asked to fall back upon seed supply, which they would take a long time to understand. As regards the division of forest into six parts, the committee is to consist of divisional officers and forest officers. I submit that the function which they have to perform is a most important one and unless this is done satisfactorily it will not improve the condition of the ryot. I therefore submit that non-officials should be added to the committee in selecting the areas; otherwise it is not likely that we would have what we want.

"As regards the southern group of railways I beg to point out that the extension of railways is almost at a standstill. Very important lines of railway have to be opened in Madras, Hindustan and Tinnevely. One of the most important railways to be opened, the Tiruvallur-Tiruchendur Railway, the Finance Member suggested, will be started very soon this year; but I do not think any indication of any start has been given. That is a railway which is likely to pay very well. I would request that the Srivilliputhur-Vandavasi-Panamakudi railway, as also the Aranthangi-Darakota-Hindupur railway are opened as early as possible, because any delay means considerable expense to ryots in those parts.

"Only one word about the Salt Department. I found that the quality of the salt has gone down considerably and I feel also that the Bombay salt or the Goa salt is imported in much larger quantities now than before. The experiments that have been made to appoint sub-inspectors to observe the factories well have not been successful. I do not think that it has been rightly approached in proper direction. My submission is that experts must sit at a place and decide the best method of making the best salt and then the officers of the department must be instructed in that method. I find that 12 or 13 sub-inspectors were employed in certain factories to regulate the drying and it was found they failed. My submission is it is not a question that experts cannot tackle easily and therefore it behoves the Government to see that as soon as possible these matters are rectified and the import of foreign salt is restricted as much as possible."

His Excellency the President :—"I must inform the Honourable Member that he has exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AITYANGAR :—"I suppose the time allowed is only 15 minutes."

His Excellency the President :—"The Honourable Member has already exceeded 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AITYANGAR :—"In the case of the Akkari Department, encouragement ought to be given to the use of sweet juice. It ought not to be an offence to mix sweet juice with toddy."

*The Budget debate.**(See Bahadur Ramunajachariyar.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR :—It must be a matter for gratification to your Excellency's Government that they are in a position to anticipate an increase of 15 lakhs in the receipts of the current year. The increase occurs under all heads of revenue except Forest. I propose to examine two or three heads of revenue, beginning with Land Revenue. A portion of the increase under this head will be brought about by extension of cultivation and increased facilities for irrigation. So far as this may be the case, it will be a matter for satisfaction. A third cause is the revision of settlement which will bring in an increase by applying a higher commutation rate to the Government share of the produce. This will put a fresh burden upon the ryots without putting anything into their pockets. The Government have no doubt the right under present arrangements to revise the commutation rate at the end of every period of thirty years; and what I would ask is that settlement officers should be requested to inquire fully into the economic condition of the ryot and to revise the deduction made at the settlement for cultivation charges. The two items which require to be very carefully considered are labour and cattle. There was a time when a labourer was transferred from one person to another with the land which he cultivated; he stayed on the land and received the customary wages. But for many years past the labourer has begun to move, attracted by the higher wages to be found in towns and by the still higher wages which he can get outside India. The ryot fondly hopes to keep the labourer on his lands by giving him large advances; but the offer of the emigration agent is so tempting that the labourer deserts without notice. The landholder runs after him to the nearest port only to find that he has gone; and he thus loses both the labourer and the advance. Mr. Loachman, when he was Director of Agriculture, came to Kumbakonam and we discussed the matter. He advised us to pay better wages to labourers. That is what we are doing both directly and indirectly in the shape of presents, but to no good. As regards cattle in the delta tracts, they have hardly any grazing ground and they are famished; and in the hot season, when water is most needed, ponds dry up and cattle die in large numbers from some disease or other. Settlement officers well, I trust, be requested to consider these difficulties of the ryots very carefully in revising the settlement. I said that every revision of settlement places a further burden upon the ryots. What is the status of the ryots? I find from a report of the Board of Revenue that more than two-thirds of the total number of pattas, namely, 2,697,810, are assessed at Rs. 10 and less. The bulk of these holdings consists of dry lands and the average area comes to about 2·8 acres. I presume each patta is held by a landholder, except in a few cases in which pattas are held by more than one person. As Government share the net income with the ryot, the ryot's income is only Rs. 10. It may be said that the value of the net produce is Rs. 40 at present, the market price of paddy in the Tanjore district being now double the commutation rate; and if the ryot pays Rs. 10, he has Rs. 30 for himself. That is a fair argument and I will accept it. It comes only to Rs. 2½ a month. The late Mr. Sembrano Nageswara Aiyangar in his '48 years' Memorandum' calculated that Rs. 2½ would be sufficient for a family. He was blamed by many for looking at things through official spectacles. The ryot gets Rs. 2½, which is less than he had calculated. The ryot has few wants—hardly any wants; and his anxiety everyday is to find a meal for himself and for his family. If our landholders and landless labourers who form the majority of the people have no wants, where is the outlet for all the products of a re-generated industrial India? I think the time has come for the Government to consider in all seriousness the policy of re-settlement. If you do not think that the time is ripe for a permanent settlement, I think that the interval between two settlements might be prolonged to 40, 50 or even 60 years. If it is possible to reach the rich and to leave the poor alone, it would be a very good thing. But unfortunately under the ryotwari system the assessment is placed on each field whether it is held by the rich or the poor. You may say that the demand upon the Government is every day increasing, and if they are to give up the revision of settlement, what are they to do for funds? That is the only question which may be asked. But we have at present land revenue, excise and stamps which are all growing heads of revenue; and if anything more is wanted, I would rather suggest that the Government should levy a separate cess on landholders. Years ago we were all paying a village cess, the maximum of which was one anna in the rupee; but as a matter of fact the cess was levied at six, seven or eight

*The Budget debate.**(Hon. Bahadur Ramnaryacharapur.)*

pics in the rapae. A rule like that for education and sanitation may be levied and all the money that may be required for Government expenses may be found. There is one advantage in doing this. In the revision of settlements, whatever we can get, we cannot keep to ourselves, because half of it we are bound to surrender to the Imperial Government. But by the levy of the cess I have suggested we shall have the whole money to ourselves.

"I now come to Stamps. I find that under this head an increase of three lakhs is anticipated. The greater portion appears under court-fee stamps. What does it mean except that litigation is increasing? I do not know what the Government have done to discourage litigation. The question of settling village panchayats to deal with petty litigation has been under the consideration of Government for many years; and when it will see the light of day is not known. From certain statistics published by the High Court—I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Hans Aiyangar quoted the figures—the number of money suits of the value of Rs. 20 and less amounted to \$1 per cent of the total number of suits. If all these suits can be disposed of in village courts what relief would it give to other courts? The question of the increase in the number of civil courts will then be easily solved. A person might say 'very well, what you say is true; but we have no confidence in the 'present village manufis.' What is there to prevent you from forming village benches? The High Court observed that the extension of the bench system appears to be the most hopeful measure for increasing the usefulness of village courts; and there was a large extension under this head in the year 1911 in South Canan. I do not know whether any other district has had the question under consideration. The late Divan Bahadur Singhwatha Rao put a question in this Council once and asked the Government to move the Collectors to appoint more village benches. The Government replied that it was a matter for the Collectors. The Collector has unfortunately very much to do and he has not the time to consider any important question of administration like this. Is it not necessary to remind Collectors that they must do something to discourage litigation?"

"I now go to Excise. I find here that the Government anticipate an increase of eight lakhs. I give full credit to Government for desiring to reduce the consumption of liquor by imposing as high a tax as possible. Every year the number of shops is being decreased and the still head duty and tree tax are being gradually raised. The Government have done all that they can do in this matter, but yet the consumption is going up. What can be the cause of 'this'? In the financial statement I find a remark made that this is due to the increasing wealth of the country. I am afraid that there is some misconception in this remark. Is it meant that we are all growing richer or that only the richer classes drink? It is a matter well known to all that we are not all growing rich and it is also known that the poor drink as much as the rich. As years go on the differentiation between the poor and the rich is being accentuated. We have a small class of rich people and a very large class of poor people. You cannot say, therefore, that the increase in consumption is due to the increasing wealth of the country. In my opinion the increase in consumption is due to more people beginning to drink and to more people who have been accustomed to drink drinking larger quantities. Your Excellency having been in western countries must know what temperance is. Here when a man begins to drink, he goes on drinking. In this connection I must point out that the abstinence servants of the Government are not loyal. The Government request them to contact municipal councils and local boards as to the number and location of shops. I had an interview in December last, when the tahsildar of Kumbhaksham consulted the municipal council as to the number of liquor shops to be licensed for the current year. We gave them our opinion and we added that a foreign liquor tax was not necessary, and the disastrous effect of Kumbhaksham was one in the council occurred. The reason which led us to say that a foreign liquor tax was unnecessary was this: There are only two Europeans in the station, the Sub-Collector and the Principal of the College. There are two foreign liquor shops—a retail shop in the middle of the town and a bar at the railway station, for which license has been taken out by Messrs. Spencer & Co. We thought that the poorer people would not drink foreign liquor and that the well-to-do people would

*The Budget debate.**(See Rukedar Ramnagarachariar.)*

drink at home. We thought that they would not go in broad day light to the tavern and drink there. We therefore thought that the tavern was unnecessary. What is the result? For two months we heard nothing and only the other day we were asked whether the site for the tavern was suitable. I do not say that the Excise Department is bound to accept our opinion. We have not come to the question of local option yet. But when we gave an opinion, an opinion given by the council, we have a right to expect that the absher officer would write back and tell us what he intended doing. But we received no communication whatever. I trust that Government will look into the matter.

"I now pass on to the expenditure side of the budget. I beg to express my satisfaction with the liberal grants that are given for medical relief, sanitation and education. I intended to call the attention of this Council to the slow progress made in the execution of drainage works in the Tanjore district. But I met the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk last evening. He explained to me the causes of the slow progress in past years. He said that he had arranged to divert the waters of the Cauvery into the Coleroon at the time of heavy local rains in the months of October and November. He has only to arrange for the surplus water being drained. Two schemes have already been carried out and the third is ripe for execution. He told me that within the next few years the remaining works would be done. I do not propose, therefore, to trouble the Council with any details in regard to this matter. I have to invite the attention of this Council to a very important proposal. I do not say that my suggestion should be accepted off-hand. A seed will not become a tree in a day, except under the hands of a juggler. But I may make the suggestion to you for consideration in due course. One who has watched the proceedings of this Council at these two meetings will have seen what a scramble there is for funds by municipalities and local boards, municipal councils fighting with local boards. Some members are for one and some members are for the other. There has also been a scramble amongst municipal councils themselves. If a chairman is vigilant and his schemes are ready, he has grants given him; but if he is dilatory, he has to go without grants. The statement of distribution of minor sanitation works appended to the Financial Statement proves this. It has been admitted that municipal councils and district boards require money for carrying on their administration. They have so many sanitary and other works to be carried out. What I would suggest is that a distinction should be made between ordinary schemes and extraordinary schemes. Under the latter will come large water-works, large drainage works and large town extensions. The Government may add to this list. Let each municipality and district board be given a fixed grant out of which the ordinary works should be carried out. The grant should be given after careful consideration; and when the grant has been so given, local bodies should not be permitted to come up here and ask for grants for little things. This arrangement may be tried for a year or two; and it may afterwards ripen into a five years' settlement and later on into a permanent settlement between local bodies and the Provincial Government. It may be said that if you give more money to local boards they may not spend the money properly. I would point out that the Government still retain full control over their budgets and receive their administrative reports. The Government can insist upon the grants being spent upon certain specified schemes, and if in any year the money cannot be spent it may be allowed to be accumulated to be spent on the objects mentioned. What are the advantages of the scheme which I propose? The scramble will cease. The Government will have less correspondence, and every year each municipality need not come up here for some petty expenditure which it has to incur. Thirdly, it will teach economy to municipalities, because they will know that they cannot get one pie more than what they had and therefore they will be very careful in spending the money. I may mention that Government gave large grants for wells. A number of wells have been dug, many of which, I am sorry to say, are not at all used. There was an idea that wells should be dug for the Panchamas. Two or three were dug, and before the fourth was dug, I received a petition from the Muzarsaddas that it was not necessary for the Panchamas, because they had a well in their own quarters. I went there and found that there was a good well in the Panchamas quarters, and the money was saved. Whenever there is too much money, municipal councils are not economical."

The Budget debate.

(*The President; Rao Bahadur Rameswariachariyer; Mr. Ramu Menon.*)

His Excellency the President:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to bring his remarks to a close. He has been speaking for more than 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMIACHARIYER:—"I have done. I would only bring to the attention of the Council the unsatisfactory position of civil servants at Mangalore."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Your Excellency, I wish to come at once to the subject that I have to deal with, and I shall first draw your Excellency's attention to the question of landlord and tenant in the districts of Malabar and South Canara. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbikannu Nayyar has already drawn your Excellency's and the Government's attention to that. The question has become rather acute especially after the various communications that set upon that matter. Your Excellency's Government may remember that Mr. Logan, at one time the collector of Malabar, headed a commission which inquired into matters affecting landlord and tenant, and the effect of that inquiry was, if I may so term it, rather disastrous. Landlords were afraid that their hands would be tied down and tenants being led with false hopes were openly defiant. The result was that, in the absence of any enactment which tied down the liberty of the landlord to evict tenants the landlord having the upper hand has been using his power much to the injury of the tenant. The tenant I admit is equally to blame with the landlord for this state of things. But when it is seen that the tension between the two classes which is going on is not conducive to the betterment of the classes or the betterment of Government, I trust your Excellency's Government will tackle the question and will come to some adequate settlement in this matter. In Travancore there is a regulation which secures to the tenants some fixed rights. Almost all over India, there are enactments by which the tenantry got some fixed rights. Why should Malabar be an exception to the rule? All that I plead for is that the tenant should receive the supposed one-third which he is entitled to get and that the landlord should leave his share of the profit from the land. It is true that in Malabar the rights of the landholders in the soil of Malabar are regarded as inviolable; that is, he is the absolute owner of the land. No doubt I admit that. I do not plead for a large measure of expropriation of the Jews or the landholder. All that I plead before your Excellency's Government is to settle their disputes one way or the other and to have done with that question. In this connection, I may also bring to your Excellency's notice that at the time of survey and settlement it was proclaimed by the then collector of Malabar that any additional taxation levied on the districts would be passed on by landholders and not by the tenants. In all deeds of *Amor* executed in those days there was an invariable provision that all enhanced assessments ought to be paid for by the tenant. The Government of India also in their despatch when they sanctioned the new settlement stated that this burden might fall on the tenant class—the class least fitted to bear that burden. All these circumstances point to the conclusion that the question is one which cannot be shelved any longer, but should be tackled and dealt with at an early a period as possible.

"I would next draw your Excellency's attention to the Cochin harbour that has been languishing for a number of years. Expert opinion has been taken, I understand, on the matter and gentlemen belonging to leading European firms there have spoken to me personally that the Government is not pressing the matter forward at a desirable. I trust your Excellency's Government will bestow your attention on it as early as possible.

"Connected with the Cochin harbour I wish to draw your Excellency's attention to the water-works in the Cochin town. I understand that a sum of Rs. 20,000 and odd has been sanctioned for boring artesian wells. In the year 1896 or before that this experiment was once tried and it was found to be a failure. I ask why should this again be repeated? Why not enter into negotiations with the Cochin Government and ask for the help of that Government in the matter of taking the Alwaye water for Cochin? Ernakulam is on the opposite side of Cochin and when Ernakulam is supplied with Alwaye water it is an easy thing to carry it across the back-water to Cochin. I would suggest that this sum of Rs. 20,000 and odd which I understand has been sanctioned for boring artesian wells need not be spent, and negotiations with the Travancore and the Cochin Governments with reference to the Alwaye water be pushed on and provision be made to provide Cochin with good drinking water.

*The Budget debate**(Mr. Samsam Maan; Mr. Zam-ul-olain Sahib; Mr. Narsinhaji Raja)*

"I must next draw the attention of the Government to what the Hon'ble Mr. Barber said with reference to the Tenants' Improvements Act being made applicable to the Wyand portion of the Nilgiri district. I have had various conversations with planters, who complained bitterly that with reference to some of their estates which were partly in Malabar and partly in the Nilgiris, so far as Malabar was concerned they were entitled to get the value of improvements, but so far as the Nilgiris were concerned, any provision similar to that in the Tenants' Improvements Act which gave the right to tenants to make improvements and to claim compensation is non-existent. There is no such law in the Nilgiri district, and there is no reason why that distinction should be kept up. The planting community, as your Excellency is aware, is an important community in this Presidency. When ordinary tenants are allowed value of their improvements, there is no reason why the planting community, which has spent a large amount of capital in this country, should not be allowed the value of their improvements. I want also to endorse what the Hon'ble Mr. Barber has said with reference to emigration laws. There have been instances in which guileless people have been deceived by emigration agents and that has been brought in some cases to the notice of the local authorities. I understand in one case a man got nine months' imprisonment for deceiving a Tiyra girl from Malabar. What is represented to them is that they have to go only a short distance just on this side of Palghat; and they are deceived thousands of miles away to Penang and other places. This not only depletes our labour supply, but it is committing a fraud on poor and innocent people. I appeal to your Excellency to take note of it and do what is necessary in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Zam-ul-olain Sahib :—"Your Excellency,—In introducing the budget the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that the Government will soon consider and increase the salary of the low paid Government servants, such as the police constables, peons and jail wardens. This is in my opinion a very necessary step. The prices of food stuffs have now gone up so high that it is true that something ought to be done by way of increasing the pay of these poor classes of servants and making their lives happy. With reference to the memorandum of the Director of Public Instruction which has been sent to the Members of this Council, I see that a sum of two lakhs has been allotted for the purpose of providing the poor and backward people with slates and books. This I am sure will prove a great boon and will be availed of by many whose parents are too poor to provide them with these necessary requirements. I am glad to see that measures are to be taken to increase the numbers of trained teachers. By doing this a better class of teachers will be attracted to the service. This is most necessary if education imparted to the boys in the elementary schools is to be on sound lines. Further a portion of the grant allotted for 'college and training institutions' as well as of that for secondary schools will be allotted for granting scholarships to boys in secondary schools and students in college classes. As I have said at the last session of this Council the position of Mohammedans in secondary education is most unfortunate, one of the causes for such a state of things being poverty. May I take this opportunity of requesting the Government to make liberal grants of scholarships to the poor and deserving Mohammedan pupils and students?"

"From the administration report for 1911-12 I learn that 'the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools represented 27 per cent of the total male population of school age.' Unfortunately in this country the conditions are such that the majority of those who are not represented in public elementary schools have very little chance of becoming literates. It will be a great boon if encouragement is given to the existing night schools and if fresh night schools are started in places where there are none. In the same report I read that there were 446 night schools against 567 in the previous year and that their total strength fell from 11,094 to 9,764. Under these circumstances may I request the Government to take steps to encourage and popularize these institutions?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARSINHA RAU :—"Your Excellency, I thank the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for having conceded the principle, for the first time, that the surplus revenues of the Government or at least a major portion of them should go back for the benefit of the rural areas. He further enumerated that the doing out

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Narasimha Raja.)*

system of the Provincial grants to district boards from time to time is not at all advantageous and that a fixed grant should be given. The advantages of giving a fixed grant have been very well pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nair and I expect that the Government will very soon come to a conclusion regarding this matter.

As regards the question as to how these grants are to be distributed, there seems to be a difference of opinion, as I understand from the arguments suggested by various members when the question of village commissions was under discussion yesterday. Some suggested that districts which contributed a greater portion of the revenue should get a greater amount of grants, whereas some suggested that the needs of district boards should be the guiding principle in determining the amount of the grant to be given, while others suggested that the population of the districts should be taken into consideration. Now all these points are very important for consideration, and one that combines all these principles is to be selected to suit all district boards. I suggest that the assignment of a portion or the whole of some of the revenues, such as excise, will certainly be acceptable to all. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair said that there is the unearned increment with regard to lands in municipalities, especially in Madras, and the Act should be modified so as to raise the taxation on land in municipalities in general and in the Madras Corporation in particular. I find that there is a fallacy in his argument. As I understand, according to the District Municipalities Act as it now stands the tax is levied on the annual value of the house as well as of the land on which the house stands. This annual value is subject once in five years to periodical revision. The value of the land has always a direct bearing to the annual value of the house and the land and it varies according to the purchasing power of the money. The increment in the value of the lands is thus always taken into consideration in fixing the annual value of the house and lands and the increment is always taxed; and therefore to accept the principle of Dr. Nair will certainly lead us to unnecessary and wrong conclusions. He said that there was the unearned increment in the land which ought to be taxed. In the existing principle of taxation with regard to unearned income and the land owned income there is already difference in fixing the proportion of taxation payable out of the land income. What I mean is this. When a house or land is assessed the rate of taxation is something like eight per cent. on the annual income. Whereas when we take into consideration our professional tax, we pay not even eight annas per Rs. 100 but much less. Therefore the difference between the two varieties of income is well observed and I do not think it requires any further consideration.

Some suggestions have been made about the excise revenue and about the growth of excise revenue. Any suggestion that may be made in regard to local option, location of shops and such things, even if accepted, will not in any way decrease the quantity consumed nor the revenue either, as long as we leave the lion's head of the source untouched. Whatever restrictions we may place, either by taxation or by cutting short the number of shops, we do not in any way materially advance the principle of lessening the consumption; but if we place a limit on the number of licenses to be tapped in each village, of course taking into consideration the existing circumstances and the needs also, and on the quantity of stock that is to be manufactured, I think we can make a practical advance in the matter; otherwise no advancement could be made and we cannot achieve our object in decreasing the consumption.

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Polavarum said that after the passing of the Estate Land Act the ryots are very fast selling away their interests in the land and that it should be checked if possible. But this involves a great economic principle, and I do not think the figures are available to show how far this is true. Besides we should see that the saleable interest in lands of the ryots in Government tracts has been in existence for several years; and as was stated by the Hon'ble Srinivasacharya Aiyangar in his Memorandum of forty years' progress in Southern India, the sale of lands to persons who are not really agriculturists is small. The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Polavarum further states that the proprietary right of ryots in the State lands should be taken into consideration. This question was fully thrashed out. I do think that the arguments that are brought forward by my Honourable friend were presented to this Council when the Act was passed into law. I do not think it is to the economic advantage of the country that such rights should be easily and quickly changed from time to time. The question of indentured labour as well as labour

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(*Mr. Narasimha Raja; Rao Bahadur Subbarayala Reddygar*)

in plantations requires some consideration at the hands of the Government. I am one who always says that individual liberty of the subject should be respected, but it requires sometimes the parental care of the Government to see that the difference coolly is not decayed into distant parts by unreal hopes held out to him. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the Agency tracts require particular attention in this connection. The country is thinly populated, and that being so, I do not think that the population in the Agency tracts should be drawn away by emigration for labour purposes into other tracts. I hope that the Government will place as much restriction as may be necessary regarding this question.

"The Irrigation Committee that sat at Ootacamund has made certain recommendations, and in these recommendations I find that the Tank Restoration Party is not to investigate any new schemes but it is to restore existing tanks. I submit that this is a wrong principle. Sometimes if the existing tanks are restored and new schemes are not investigated, we may find that monies were spent with less advantage, and I hope that this matter will be taken into consideration. With respect to irrigation, there is great difficulty as regards the distribution of water to the various fields. The Government or the Public Works Department attempted to solve this problem with regard to major irrigation deltas by the introduction of the pipe system and in some cases by the construction of division dams and in some other cases by leaving it entirely in the hands of local bodies. Now for the introduction of the pipe system and the construction of division dams is successful is a controversial point. Public opinion seems to be that it is a failure and that the people are not at all benefited by it. So doubt the intention of the Public Works Department is that the distribution of water should be taken away from the hands of the inferior servants. But the public opinion seems to be that the desired thing is not achieved. With respect to the other mode of distribution the farmers are the masters of the situation. It is a pitiable sight to see that the rich ryot has to go and beg of the poorer for water. I do like that the Government should place it under the control of the village *panchayat* rather than allow the rich ryot to go and beg of the poorer for water.

"The Government are devoting their attention to the agricultural improvements of the country; but I submit that the model farms started are not sufficient, and they have been started only at such stations as are likely to be a success. It is not devoting attention to the solution of certain problems such as labour and manure which are becoming more and more important in the deltaic portions. I do not see that any agricultural experimental farm has been opened in the deltaic area yet. The question of manure is constantly gaining greater importance and the Government has not tried to solve this problem by starting a model farm in any one of the great deltas of Kistna, Godavari or Tungabhadra.

"I want to draw the attention of the Government regarding the working of the Arms Act. There is a great diminution in the number of licences issued from year to year. When figures are called for they are not available and the Government is perhaps not aware what amount of discontent exists in the country on account of this unreasonable cutting off of licences from year to year. It is not desirable that Indians should be treated in one way and Europeans should be treated on a different footing in this matter. At least the Government may be pleased to consider the modification of the rules to see that men with vested interests in the land shall not be asked to have a licence to carry arms. Members of municipal councils and local boards may carry arms without a licence. Why should not a similar right be granted in favour of at least all the landholders above a certain income?

"I want to bring to the notice of the Government the hardships that we undergo regarding the service of mail trains between Madras and Calcutta. It is a question entirely for the Government of India and the Railway Board. But your Excellency's Government may be pleased to draw the attention of the Government of India to the hardship that is being undergone by the people of the Circars regarding the mail train service between Calcutta and Madras. The train is so timed that it causes great inconvenience to the people who have to travel from Vinsagupam and Rajahmundry. It is also desirable that a fast mail service should be introduced."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SREENIVASULU REDDYGAR:—Your Excellency, I am aware that the Council is pressed for want of time and my remarks will be brief. As

*The Budget Debate.**(See Bahadur Satharajale Reddijar.)*

regards the budget, I am inclined to think that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is already wearied of the eulogy that has properly been showered upon him for the excellence of his budget. I will not add to the wearisomeness but I will simply content myself with repeating what the Hon'ble Mr. Satharajale has so forcibly emphasized upon, that the budget has revealed an unsatisfactory state of the finances of this Province presenting as it does a deficit of about 85 lakhs, and that it is absolutely necessary for your Excellency's Government to make a suitable representation to the Government of India with a view to mend matters, with a view to secure an assignment of more recurring grant.

Under the head of Education, I have but one observation to make. We are deeply thankful to your Excellency for that hearty pronouncement from you yesterday of the liberal policy of Government in regard to education. In pursuance of that policy, large and liberal grants have been given for the spread of elementary education, and as a consequence thereof we have had an enormous increase in the number of elementary schools, there being an increase everywhere; at the same time, it is but proper that there should be a corresponding increase in the efficiency of education imparted in these schools. To secure this result it will be necessary, and it has been found necessary, to increase the number of the supervising staff. A great deal has been done towards it and a further provision has been made in this year's budget for an increase of 42 in the number of sub-assistant inspectors. Still I may be permitted to state that it is doubtful whether the increase so after all enough to meet the demands of the growing number of schools in point of supervision. While on this head I would request your Excellency's attention to the condition of what are called teacher-manager schools. No doubt these schools are very useful institutions if well kept and properly maintained. I am sure you will find on making inquiries that some of these schools are after all bogus schools. The strength of the teachers is bogus and the strength of the pupils is also bogus. It will not be unusual to find in some cases that the existence of a school is published to the neighbourhood only within a few months of the inspection becoming due by the inspector for fixing the grant. In the municipalities there is a safeguard against such fraud being committed. The chairman of the municipal council, if he takes an interest in the proper distribution of the grant, visits the teacher-manager schools and it is his interest to see that the money is not squandered away. He goes about supervising to the best of his power and ability and brings to light frauds of that description. I believe it is within the knowledge of my Honourable friend the Director that frauds of this kind have been laid open and in some cases recognition have been withdrawn from those schools because of the fraud they committed. That is because the schools happened to be in the jurisdiction of a municipality. But my humble submission is that such safeguards do not obtain in the case of taluk boards. There the teacher-manager schools are not within the control of the taluk board or under the supervision of the taluk board president. I submit the extension of the safeguards in municipalities be extended to taluk boards as well. It would be advisable, if the Director considers over the matter, to get the taluk board presidents as well to supervise these schools in the manner in which the chairmen supervise in the case of municipalities. Your Excellency is aware that taluk board presidents are men on loan for a fixed period in the year. They tour about to inspect boards' schools. Therefore, it would be no additional trouble to them to be called upon to supervise the teacher-manager schools also within the board's division. Probably, the Director may think it fit to do so on considering over the matter.

Under the head of Sanitation, I have one observation to make. Liberal grants are being made for water-supply to boards. Liberal grants are made for sinking wells in various villages attached to taluk boards. Owing to the late issue of the grant for water-supply, it often happens that wells are actually sometimes sunk—it is a fact that I am stating—in January and February, when the level of the water has risen in wells after the north-east monsoons; the result of that is when the villagers want a supply of water for drinking purposes in May, June and July and when they go to wells, they do not find water in the wells. In addition to the late distribution of grants there is yet another difficulty that

*The Budget debate.**(Euo Balader Sellarajulu Kodigar.)*

brings about this sad state of affairs. We have not got a competent agency to sink wells. What happens is that a make-shift arrangement is made. A man called a sanitary mistry, a temporary sanitary mistry, is appointed to look after the sinking of wells—just one mistry for all the wells that are expected to be sunk in a taluk board district. What happens is that he *barries* from well to well and he finds no time to attend to any. Generally this sanitary mistry is a man not found scrupulous for a business of this sort. He does his best, but as all temporary employes are when they are low paid, the sanitary mistries are corrupt. I can cite one instance that has come to my personal knowledge of either ignorance or corruption of these temporary men. I have actually seen a well sunk in which wall-bricks were used and not well-bricks. I would make a suggestion to remedy the evil for your Excellency's Government to consider. I would suggest the permanent employment of a sanitary inspector to be entrusted with this task, a permanent trained sanitary inspector to look after the sinking of wells, say, in a group of 50 villages. The advantage will be that he will not only be able to look after the supply of water, to look after the sinking and construction of wells, and the repairs of wells constructed, but he will also be able to look after rural sanitation, the sanitation of the villages; and he will go about touring from village to village in his group of 50 villages and see that the villages are kept immune from epidemics. At present there is only one sanitary inspector employed in a taluk or a division. A taluk may consist of 250 villages. Will one sanitary inspector suffice? Therefore it is necessary, as I submit, to employ a sanitary inspector for a group of 50 villages, in order that effective arrangements may be made to look after the rural sanitation of the villages entrusted to him.

"Under the head of Medical, I would invite the attention of your Excellency to the condition of the class of medical subordinates known as civil assistant surgeons. They are men of comparatively high attainments and their services are found highly useful. They are at present a neglected class. Their claims for improved prospects have for a long time been ignored and these let may be taken into consideration by your Excellency's Government.

"Prisons and Jails have received a fair share of attention from the Government; and I take this opportunity of congratulating my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kumar. Pillai for the successful termination of his efforts in the past. Under the head of Jails, it only remains for Government to see that the education of the morals of prisoners is attended to.

"I have but one more topic to refer to and that refers to the local need in South Arcot where I come from. To provide funds for the construction of a district board railway the District Board of South Arcot obtained the sanction of the Government to levy a cess of three paise in the rupee in the year 1905. The amount of the cess collections in the hands of the district board up to this date comes to six lakhs and odd. The district board obtained the sanction of Government to construct the line between Ulundurpet and Chinnasalem, a distance of about 32 miles. The survey of this line was undertaken by the South Indian Railway at the instance of the district board at the usual cost and the plans and estimates have been received by the district board. This line was meant to be a branch line of the bigger line from Panruti to Tiruchirappalli which the South Indian Railway proposed to construct and which touches at Ulundurpet. We understand that the construction of the bigger line is being delayed for reasons well-known to your Excellency's Government; and the result is that our branch line cannot be taken on hand. Our request is that your Excellency's Government may see their way to accelerate the construction of the bigger line in order that the branch line may become an accomplished fact in the near future.

"Finally, I feel bound to refer to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart as regards the cordiality of the relations between official and non-official members, and I beg to state that I heartily reciprocate the sentiment. I feel no hesitation in saying from what I have been privileged to see here that the same spirit of co-operation, so happily referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, will always characterize our proceedings, even when there are occasions for difference."

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Chidambaramatha Madhavan.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MADHAVAN.—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his speech on the budget drew a characteristic distinction between public and private finances and described their distinct features. I would add something more and say that public finance should aim at giving the maximum of advantages with the minimum of disadvantages to the society under its administration. That I believe can be the only aim and that I believe is the only test, the true test of any sound form of successful administration. It is with a view to make a few suggestions to aid secure that, that I intend taking up the time of the Council for a few minutes. I desire at the outset to assure your Excellency and your Excellency's Government that I am making these remarks not without a profound sense of thankfulness for whatever has been done in the past towards making the administration sound and substantial. As is customary on this occasion, I would briefly refer to a few points from that standpoint, I mean the standpoint of the public and how far the administration has proceeded from the point of view that it has to secure the maximum advantage with the minimum of disadvantages, and how far that has been secured in the past year. The land revenue of this Province forms the backbone of its financial position. The direct expenditure upon land revenue is practically made up of the cost of the establishments that are employed to collect this revenue. I am afraid that is a position which in the interests of the country and in the interests of administration, requires revision, and considerable revision. The irrigational convenience wherever there are irrigated areas and the provision of wells in dry areas wherever they are required—we are really thankful for what has been done—deserves much greater improvement than is being done under the present conditions. Taking for instance the deltaic tracts, no doubt a few of the major works, the Upper Anant, and the Grand Anant of the Cauvery, the Parjyar outlet and the Oodidem and Kistna outlets—these big works require proper attention and it is right that they should be attended to in the way they are, and they are being given very much what they require. But coming down to the branch channels and the minor channels in a delta like that of Tanjore, the Cauvery delta, we find the state of things is practically what existed a century ago; and if I am not mistaken even the innumerable small dams put on minor channels are still mud dams, causing so little inconvenience to the villagers concerned. Hundreds of these channels are superfluous with any sort of head sluice and the distribution is still very unsatisfactory. I quite appreciate the difficulties in the way of the Irrigation Department to tackle with the whole question at once and set it right in a few years; but I am not at all able to understand this practical position of stand-still for years together in the case of minor channels and in the way that minor distribution is looked after in deltas like the Cauvery. Looking to the large amount of revenue that is being collected from the people, they do not have a return to them in the way of sufficient attention; anything like what is required in their interests is clearly not being given. Again from the standpoint of the public when I had the honour of moving in this Council the resolution about water-supply for cattle I was glad to hear that Government would take considerable interest in the matter which is in a very unsatisfactory condition. I am sorry to say the rural communities have not had proper attention and any attention they have had is absolutely inadequate to the requirements of the situation, considering that they form one of the greatest needs of rural areas in this Presidency. I have no time to go into these matters, but I will briefly touch upon these subjects so that I do not lose the opportunity of bringing to the Government's attention the number of heads under which their attention might worthily be bestowed in the next year of administration. The number of small pattadams is increasing year after year. That is a question again which requires to be carefully looked into in the interests of the people and in the interests of the administration itself. The seasonal waste of a village as a whole requires to be more carefully looked into—the waste of the community as to grazing and so many other purposes—than in the past. Practically nothing was being done in the past. I have my own personal experience in that matter. For instance, I may draw the attention of your Excellency to one matter which is still fresh in the minds of the Honourable Members. The Honourable Member in replying on behalf of the Government to the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswamiarayan about seed-bed tanks told us that the amount involved was not a great gain to Government nor was it a great loss to the people. If the people

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(Mr. Chidambaram Natarajar.)

wanted them, what then is really that which stands in the way of its being given? In the eyes of Government this will lead to the creation of rights for the people. At this hour of the day I was rather amused to hear that reply from a Member in behalf of the Government. For the matter of that, the man in the street understands it that the Government can to-morrow say, if it only wishes it, that the whole of the house-sites in the Presidency belong to the Government and every house-owner has to pay a house-rent. In that way it is not a question of rights that the people are looking to, nor is it the object with which that resolution was brought forward in the Council. It was simply a privilege that was being enjoyed by landholders for such a long time and it has been stopped for few years past. Our view was that it was a privilege which could be enjoyed again by the people.

Again in regard to the question of Jamsheedi, it was said that it was difficult for them to accept the proposals made, because it would interfere with accounts and with the leisurely way in which the Jamsheedi is being conducted for two or three months together. I am not sure that the Government itself is not clearly of opinion that Jamsheedi, as it is being conducted at present, is more a farce than a reality. What I really wanted to say was that the Jamsheedi should be a real institution to give the village people one opportunity during the whole year to meet the representative of the Government and represent to him what they really want and suggest whatever they have to suggest for the improvement of the administration. If this should not be the paramount consideration, there is no justification for the conduct of Jamsheedi, a costly and a sufficiently tiresome business for the revenue officer. The justification of having to set right the accounts alone would not, I believe, be sufficient for the existence of such an institution at all. A Jamsheedi officer may well sit in his office and get the whole thing done, if it does not serve his purpose to meet the villagers in the village, to see things for himself and to ascertain exactly how the administration goes on directly from those affected by it. For instance, if the suggestion that I made were followed, every Jamsheedi officer should be required to record in the village register what the people exactly want and where exactly they feel the pinch of administration. The Government would then know what the wants of the village are practically and every member of this Council will bear me out that will be a strong encouragement for the villagers to represent their grievances. If a Jamsheedi officer has to record every year in the village register what exactly people want and how exactly they expect the Government to remedy the existing defects, it will be a very useful source of information to the Government and will lead to making the administration certainly more sound and more popular.

As regards village wants, people very often need to do things themselves, such as the clearing of the silt of their channels and so forth; but now there are not facilities for doing that sort of thing. Individualism is going up and it is becoming more and more difficult to get such things done. Some sort of village panchayats for communal requirements of the village must be constituted and be given recognition by Government. It has been under the consideration of the Government for a pretty long time and may be introduced. These village panchayats may be given special powers to look after the requirements of the village, such as village education, sanitation and the clearing of channels and tanks, and so forth. It is high time that the Government should think also of giving them power to look after the legal requirements of the villagers in view of their difficulties in the way of the disposal of the suits filed by them. It is better if these panchayats have the power to some extent to deal with local affairs. I do not say that it would save litigation in courts, but it would save some trouble and it would save the people trouble and expense.

I cannot well bring my remarks to the present occasion to a close without referring to one very important want. The suggestion that I would make in my own behalf and on behalf of the people I represent in this Council is the preparation of a land revenue code for the Presidency, the want of which is really felt. Certainly a land revenue code is not expected to effect a revolution in the existing state of things. It can only embody the Board's orders with a few additions whenever necessary to improve them. A code of the kind which in a Province like Bombay has been so long existing should certainly conduce to a better understanding and to a greater popularity of the system of administration that is going on in this Presidency. If this

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(*Mr. Chidambaram Madhavar, the President; Rao Bahadur Somanadhara Chelliar.*)

suggestion of mine is accepted, it would go a long way in answering the heart-burning that now exist among the people. If such a code is enacted, it should certainly come out in the light of day and whatever changes are made would certainly have to be made before the public and that would add very much to the success and the popularity of the administration of the country. As regards irrigation, I believe I should give vent to one feeling, felt particularly in the deltaic tracts; and that is with regard to the extension of irrigation to new areas which under the advice of the expert officers is being carried on almost every day. From the point of view of the whole country it is certainly desirable that wherever it is possible and can be done without affecting the present area of irrigation, certainly it is a thing to be heartily welcomed. Taking, for instance, the Lower Coleroon valley, we find that the late extensions to the area under the Viraman tank has largely affected the irrigation under the Kapan channels. That is a position which the Government have to carefully look into, before such extensions are allowed. I may also point out by the way—

His Excellency the President :—“ I hope the Honourable gentleman will be good enough to conform to the wish of the Council. He has already exceeded his time.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I believe that a scheme of improvements in the Mysore territory under the Cavery is likely to come under the consideration of this Government and, I would strongly urge that such a scheme should not be given any support unless the present area of irrigation under the Cavery is secured to the satisfaction of the people.

“ I would only say one word about Abkir; because the time has come when the policy pursued by Government requires searching inquiry. Consumption has been going up steadily, and from the agricultural point of view the trees in existence, particularly the coco-nut and date trees, are dying and it is only a question of time for their extinction altogether from the Province. The trees have terribly deteriorated and we do not know whether the species might not die out in the course of a few decades. The coco-nut is reputed to be a very useful tree and every particle of it is so very useful that it will be a sad day when we shall see no coco-nut trees in the land. Already we see the coco-nut trees are missing widely in the country. The policy of Government in this matter goes a great way. I have only a word more to add about the Excise Department in regard to which there are I believe many defects. There is a regular gamble under the very eyes of Government in the ways of increasing the revenues of the shops and what we really want is there must be a fixed rate for the shops, and the interests of the towns rather protected. I would suggest two things. The output may be limited; and the strength of these liquors may be greatly but gradually weakened, so as to further the cause of temperance in this country, if the Government have ready, as I am certain they have, the cause of temperance at heart.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMANADHARA CHETTIAR :—“ Your Excellency, allow me also to join my Honourable colleagues who have spoken before me in offering my congratulations to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the very laud manner in which he has explained the budget to us. But at the same time I shall also place before your Excellency a few wants that I feel ought to be satisfied. I believe I am the only person belonging to the Ramanid district and as such I shall first place some of the requirements of my district before your Excellency. We in Ramanid are also paying a railway rate but as yet the district has not been served with a district board railway. The Tanjore District Board railway ends at Aramangai on the northern boundary of the Ramanid district and although it was proposed to connect it with Ramanid it has not yet been done, though the railway to Aramangai was opened about ten years ago. There was also a proposal to open a railway line between Trichinopoly and Ramanid but that proposal also still hangs fire and remains unexecuted. It will be a great boon to the people in the Ramanid district if any one of these lines is pushed through. I may also be permitted to point out further the extreme hardships that people are subjected to on account of the absence of good communication between the railway station at Aramangai and important places like Devakota and other places.

*The Budget debate.**(Rao Keshava Sannayyappa Chittapur; Mr. Konda Pillai.)*

"My Lord, the first matter to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is the absence of any secondary schools in Chetti Nad centres in the Khasid district. The population in many places is over ten thousand. It may be considered that my caste people can well afford to establish and maintain schools for themselves. It is true. But I am sorry to say that they have not yet realised the benefit of English education and hence it is very difficult to raise funds from them for this purpose. So if your Excellency's Government will be kind enough to establish a few secondary schools in places where the population is about ten thousand and begin to educate the children of this commercial and banking community of Southern India, the taste for English education will be impressed in their minds, and I am sure in due course that funds will be forthcoming to improve these secondary schools into high schools and colleges without requiring any further assistance from Government. These schools should be managed entirely by the Educational Department till such time as the people are able to manage them themselves even though these were subsequently made into high schools and colleges by private funds. Another important point in this connection which I wish to bring to the notice of your Excellency's Government is, that as my caste people have not had the benefit of English education their charities are only confined to repairing temples, feeding and imparting Vedic instruction to Brahmins and so on. If they had English education I am quite certain their charities will be extended to schools, hospitals and water-works as well.

"I next turn to the desirability of finding out some means of training up persons as public accountants with reference to accounts kept in the vernacular by the Indians in the Indian way. The absence of such accountants who would be in a position to audit our accounts is keenly felt. It will be a great help to the many limited liability companies, banks and other private concerns keeping accounts in the vernacular and in the Indian way. They should be authorised just as chartered accountants are to audit these accounts and I need hardly say that such audits by certified accountants will naturally enhance the confidence that shareholders have in the accounts above referred to. Their balance sheets would also be extremely useful in the matter of objections or disputes as to income-tax. There are manifold ways in which the existence of such a class of accountants would be useful and prove an incentive to Indian commerce. In these circumstances I trust your Excellency's Government will take the matter into consideration and devise means to attain the objects alluded to by me."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. K. KAVYA PILLAI:—"I have but a few remarks to make. The first point has reference to the rate of interest at which the Government give loans to agriculturists. The subject was well discussed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar and I would request that agriculturists are treated in the same way as corporations are, which are given loans at four per cent interest, whereas the ryots have to pay 12½ per cent. interest. I do not see any reason why the ryots should not have the same benefit which the corporations and municipalities enjoy. Another point that I would touch upon is abkiri. The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson wished to know why we objected to the increase in abkiri revenue. If we are convinced that it is realized in the way it ought to be and not in any questionable manner as it is in some parts of the country, we should not object. No doubt there is a feeling of apprehension that this evil of drink is increasing in the region among the people and the abkiri policy of Government is partly responsible for it. It is considered that tree-tax is rather heavy and it taxes the poor people. Today is not injurious like arrack; today is more or less a food. By increase in the tree-tax you do not diminish drink; the drink remains there all the same, but the poorer classes will have to pay more than they would otherwise pay. The habit of drinking has grown upon them; they cannot bring it away and stop drinking on account of the rise in duty. No doubt the Government is disappointed when the tree-tax is raised; but the popular feeling seems to be in the other way, because more money is taken from the poorer classes. That is one view that I would bring to the notice of the Government.

"I would not touch upon other points that have been dealt with by my colleagues. I have been in this Council longer than many of my friends. I have been here five years continuously. If I may be permitted to state it, I may assure your Excellency

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Keane Pillai; Sir Alfred Barker; Mr. Butterworth.)*

that the feeling of animosity has been increasing between officials and un-officials, that is, between the treasury bench and the opposition. I may state one thing. Your Excellency has had no doubt to undergo the ordeal of sitting here for four days continuously and listening to some of our oddities and crudities. We are not yet sufficiently accustomed to the parliamentary way of doing things. You have to take us as we are. The fact that the Government could be asked to give an explanation to us is significant. That fact brings us together and makes us feel that the Government is our Government. I may also take this opportunity of stating that the political atmosphere so far as our Presidency is concerned has been quite clear, mists of suspicion have disappeared; but we learn with deep concern and sorrow that the perpetrators of the foul deed at Delhi have not yet been found out. My Lord, the courteous disposition of the officers of the Government in dealing with the problems we raise and in answering the questions we ask only brings the people more and more near to the Government. The gulf is being bridged over, and we are feeling that our interests are bound up with the stability of the British Government. It is only by means of enlightenment, of love and, I may say, of reforms that have been wrought in the administration by the rulers, that the people of the country can gradually be lifted and solidified into a nation. And your Excellency must have noticed that all of us have been trying to do our best to help the Government and to plead for the enlightenment and the good of the people, so that in future they might be in a position to help themselves. We are indeed very grateful to your Excellency for the patience and the love with which you presided and put up with our transgressions in exceeding the limits of our time. I hope your Excellency's Government will, as the poet has said,

"let each art

"Assail a fault or help a merit grow!"

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BARKER:—"I had intended to have briefly referred to the various educational matters that have been discussed, but as the hour is already so advanced, I content myself with pointing out that on the whole the proposed allotments of the new educational grants have been approved either by silence or by direct approval. Most Honourable Members have expressed gratification at the increased grants for education. I should like to add, Sir, that this gratification has been shared, perhaps even exceeded, by my fellow-workers in the department. To me personally it has been an immense pleasure after years of trying to make bricks with very little straw to have been able to assist in starting what really does bid fair to be a new era in educational progress in this Presidency. One other thing I want to say in conclusion. Education naturally interests everybody and it has found very large in recent meetings of this Council. I now assure Honourable Members that, as far as I am concerned, all their suggestions will receive my most earnest consideration. I venture, however, to suggest that if my Honourable friends will look back upon the series of recent questions and resolutions on the subject, they will realise that there has been a little tendency to dig up young plants by the roots to see how they were getting on. Fortunately this does no harm to the educational plants, which are sturdy enough, and it may do some good; but it is just possible that our trees, the time of myself and my colleagues in the department, would be better spent in watering and tending these plants. All things come to those that wait and even the stationery for the year 1912-13, which closed only five days ago, will appear in due course, and when they appear, well, I hope, show that some of these plants have produced fruits and seeds."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I have a few remarks to make in reply to criticisms and comments relating to the department which are under my control. One of the most important remarks which have been made in the course of the debate fell from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharan Narayan. In the course of his reference to the great extension of coco-nut cultivation in recent years in Malabar he alluded to the fact that there had been an outbreak of disease in certain places. That is unfortunately a fact and has been known to the department for some little time. Mr. Macrae, the mycologist, is now investigating into the nature of the disease.

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Bailewark.)*

The Hon'ble Member had yesterday the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Director of Agriculture and I am sure that he will feel assured that the possibly extreme gravity of the situation is not over-looked by the department.

"The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Daidigumayakkur who for additional inoculations for the purpose of inoculating cattle and suggests that, if necessary, the number of veterinary assistants should be reduced. I do not quite understand this latter remark because the inoculators themselves are veterinary assistants. But the necessity for increasing the staff of veterinary assistants has never been lost sight of and we are going on creating places as we can find men. In the last four years we have put the department under a deputy superintendent and we have raised the number of veterinary inspectors from three to seven and the number of veterinary assistants from 41 to 45. We are fully alive to the fact that the staff is not nearly complete, and as we get men we add to the staff in the hope that it will be able gradually to cope with outbreaks of rinderpest and other diseases.

"The same Hon'orable gentleman asked that the Government should make some experiments with a view to encourage certain systems of paddy cultivation. There are already agricultural stations which deal with the cultivation of paddy at Palur and Mangumillar. If the demonstrations which these farms give are not complete and if demonstrations in other modes of cultivation are desirable, the Hon'orable Member can bring the matter to the notice of the Director of Agriculture.

"The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Polavaram has raised the question of the change for irrigation by pits of dry lands in *profepet* and *devda* lands. That is a subject which is hardly best discussed in this assembly. He has also raised a question as regards the resumption of *avalankia* gardens and complains of the injustice of throwing upon the assessor the onus of proving that these gardens are not *avalankia*. He forgets to note that when the burden is thrown on the assessor, it is because the pre-settlement *Assessor* show these gardens as deductions from the *profet*.

"There are two Hon'orable Members, Mr. Namasinthe Aiyar and Mr. Krishnan Rao, who have referred to the subject of co-operation. From the remarks of the former gentleman I learn with great surprise that there is a feeling that the Government view co-operative societies with a certain amount of distrust, and he alludes to what he calls a panic which occurred in consequence of one case in which a co-operative society came into court. I never heard of this panic. To me it is rather a remarkable thing that in the course of five or six years with a large number of societies in existence only one case should have come into court. It is not for me to attempt to interpret the views of the Government; but I feel that I am on perfectly safe ground when I say that the Government, the Registrar and in its own humble sphere the Board, all regard with intense interest and sympathy the development of co-operation. It has been asked why co-operation has been checked during the last few months. The Registrar has given you the reason. He said that he wished to study the developments of the building before he added to the superstructure. The fact seems to be that we have got to a point where such a large number of societies have come into existence that it has become necessary to consider whether we should continue to provide at the cost of Government for the necessary inspection and audit. It was natural that at a certain point we should defer the development of the system, until we had settled this very important question. To me personally it seems quite proper that after a certain point of development has been reached, these societies should arrange for inspection and audit amongst themselves. When societies have reached a certain stage, it is not reasonable that there should be a considerable amount of Government money spent upon the inspection and audit of their accounts. At all events there is certainly a point when this question has to be considered; and because it is being considered at present, there is no doubt a check in the development of societies, but that check is not in the least due to any distrust of the societies or to any doubt as to their financial stability or anything of that sort. It is simply, as far as I can see, because we have to determine a definite policy for the future.

The Budget debate.

(*Mr. Balfour Guthrie.*)

"I think everyone can agree with the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Jackson in regard to the following point—that the money which is expended upon agricultural experiments is money well spent and that the development of agricultural education and agriculture generally in this Presidency is a matter of supreme importance. But I am not prepared to go along with him in saying that agricultural education has been relegated to a comparatively neglected condition. On the contrary, I should say that during the last few years for the first time the question of agricultural education has been taken up seriously. I may mention that the subject of altering the curriculum with a view to rendering the education imparted at the College at Coimbatore accessible to a larger number of people is at present under consideration; and it is hoped that this will have some effect in spreading agricultural knowledge throughout the Presidency.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar, referring to the balances which accrue in the form of interest upon loans for land improvements and loans granted to agriculturists, suggested that the money should be expended on the employment of deputy collectors for the purpose of developing these two branches of administration. I may say that the Government always view with most favourable consideration any proposals that are made in this respect by Collectors or the Board. If a case is made out for appointing a tahsildar or a deputy collector for the purpose of encouraging loans in any district, so far as I know, the proposal is always accepted.

"The same Honourable gentleman requested that the Government should make a complete scheme of re-settlement and re-survey and lay it on the table. Re-settlement is a matter which can be foreseen. Settlements run for certain periods; and the information when a re-settlement is due is always readily available. But in regard to re-survey information is not always readily available. It has hitherto, I believe, been found necessary in every case to precede re-settlement by a revision survey, in consequence of the disappearance of stones, changes in occupation, and things of that sort. We are endeavouring by means of the Land Records Department to get rid of that necessity in future. Whether we shall be able to do so is a matter on which diverse opinions are held; but it is certainly impossible at the present time to lay down a definite survey programme. From time to time we find defects in our surveys in certain districts and this prevents our making a complete programme of revision survey.

"The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswamiah has raised the question of the commutation rates which are applied and imposed at re-settlement. He observes that settlement officers should inquire fully into the economic condition of the ryots and should take into special consideration the fact that there has been great increase in recent years in the cost of labour and cattle. These remarks are perfectly legitimate. It is the duty of the settlement officer to investigate thoroughly the economic condition of every tract which he is called upon to re-settle. Among other things, he will take into consideration the cost of cultivation, which includes the cost of cattle and of labour. I am not prepared to go with the Honourable Member when he said that the ryots got only half the net produce. I do not propose for a moment to debate this well-worn and extensive subject; but it is so notorious that it cannot here escape the attention of the Honourable Member or anybody else that ryots get much more than half the net produce. It must not be forgotten that in making our settlements we take into consideration only the grain value of the land. Now the grain value in these days in the case of many lands is nothing as compared with the value of the land under economic crops such as ground nut and cotton. We leave these out of consideration altogether and therefore we leave to the ryots a very important source of income. His final suggestion is that we should make our settlements practically permanent and that any future enhancement should be in the form of a rise. That, of course, is a complete reversal of our present policy and cannot be discussed at the present moment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja complained that there was no agricultural model farm in the delta. That statement is not quite correct. There is a farm at Sankot for the purpose of experiments in sugarcane and paddy. But, if further

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Clerk; Mr. Carden.)*

forms are needed, the Director will consider any representation on the subject and if he considers that a good case is made out he will address the Board and the Board will address the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Marudiyar in the course of his speech stated that the privilege of cultivating seedlings in tank-beds in Tanjore has been stopped during the last few years. This statement is entirely inaccurate. No one, so far as I know, has ordered the stopping of such tank-bed cultivation. Certainly there is no order of Government or the Board stopping it. All that has been said is that persons cultivating the beds of tanks as seed beds shall pay dry assessment on the land.

"I do not think your Excellency that there is any further observation which I am called upon to make."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clark:—"There is only one point on which I wish to detain the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyariy in reporting to the Council the conversation I had with him yesterday made out that I promised a good deal more than I could perform. He told the Council that I said that with what was being done, we expected the whole of the drainage of Cauvery to be put right in a few years. I think he misunderstood me. I could not promise him any such thing; it would not be possible. What I did say was that I had in view the improvement of the two rivers in the Shiyali tank, and of two other rivers in the south of the district and I hoped that this would be carried out in a few years and that the other parts would be considered and taken up as they are found most important. I could not give a pledge that the drainage of the delta will be completed within that time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Casson:—"Your Excellency, I propose only to make a few remarks mainly on the subject of the gloomy view which has been expressed by several Honourable Members on the state of the Provincial finance. Starting from the aspect of the budget which discloses a deficit between the receipts and expenditure of the year of about 80 lakhs, it is suggested that the position of the Provincial finance is unsatisfactory. The Hon'ble Mr. Haraschandra Rao has in particular drawn attention to this point and suggests that we should ask the Government of India to imperialise half the land revenue and expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaiah Swami has in the same way proposed that the unappropriation charges relating to salt and customs should be made an Imperial charge. I think that both these Honourable Members with a natural inclination to see the Provincial finance in a favourable position lose sight a little of the position of the Government of India. They have struck a bargain with the Provincial Governments and in making this bargain they are obliged, in order to protect themselves against the chance of bad seasons and reverses in the Imperial sources of revenue, to leave themselves in several years with a surplus, and when they have good years as they have had lately a series of good years, they find themselves with large surpluses which they distribute to Local Governments in the shape of loans. We have had in this Presidency some considerable share, though not as large as we should like, but still a considerable share of these loans. I do not think it will be practicable to go to the Imperial Government every time that they find themselves with a surplus and to ask them to provincialise fresh expanding revenues. So long as the Imperial Government do not restrict the discretion of the Provincial Government in regard to the expenditure of the loans which they give, I do not think we can complain very much, if every year we have to depend to some extent upon the distribution of their loans. It is only two years since one expanding head of revenue, that is Forests, was provincialised. That was in accordance with a recommendation made by the Decentralisation Commission. If the Imperial Government could see its way to provincialise another still larger and expanding head of revenue, that is Kanam, we should be extremely grateful, and it would be very satisfactory. But it must be remembered that the purse of the Imperial Government is not bottomless any more than that of the Provincial Government. They have to meet various vicissitudes in their revenue. In the current year, the year which has just begun, they expect to lose no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling, that is, about 5½ crores or 545 lakhs of opium revenue. They have also assumed the ultimate responsibility for famines and

The Budget debate.

(Mr. Carden.)

these points of view must be carefully kept to the fore whenever Honourable Members suggest that we should go to the Government of India and ask them to give us further sources of expanding revenue.

"As regards doles I do not think that this Government failed in its duty in what it asked for. Under the head of education they sent forward suggestions and asked for an assignment of about 520 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure. The Government of India had to consider the claims of other Provinces and gave us 60 lakhs, while for recurring expenditure we asked for 75 lakhs, but they cut it down and gave us only 60 lakhs. For sanitation we asked for 17½ lakhs; under quinine 1½ lakhs; and for medical relief we asked for 15 lakhs and so on. Therefore we did not really ask for such very small sums as some may imagine. If the Government of India did not elect to see in full the amount we asked, it must be presumed that they have given us as much as they can afford.

"The Honourable Member who is most enterprising in his attack on the Provincial accounts, if I may borrow a phrase which was familiar in England last year, is Mr. Ramaswamiyer. He has taken one expanding source of revenue after another and pointed out how unsatisfactory it was that they were expanding. For instance, he took land revenue. He objected to the increase of revenue due to re-settlement, which he said placed a burden on the ryot though the ryot got nothing in return. Now the enhanced revenue from re-settlement rests entirely on the commutation rate which itself is based upon the rise in prices and therefore any increased burden on the ryot is directly in proportion to or far less than the benefit which he derives from the increased prices which he derives for his crop. Therefore, it is not at all correct to say that the enhanced burden imposed by re-settlement is imposed without the ryot receiving anything in return. The Honourable Member went on to the stamp revenue and he pointed out that it had increased and that showed that litigation had increased. To a great extent it has. The increase of litigation, I presume, means that the people of the country find that they have their disputes settled and they have the means to settle them. They are prepared to pay the fees which the Government levies for the purpose of litigation; I do not altogether regard it with satisfaction—the growth of litigation; but we must take the stamp revenue as being the least objectionable side of it and an infinitesimally small proportion of the money that is spent on that object. Thirdly, the Honourable Member referred to the excise revenue and various other members have also referred to it. He said that the growth of revenue meant an increase in consumption. No doubt there is a small increase in consumption; but I doubt whether that increase has taken into account the growth in the population and whether it amounts to anything which is in any way excessive. As a matter of fact, so lately as 1911-12 the actual consumption of arrack and country liquor was less than it had been two years before. In the current year, although there will be a small increase, viz., 16,600 gallons more than the consumption three years ago, the advance made is trifling. Honourable Members are carried away by the extraordinary growth of revenue, which is due to the increased efforts of the Government to put a heavier mass price for liquor and a higher tree-tax, and they jump to the conclusion, from the fact that the revenue has advanced, that the consumption has advanced proportionately. That is not the case. It must be remembered—and I hope Honourable Members of this Council will always bear in mind this fact—that the progress of this source of revenue which some Honourable Members regard with such dissatisfaction is quite essential to the continuance of the advance in expenditure and to the carrying out of the various schemes which Honourable Members wish to see carried out. The total annual advance in Provincial revenue averages about 18 lakhs. Of that total, excise supplies 9½ lakhs, i.e., the Provincial share of the excise revenue supplies 9½ lakhs, which is just half of our total advance. Land revenue supplies four lakhs; stamps, 2½ lakhs; forests, 1½ lakhs; assessed taxes only 1-48 lakhs; registration, -63 lakhs. If these sources of revenue are cut off, and if the revenue under these heads ceases to expand, it is quite impossible to continue to find the money which is required for the improvement of education, public works, irrigation, agriculture, and the other great objects of expenditure in this Presidency.

*The Budget debate.**(Mr. Gordon; Mr. Sivanandi Aiyar.)*

"There is only one other matter that I think I would say a word about. That is, with reference to the remarks of our genial member for jills on the subject of interest on loans. He asked that the ryots who take loans from Government under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts might be treated in the same way as district municipalities which are given loans at four per cent. I am sure that Honourable Members will see that there is a considerable difference between the conditions under which loans are issued to municipalities and those under which loans are loaned to ryots. The loans to municipalities are large sums and the transaction means a simple transfer entry in the accounts, and there is no elaborate book-keeping anywhere; and I think, so far, we are not likely to get any bad debts in connection with our loans to municipalities. But in the case of ryots the loans are issued in very small sums like Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and these sums have to be recovered in small instalments and accounts have to be kept by establishments on each and every taluk office; and before the issue of each loan there has to be an elaborate investigation of the title and security offered for the loan, and there is no doubt that there is a certain amount of bad debt in spite of all the care that is taken in granting the advances. That really differentiates very clearly the case of land improvement loans from that of loans given to local bodies and it shows that you could not adopt exactly the same rate of interest in the one case as in the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANANDI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations in reply to the remarks of some of the Honourable Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Kuchibhotla Nayana referred to the want of adequate provision in the matter of bridges, culverts, and road communications and pressed for larger grants for these purposes. It will perhaps be of interest, if I refer to the grants which have been made to Nalhar during the last one or two years for these various purposes. In the year 1911 a grant of Rs. 65,100 was made to the district board from the fourteen lakhs assignment for supplementing the resources of the Board. A further grant of Rs. 50,000 was made in March 1913 for special repairs to trunk-roads, the reconstruction of culverts and bridges; and there was a further sum of Rs. 17,500 made in March 1913 for the reconstruction of three bridges—those of Arasagaddi, Dharavastam and Kodavalli. An application has been received for grants for a bridge across the Nagavalli river and another over the river at Mamantolli. The cost of the bridges for which applications have been received comes to Rs. 41,800. These applications are under consideration."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kuchibhotla Nayana referred to the languishing condition of the Brewster College at Yellicherry and asked for more liberal help. I may assure the Honourable Member that the Government are not in any way disposed to differentiate against municipal institutions. On the other hand they are anxious to do what they possibly can to help municipal educational institutions. We are quite prepared to consider the claims of the Brewster College."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Marikayar wished to know the present stage of the Negapatam drainage scheme and the Tinnerelly-Tuticorin water-supply scheme. As regards the Negapatam drainage scheme, I may inform him that the Sanitary Engineer has been called upon to submit rough estimates of the cost of different systems of drainage for the town in order that the financial aspect of the works may be considered. As regards the Tinnerelly-Tuticorin water-supply scheme, the technical aspect of the scheme is now under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer and the financial aspect is also under consideration. We desire to ascertain whether it is possible to reduce the cost without affecting the efficiency of the scheme. One of the last orders passed on the Tinnerelly-Tuticorin scheme is that mentioning an estimate of Rs. 1,600 for the purpose of making tests during the dry weather as to the surface flow of the Tamraparni river. That would be a necessary preliminary to the sanctioning of the scheme."

"Then with reference to the district board railways the Hon'ble Mr. Marikayar wanted to know in what position they stood. An agreement with the South Indian Railway Company has been very nearly concluded and the Namargudi-Nalaganapalam and the Vellumpan-Tirattanaipettai lines will be taken up. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will refer to this question in more detail. I may assure the Honourable